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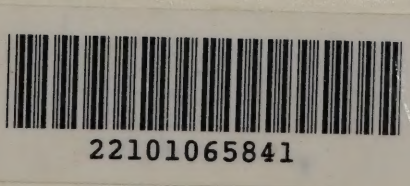
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HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
OF
CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL
AND
MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Plate I.—Historical Account of Charing Cross Hospital and Medical School.

A Perspective View of the Cities of London & Westminster.

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HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL

AND

MEDICAL SCHOOL

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON).

ORIGINAL PLAN AND STATUTES, RISE AND PROGRESS.

FOUNDED 1818.

WITH WHICH IS INCLUDED SOME ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN OF THE OTHER HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS IN LONDON.

WITH FORTY ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES OF OLD LONDON.

BY

WILLIAM HUNTER, M.D., F.R.S.Edin.,

Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

Physician, University Reader and Director of Pathology, and Dean of the Medical School, Charing Cross Hospital.

Senior Physician to the London Fever Hospital.

LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET, W.
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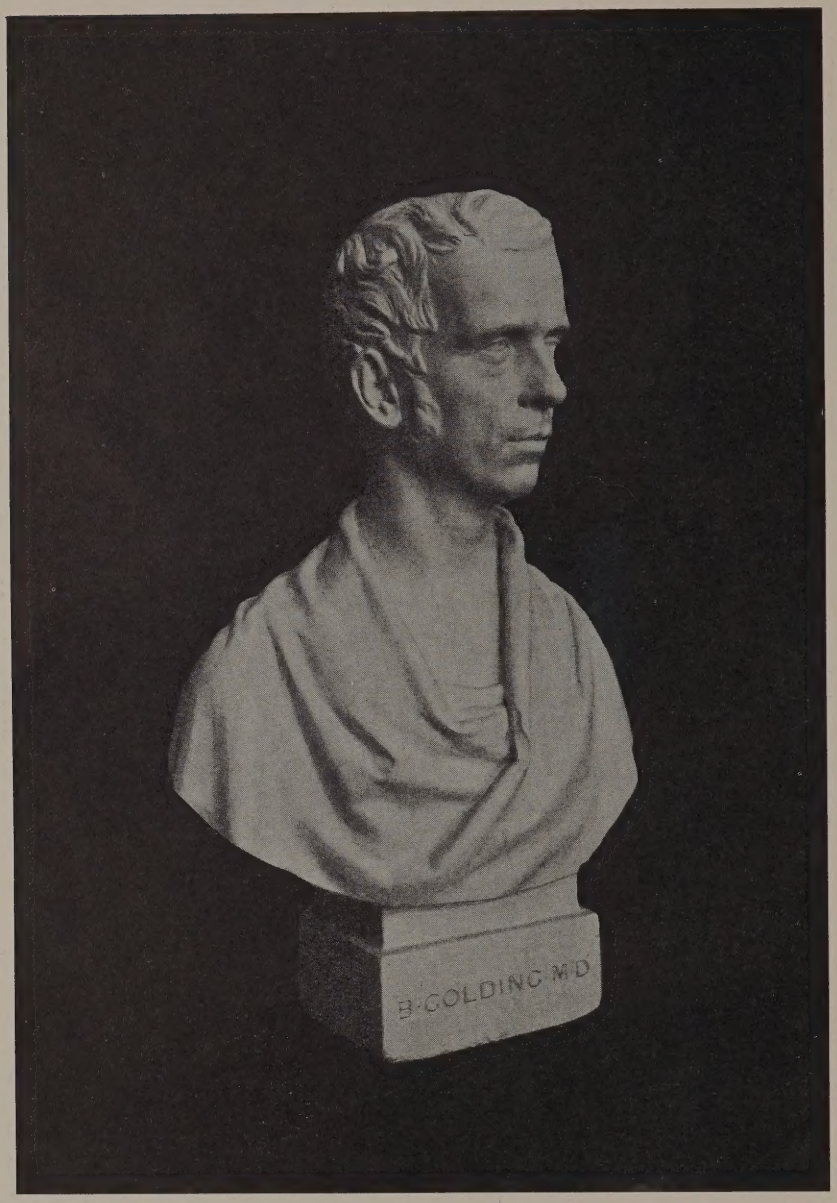
Plate VI.—Historical Account of Charing Cross Hospital and Medical School.



To The Memory

OF

Dr. BENJAMIN GOLDING

BORN, 7th SEPTEMBER, 1793. DIED, 21st JUNE, 1863.

FOUNDER (1818),

DIRECTOR (1818—1862),

HEREDITARY GUARDIAN (1822),

OF

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL

AND

MEDICAL SCHOOL

THIS WORK IS GRATEFULLY DEDICATED IN HUMBLE DUTY.

"TO DO JUSTICE TO THE MERITS OF THOSE WHO HAVE GONE BEFORE US, BY RECORDING THEIR NAMES WITH HONOURABLE PRAISE, IS BUT A DUTY WE OWE THEM; TO FRESHEN THE ANNALS OF HISTORY WITH THE RECITAL OF THEIR CHARITABLE DEEDS, AND TRANSMITTING THEM TO POSTERITY AS EXAMPLES WORTHY OF IMITATION, IS THE BEST WAY OF EVINCING OUR RESPECT FOR DEPARTED WORTH, AND OF RENDERING ITS INFLUENCE PERMANENTLY USEFUL TO MANKIND."

BENJAMIN GOLDING, M.D.,
"Historical Account of
St. Thomas's Hospital," 1819.

PREFACE.

THE WORK of preparing this record of CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SCHOOL has been to me a labour at once of love and of duty—of duty to the memory and merits of its GREAT FOUNDER, DR. BENJAMIN GOLDING; of love for the high ideals of Medical Education which formed one of the capital purposes of their foundation.

My interest in the history of the Hospital arose in the first instance about the year 1905, in connection with an important phase through which the Hospital was then passing as a result of its re-construction and its re-building about the year 1902.

In the solution of these difficulties it was my privilege to take some official part as a Member of Council.

In doing so, I felt the necessity (*more Medici*) of making myself acquainted with the previous history and soundness (or otherwise) of the original constitution of the Hospital, coupled with a strong desire to do justice to the merits of those who had served it. To this end I went back into the records of the Hospital, finding, as I proceeded, more and more of interest in them, and finally, coming upon the great inspiring figure of the FOUNDER—DR. BENJAMIN GOLDING—gazing down the vista of nearly one hundred years.

It was he who first conceived the Plan of the Hospital in 1815, at the early age of twenty-one, who brought it into existence in 1818, who established it on a firm foundation in 1821, who directed its administration and watched over the successful development it underwent for a period of well nigh fifty years.

I embodied part of the results of my enquiry in "*The Roll of Great Benefactors*" of the Hospital, which from that time onward has appeared in the Annual Reports of the Hospital—headed by a brief sketch of its GREATEST BENEFACTOR, DR. GOLDING himself.

When six years later, in 1911, my colleagues in the School entrusted to me the honourable duties and responsibilities of the Deanship, at a time when an important change of policy, necessitating a complete reorganisation of the School, had been decided on, my interest in the history of the original FOUNDER was transferred from the Domain of the Hospital to that of the School.

I discovered there, to inspire my efforts on behalf of the School, even more of interest than I had already found in connection with the Hospital. For it then appeared, that while the original plan and constitution of the Hospital were in all respects sound, those of the School were not only sound but unique in their character, "differing," as the Founder originally claimed, "in the most essential particulars from those of other plans of tuition adopted at different places of instruction in the Metropolis."

I therefore formed the intention of recording the ORIGINAL STATUTES of the School as contained in the Minutes of the Hospital. In so doing, I have only added such extracts from other sources as might serve to place their character in proper perspective, whether as seen from the point of view of the original Founders (1820) or from that of those looking back at them at the present time (1914).

My object has been to let the deeds and objects of the original Founder speak for themselves through their own records, and through the opinions of those who took part in them at the time, or witnessed them as onlookers, without realising fully what was taking place.

If I succeed, in any measure, in creating interest in the figure of BENJAMIN GOLDING, as entitled to be considered one of the most remarkable Hospital Founders in the history of philanthropy, the object of this work will be attained. Apart from any such result, it will always be to me a pleasing memory, that I have endeavoured, as one part of the service and duty I owe to the Hospital and School which he founded, to do what I could to freshen the annals of history with the recital of their origin, and thereby to help, in however small a degree, in rendering their influence permanently useful to the great combined causes of PHILANTHROPY and MEDICAL EDUCATION which they were founded to promote.

As a part of my task, I have dealt briefly with the mode of origin of the other great Hospitals of London—and here, also, so far as possible, by means of extracts *literatim* and *verbatim* from the writings of DR. GOLDING himself. I have done so, not only in

order to record matters of interest connected with their varied and diverse origins, but also, and still more, to bring out the character of DR. GOLDING himself—the great interest he took in this subject of Hospital Philanthropy even as a young man; the labour he took to inform himself of its widely interesting but little-known history; the fund of information which his writings on the subject supply; and last, but not least, his keen admiration and appreciation of the efforts which in all cases underlay their original establishment.

The story he gave in his remarkable "Historical Account of St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark, 1819," of the origin and ancient history of the old *Monastic* (after their seizure by King Henry VIII) *Royal Hospitals* of St. Thomas's, St. Bartholomew's, Christ's and Bethlem, is a fascinating record both of the subjects to which it specially relates, and of many other matters of ecclesiastical, political and civic interest.

Viewed in the light of subsequent events, it throws into bold relief the four great modes and motives of origin of the Hospitals of London :—

The *Monastic*, subsequently *Charitable* character of St. Thomas's (1000 to 1535), and St. Bartholomew's (1100 to 1535), with Christ's Hospital and Bethlem Hospital.

The *Charitable* purpose of Westminster (1715), St. George's (1734), the London (1740), Middlesex (1745) and St. Mary's Hospitals (1845).

The *Combined Charitable and Educational* purpose of Charing Cross Hospital (1821).—"To supply the want of a University, so far as Medical Education is concerned" (*Statutes of Charing Cross School*, 1822).

The *Educational* purpose of University College Hospital (1828) and of King's College Hospital (1839).

If the Charing Cross School did not attain its great object, that must rightly be considered not as any reflection on its endeavours, but rather as a tribute to its ideals; since the combined wisdom and efforts of all the Schools of London and of numerous University Commissions have failed up to the present time (1914) to supply that want; and the whole subject is even now (1914) once more under the consideration of the Government.

It is no mere coincidence, as it might appear, but a direct outcome of its traditions, that while the whole matter of University education, including that in Medicine, is under the closest consideration (1914), the School of Charing Cross already in 1911 on its

own initiative made important changes which have been recognised by the University and the Royal Commission on University Education—as "greatly improving the accommodation of the University for research, and for the subject of Public Health"; and that it did this, by being the first to establish the great principle of throwing open its Laboratories to the University as University Laboratories under the direct Professorial control of the University Staff.

The results of the change recently effected, and their bearing on the *Problems of University Medical Education* as they present themselves in 1914, I have here added as the fitting *Epilogue* (in 1914) to the original Plan of Education on which the School was founded well nigh a hundred years ago.

With the history of the School as fully recorded in its Minutes officially before one, the temptation to diverge from the main object of this work and, to touch, however shortly, on interesting facts contained therein relating to the progress of the School and the character of its Teachers, has been one not easily resisted. But I have done so, feeling that, however interesting these may be to the School itself, that interest is of a more domestic and less general character than the broad theme of this work—namely, the original objects and statutes of the School and the character of its Founder

As regards the distinguished staff of Teachers, who by their labour and by their eminence have built up the reputation and prosperity of the School in the past, I have felt that I could best do justice to their past work and their loyal endeavours, by portraying in their proper perspective the objects of the Institutions they so faithfully served.

The tribute of admiration and gratitude due to them was indeed assured to them in anticipation and paid to them by the Founder in one of his original Statutes: "Every person resigning or dying whilst a Teacher of the School shall be considered as having during his life-time been instrumental to its prosperity." I have therefore been content to record their names with honourable praise in the *Roll* here appended. That Roll includes the names of no fewer than three Teachers who afterwards became Presidents of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and two who became Presidents of the Royal College of Surgeons of England—one of the latter being Mr. Henry Hancock, one of the first and the most brilliant Surgeons and Teachers ever attached to the Hospital, and without doubt the creator of the high standard of teaching which it

has always aimed at—its Senior Surgeon for many years, and the successor of Dr. Golding in the Deanship of the School.

The Roll of the School contains, however, the name of one with regard to whom I have felt compelled to relax the rule of silence, namely, of that Great Master in Science of the Nineteenth Century—Professor Huxley—a Free Scholar and Student of the School, 1842–1846. The circumstances of his connection with the School and the influence of its Teachers upon his future career are so interesting—in relation to Huxley, and in throwing light upon the early character of the School—that I have here recorded them in detail, from the independent and impartial accounts given by himself and his biographers.

The figures of GOLDING and HUXLEY—like those on the two faces of a medallion—represent and typify the twin capital purposes of Charing Cross Hospital and its School—to wit, wise and efficiently administered *Philanthropy*, represented in an eminent degree by Dr. Golding, and the advancement of *Medical Science*, pre-eminently represented by Professor Huxley.

Their personalities, and the influence of their spirit, will be found to permeate this record of their work. They extend even to this Preface, which cannot be better concluded than in the words, slightly modified, of Golding's preface to his own historical work, to which reference has already been made.

In submitting this work to public notice, with a full recognition of its defects, it is hoped that candour will supply its deficiencies, and that, when the nature of the undertaking is considered, the account will be received as an addition to their knowledge of the origin of and purposes of the Institutions with which it deals, although not so complete a one as could be desired. The numerous official records and perhaps repetitions which have been here introduced may require some apology. They have been introduced under an idea that the account of the Hospital and School would be more clearly connected and more familiarly explained, and the personality of their great Founder more fully brought out. The references which have been made to other Institutions of a similar kind in London have been introduced to enable us to trace with greater perspicuity the steps by which the Charing Cross Hospital and School emerged from obscurity, and progressively arrived at their present state.

With a view of rendering this description as complete as it would admit of, brief details have been given of the origin of the other principal Hospitals and Schools of

London preceding, or approximately coeval in their foundation with, Charing Cross; and it is hoped that that account will not occasion the description of the one Hospital to be less pleasing, nor be thought to occupy the attention of the reader longer than what is required, without affording a corresponding increase of historical information.

Inefficient as is this work for doing justice to the excellence of the Foundations upon which it treats, and inadequate as it doubtless is, when considered with relation to the importance of the great cause of Medical Education it embraces, a hope is yet entertained that it may in some measure be useful.

If it prove in any way beneficial, either to the Institutions to which it more particularly relates, or to the cause of Medical Science, by showing their utility and importance, as well as the great advances in knowledge which may result from them, no small degree of satisfaction will be experienced.

If the recognition and applause it bestows on the results of the most benign of all virtues—benevolence, and one of its chief forms, the advancement of Medical Science—tend to augment the number of those whose affluence, through the medium of public charities or educational institutions, is made subservient to the good of mankind and the advancement of knowledge (and whose names and worth will be remembered and acknowledged when the deeds of the Warrior and the Statesman shall be unrecorded and perhaps forgotten), the work of compilation will be amply rewarded.

The neighbourhood of *Charing Cross* and the *Strand*, London, is one of great historical interest.

In 1353 the *Strand* was an open highway, with here and there a great man's house, with gardens to the water side. There was no continued street here till about the year 1533; before that, it entirely cut off Westminster from London; nothing intervened except the scattered houses, and a village—"*Charing*"—which afterwards gave name to the whole. *St. Martin's* stood literally "*in the Fields.*" (*Plate* ii.)

But about the year 1560 a street was formed, loosely built; all the houses on the south side had great gardens to the river, were called by their owner's names, and in

after times gave names to the streets that succeeded them, *e.g.*, Villiers, Arundel, Savoy Streets, &c. ; each of them had stairs for the convenience of taking boats. (*Plates* ix, x, xi.)

The north side was a mere line of houses from *Charing Cross* to *Temple Bar*. The gardens which occupied part of the site of *Convent Garden* were bounded by fields ; *St. Giles* was a distant country village. (*Plate* ii.)

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth (about 1600), most considerable additions were made to the north of the long line of street just described. *St. Martin's Lane* was built on both sides ; *Holborn* was formed into a street ; *Convent Garden, Lincoln's Inn Fields* (1618) were built, but in an irregular manner. *Drury Lane, Clare Street* and *Long Acre* arose in the same period. The latter was built on a piece of ground belonging to *Westminster Abbey*, called the Seven Acres, which in 1552 were granted to John, Earl of *Bedford* (*now Bedfordbury*).

The oldest features in it were *St. Martin's Church* (in the Fields) and " The *Charing Cross* "—erected to Queen Eleanor. (*See Plate* ii.)

To the north of the Cross stood *The Royal Mewes* (in the position of *The Leicester Fields*, now *Leicester Square*). In the year 1732 these were removed to a handsome building, which stood above *St. Martin's Church*, at the bottom of *St. Martin's Lane*, where they stood till their removal in 1830. (*See Plate p.* 30.)

Charing Cross has always been a busy centre of London life.

"I talked of the cheerfulness of *Fleet Street*, owing to the quick succession of people which we perceive passing through it.

Johnson.—Why, Sir, *Fleet Street* has a very animated appearance ; but I think the full tide of human existence is at *Charing Cross.*"—*Boswell's* Life of Johnson, by Croker.

Charing Cross was a busy place long before Johnson's day.

"As soon as the term begins, I'll change my lodging ; it stands out of the way ; I'll lie about *Charing Cross*, for if there be any stirring, there we shall have them."—*Westward Ho !* 1607.

"After the Battle of Naseby (1645), 4,500 prisoners and 55 captured Standards were carried through Islington and down *St. Martin's Lane*, guarded by the Green and Yellow Regiments of the City, and finally lodged in *The Mews at Charing Cross* till further order."

Charing Cross is also a place of great historical medical interest. It was here, in *Leicester Square*, within two minutes' walk of the Hospital and School, that *John Hunter* (1728–1793)—" physiologist and surgeon combined, unrivalled in the annals of medicine, laboured to perfect his designs, and established the science of

comparative anatomy, and principles which, however neglected in his lifetime, became the ground work of all medical study and teaching. . . . 'We are but beginning to learn our profession,' he would tell his friends. . . . 'I know, I know, I am but a pigmy in knowledge, yet I feel as a giant compared with these men.'"

In 1784 he took a house (upon a much larger scale than the one he had previously occupied in Jermyn Street) in *Leicester Square*, about the middle of the eastern side (*just below the Alhambra*), with intervening ground which extended through to Castle Street (*now Charing Cross Road*), on a twenty-four years' lease. Between the two he built, in 1783–85, at an expense of above £3,000, a museum for his anatomical and other collections, which he had prepared at a cost of over £10,000, and which ultimately numbered 13,682 specimens. This house was fitted up in a very expensive manner, and here he established not only an extensive hall (52 feet long by 28 feet wide, lighted from the top, with a gallery all round) for his museum; but also another for a public medical levee on every Sunday evening; another for a lyceum for public disputation, which he founded; another for his course of lectures, another for dissection, another for a printing warehouse and a press; his household staff, both here and at Earl's Court, numbering some seventy members.

As soon as he was settled in this new house, he sent out cards of invitation to the Faculty to attend on Sunday evenings, and they were regaled with tea and coffee, and treated with medical occurrences.

When he died in 1793, in his sixty-fifth year, and in the height of his mental activity, he was buried in the Vaults of *St. Martin-in-the-Fields* on October 22nd, 1793—whence his remains were removed on March 28th, 1859, to *Westminster Abbey*, to be deposited in the North Aisle of the Nave, close to the resting place of Ben Johnson.

In accordance with his wishes, his collection was offered for purchase to the British Government, which ultimately on June 13th, 1799, voted £15,000 for this purpose, offered its custodianship to the Royal College of Physicians, by whom it was refused, and then to the Corporation of Surgeons, by whom it was accepted. This grant was subsequently supplemented by one of £15,000 in 1806 for the erection of a proper building for its preservation and extension in *Lincoln's Inn Fields*, and a further grant of £12,700 in 1807.

At the time of the foundation of Charing Cross Hospital (1815), the prevailing conditions were those of great poverty. The area between Ludgate and Charing Cross contained some of the worst slums in London with a dense population, and was without any Hospital. The site chosen for the Hospital was immediately behind *St. Martin's Church* and the *Royal Mews* in St. Martin's Lane.

The Plates which I have reproduced are from old prints collected from various sources, and illustrate the condition of the neighbourhood of *Charing Cross* at various periods of its history from the reign of *Queen Elizabeth* onwards.

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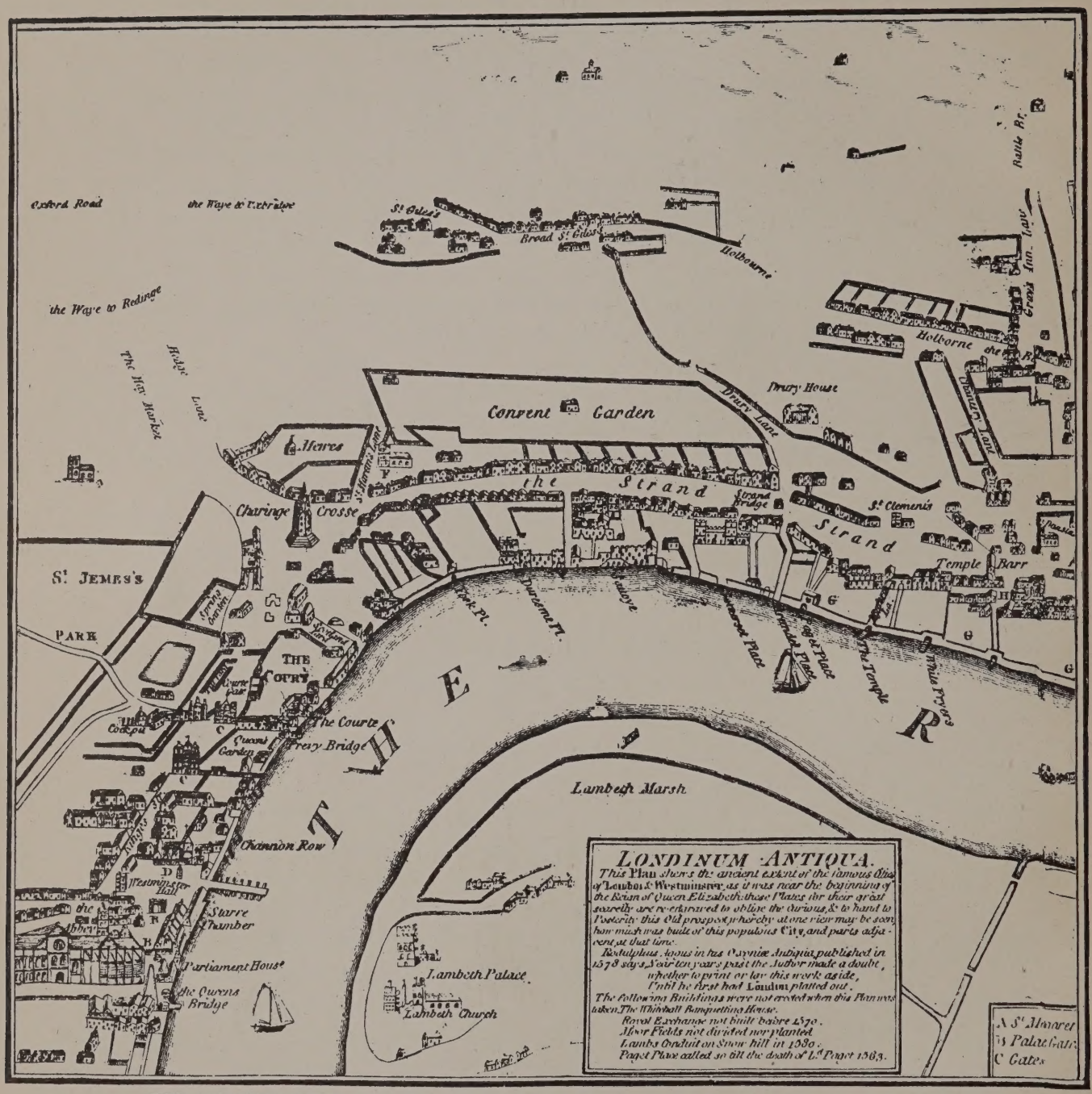
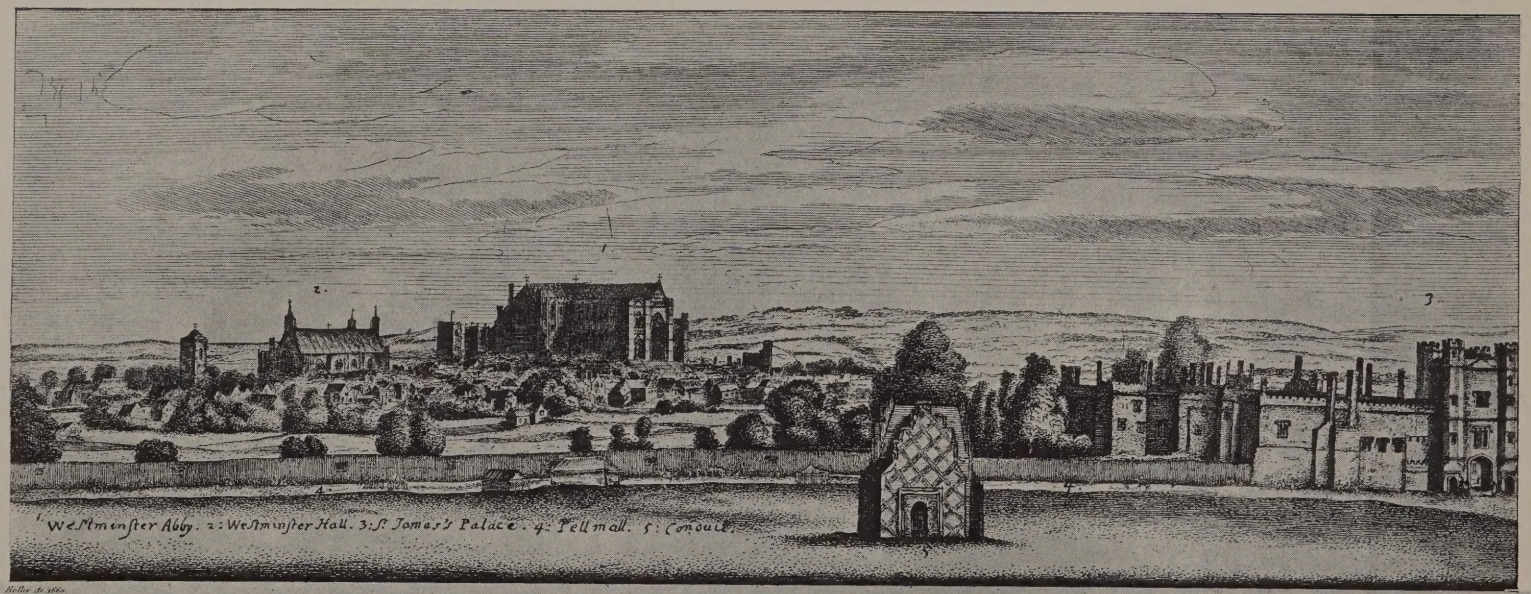

Oxford Road
the Waye to Uxbridge
the Waye to Redinge
The Hay Market
Bridge Lane
St Giles's
Broad St Giles
Holbourne
Ratcliffe Rd
Gray's Inn Lane
Holborne
Drury House
Drury Lane
Convent Garden
Heires
St Martin's Lane
the Strand
Strand Bridge
Charing Crosse
St Clement's
Strand
Temple Barr
St JEMES'S
PARK
THE COURT
Privy Garden
Whitehall
Cockpit
Queens Garden
the Courte
Tilt Yard
Parliament Court
Channon Row
Westminster Hall
the Abbey
Starre Chamber
Parliament House
the Queens Bridge
Lambeth Marsh
Lambeth Palace
Lambeth Church
THE THAMES
Temple Stairs
Milk Peyers
LONDINUM ANTIQUA.
This Plan shews the ancient extent of the famous City of London & Westminster, as it was near the beginning of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth: these Plates (for their great scarcity) are re-enlarged to oblige the Curious, & to hand to Posterity this Old prospect whereby at one view may be seen how much was built of this populous City, and parts adjacent, at that time.
Radulphus Agnus in his Cygniæ Antiquæ published in 1578 says, Near ten years past the Author made a doubt, whether to print or lay this work aside, Until he first had London platted out.
The following Buildings were not erected when this Plan was taken, The Whitehall Banquetting House.
Royal Exchange not built before 1570.
Moor Fields not divided nor planted.
Lambs Conduit on Snow hill in 1580.
Paget Place called so till the death of Lt Paget 1563.
A St Howard's Palace Gate
C Gates

THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THE STRAND, CHARING CROSS AND WHITEHALL.
Circa A.D. 1560.
(*Reign of Queen Elizabeth.*)



Heller. fc 1660

Tab.d by Dalt Kay

S.t JAMES'S PALACE and part of the CITY of WESTMINSTER.

Taken from the N.th side of Pall Mall

As they appeared about the Year 1660.

From an Antient Drawing in the possession of John Towneley, *of Towneley*, Esq.r TBM.FRS.RA.

S.t James's Palace was built on the site of the dissolved Hospital of S.t James, by K.Hen.VIII. in 1532, who enclosed and drained the Park, then a wet marshy field, and made it subservient to the amusement of this, and the adjacent Palace of Whitehall. James I bestowed it on his Son, Henry Prince of Wales, who resided in it untill his death, in 1612. It was improved, and superbly furnished by K. Charles I. who deposited here many of his finest pictures; and was the place where he passed the last three days previous to his Execution, in 164⅞. Charles II. on his Restoration, caused the wall of the Park, towards Pall Mall to be removed further back; the Canal & Aviary to be made; and the whole Park laid out & planted by the celebrated French Gardener Le Notre. The above View which was taken some-time prior to the last improvements, corresponds with the description of Le Serre in his Entrée Royalle &c. En. 1639. "Near the avenues of the palace" says he "is a large meadow, always green, in which the Ladies walk in summer. Its great gate has a long street, in front, reaching nearly to the fields. The palace itself is built of brick, very antient, with a flat leaden roof, and is surrounded at top by crenelles." The Conduit, a conspicuous object in the above view, stood nearly on the site of S.t James's Square.

London, Published June 15.th 1809 by W.m Herbert Lambeth, & Rob.t Wilkinson, N.o 58, Cornhill.

In 1560, the space between *St. James's Palace* and *Charing Cross* was a tract of fields; there were no houses, excepting three or four on the east side of the present *Pall-mall.* (*Plate III.*)

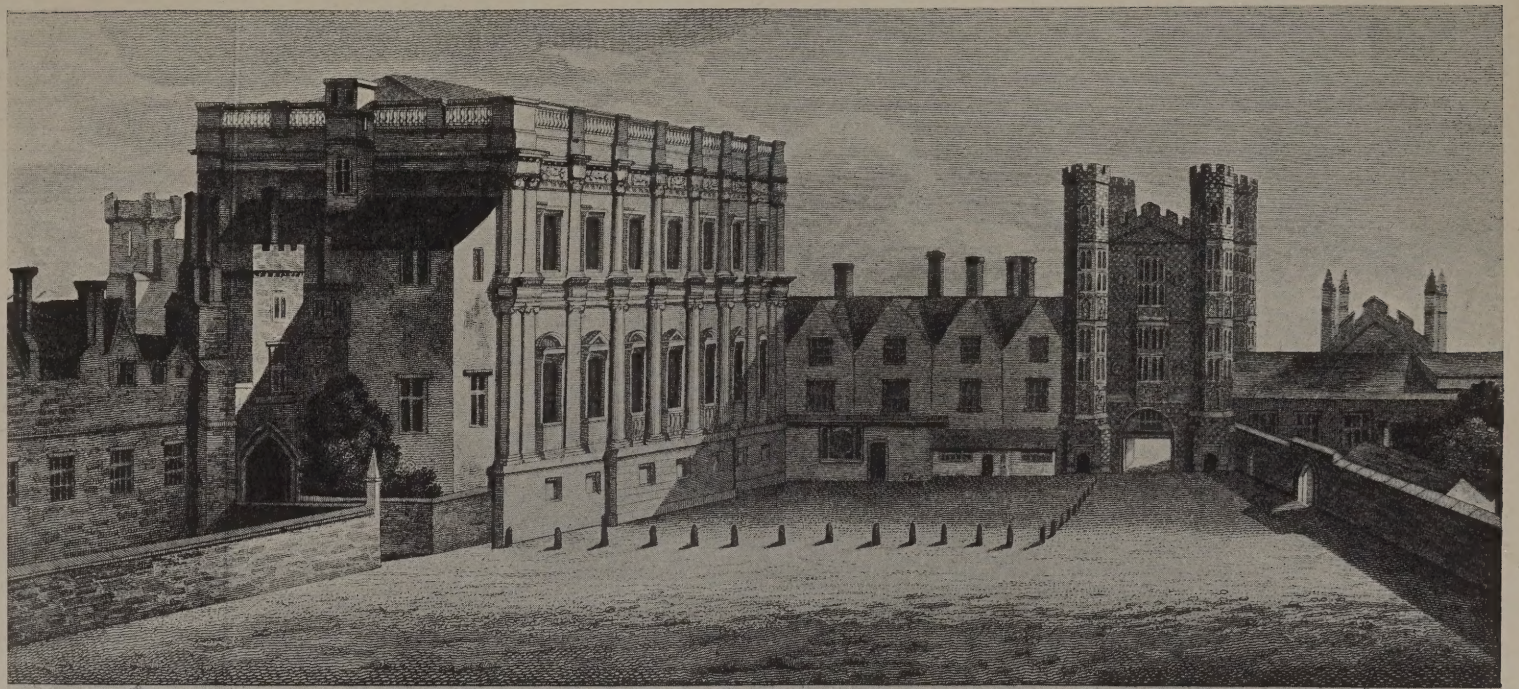
In the year 1572, *Cockspur-street* filled up the space between these houses and Charing Cross. *Pall-mall* was also laid out as a walk, or a place for the exercise of the *Mall*, a game long since disused. The north side was also planted with a row of trees. On the other side was the wall of *St. James's Park. Charles II.* removed it to its present place (1790), and made all those improvements which we now see.

In the days of *Charles*, the *Haymarket* and *Hedge-lane* had names, but they were literally lanes, bounded by hedges, and all beyond, to the north, east and west, was entirely country. (*Plate II.*)

In 1658, no traces of houses were to be seen, except a single one, named the *Gaming-house*, at the end next to *Piccadilly.*

Windmill-street consisted of disjoined houses, and a windmill, standing in a field on the west side, proves from what its name is derived. All the space occupied by the streets radiating from the *Seven* Dials was at that period open ground.

Leicester-fields was also unbuilt.



From a Drawing by Hollar. in the Pepysian Library Cambridge.

THE PALACE OF WHITEHALL.

The above view of Whitehall, which nearly resembles that by Sylvester, but is drawn with much greater accuracy, is peculiarly interesting for the fine & very correct representation it gives of the celebrated Gateway designed by Hans Holbein: as also for exhibiting some still more antient remains of the palace, which are wanting in the South end of the Banqueting Room, and which are to be found in no other view extant.— The Drawing was made in the early part of the reign of Charles I.

London Published May 1st 1809, by Will.m Herbert, Lambeth, & Rob.t Wilkinson, Map & Printseller, N.o 58, Cornhill.

Veuë et Perspective du Palais du Roy d'Angleterre a Londres qui sapelle Whitehall. 98

Israel ex cum privil. Regis.

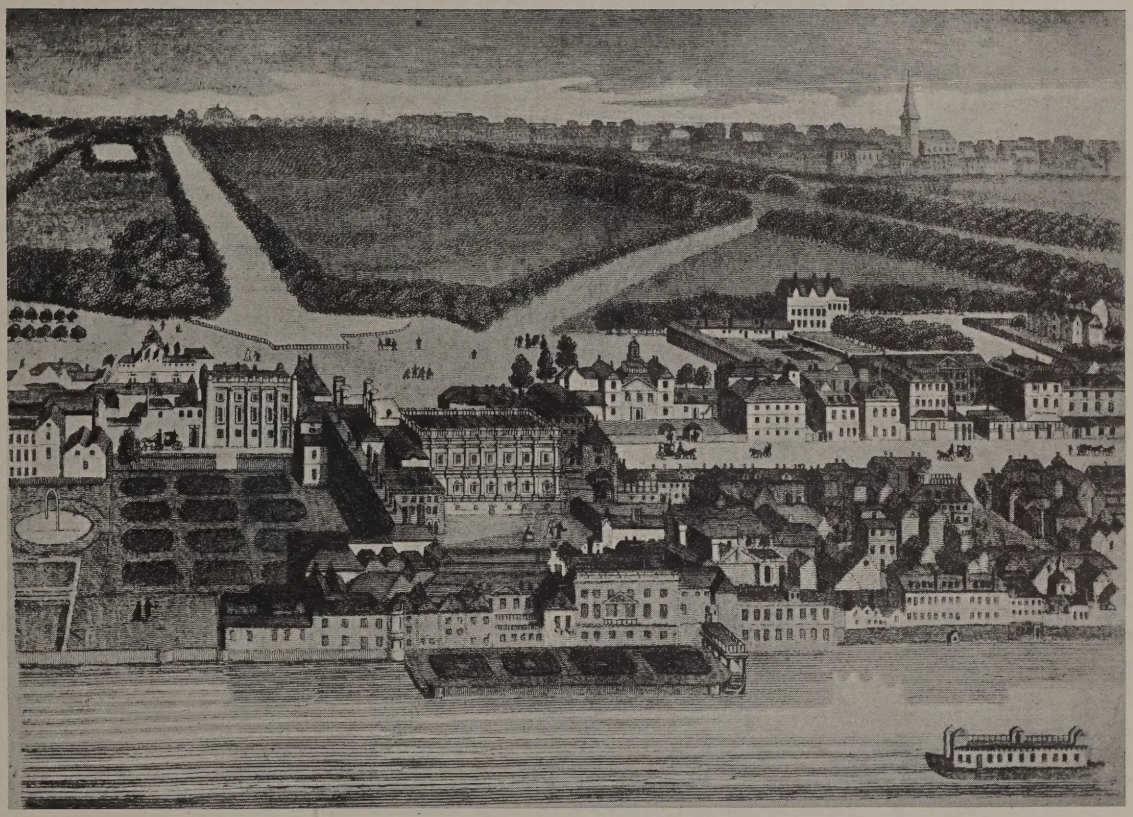
Silvestre sculp.

VIEW OF WHITEHALL WITH THE WHITEHALL GATEWAY.
Circa A.D. 1700.
(*As it appeared in the Early Part of the Reign of Charles I.*, 1625.)

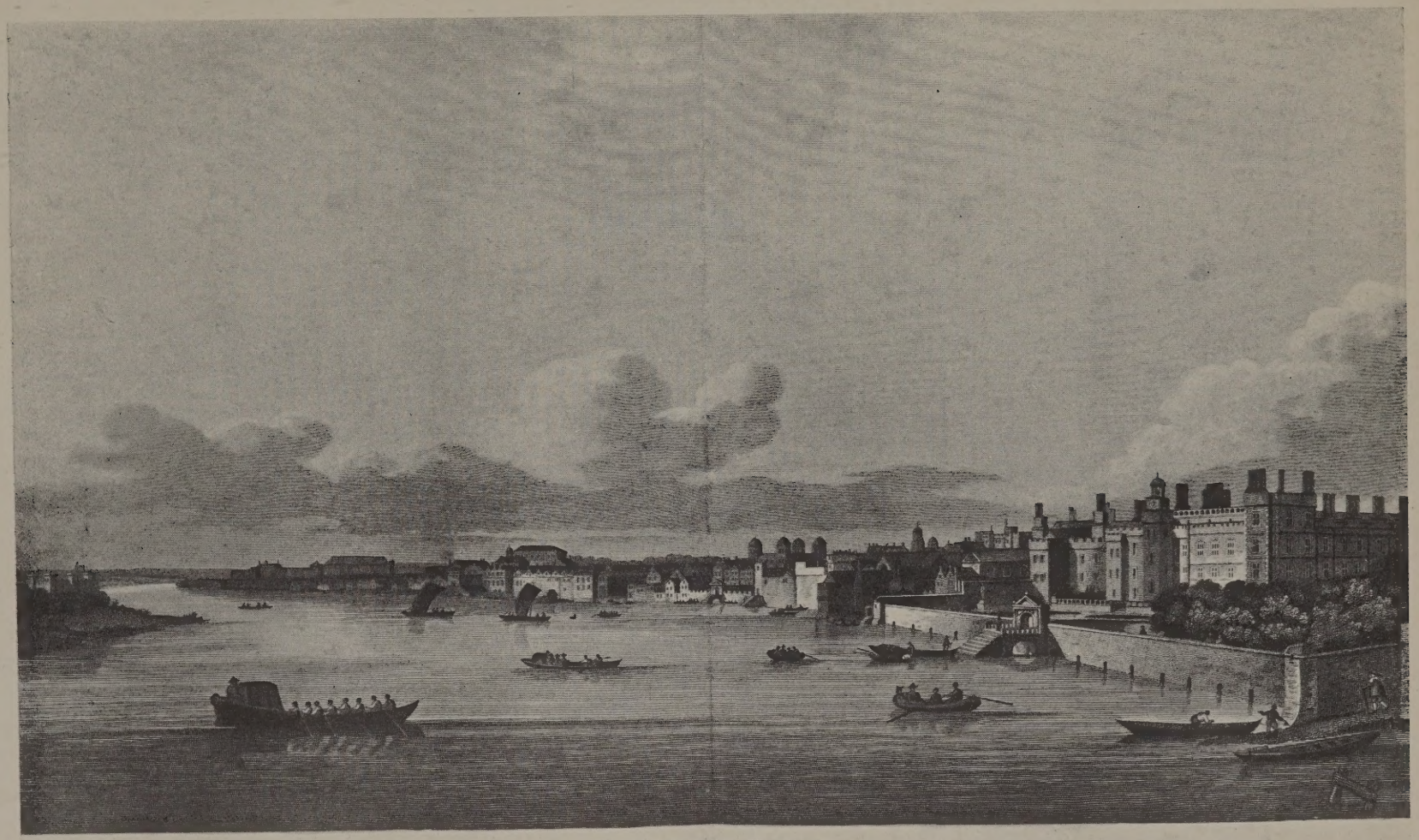
THE OLD HORSE GUARDS.

As they were in the time of CHARLES II. In it is the Merry Monarch and his dogs; and in the back view, the banquetting house, one of the gates, the treasury in its ancient state, and the top of the cock-pit.

(From *Pennant*, "London," 1805.)



ST. JAMES' PARK AND WHITEHALL.
Circa A.D. 1700.
(*As it appeared about the Reign of James II.*)



SOMERSET HOUSE,

In its Original State.

With the various Buildings on the Banks of the River Thames, as far as Westminster.

From an Antient Painting in Dulwich College.

This View exhibits SOMERSET HOUSE, *previous to the alterations made by Inigo Jones, to fit it for the use of Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I.st Adjoining it is the* SAVOY, *and immediately behind it, the only view extant of* EXETER HOUSE. *Further on is* WORCESTER HOUSE *and Stairs, and* SUFFOLK HOUSE. *The Buildings in the distance are* WHITEHALL *and* WESTMINSTER ABBEY; *opposite to which are* LAMBETH CHURCH *and* PALACE.

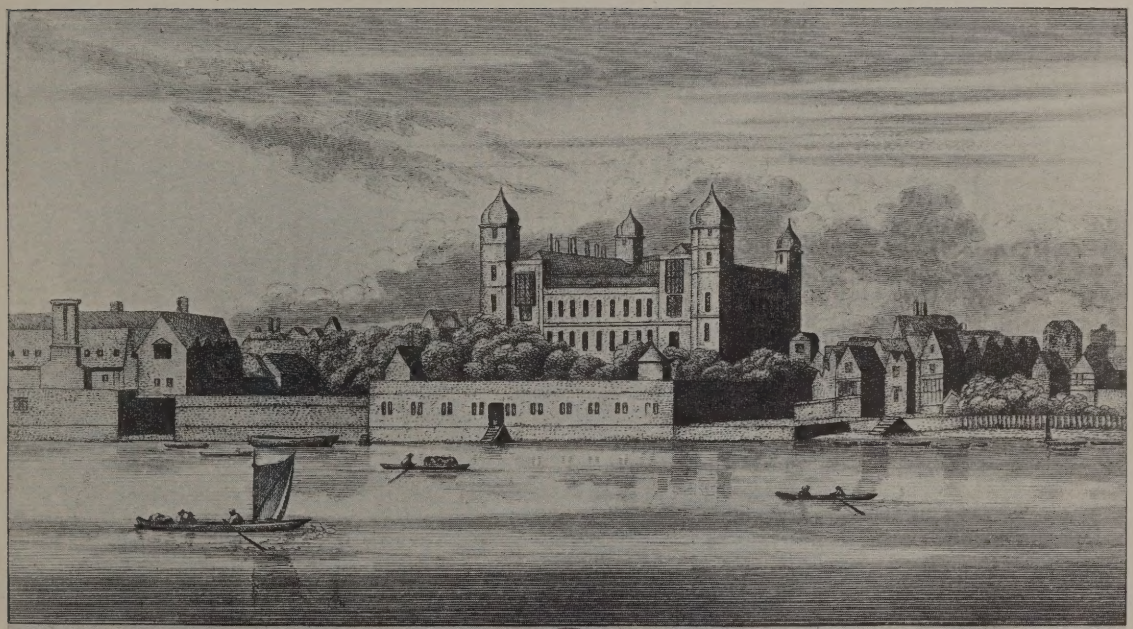
London, Published 1st. October 1809, by Wm. Herbert and Robt. Wilkinson, N.o 58. Cornhill.

From a Drawing by Hollar *In the Pepysian Library at Cambridge*

DURHAM HOUSE **SALISBURY HOUSE** **WORCESTER HOUSE.**

The three Houses above represented stood on the banks of the Thames nearly adjoining each other, **DURHAM HOUSE**, *the first in the Plate, occupied the spot called* **DURHAM YARD**, *now the* **ADELPHI**, *and was built by Ant.^y Bec Bish.^p of Durham, as a town residence for the Bishops of that See.* **SALISBURY HOUSE** *was erected by Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, in the reign of James I. and covered the site of the present Salisbury and Cecil Streets.* **WORCESTER HOUSE**, *originally belonged to the See of Carlisle. It afterwards came into the possession of the Earls of Worcester, Edw.^d the last Earl of Worcester died here in 1627. His son Hen.^y being created Duke of Beaufort, it was called* **BEAUFORT HOUSE** *and the Site is now called* **BEAUFORT BUILDINGS**. *The above View was taken about the year 1630.*

Published 30.^th Nov.^r 1809, by W.^m Herbert, Lambeth; and R.^t Wilkinson, N.^o 58 Cornhill, London.

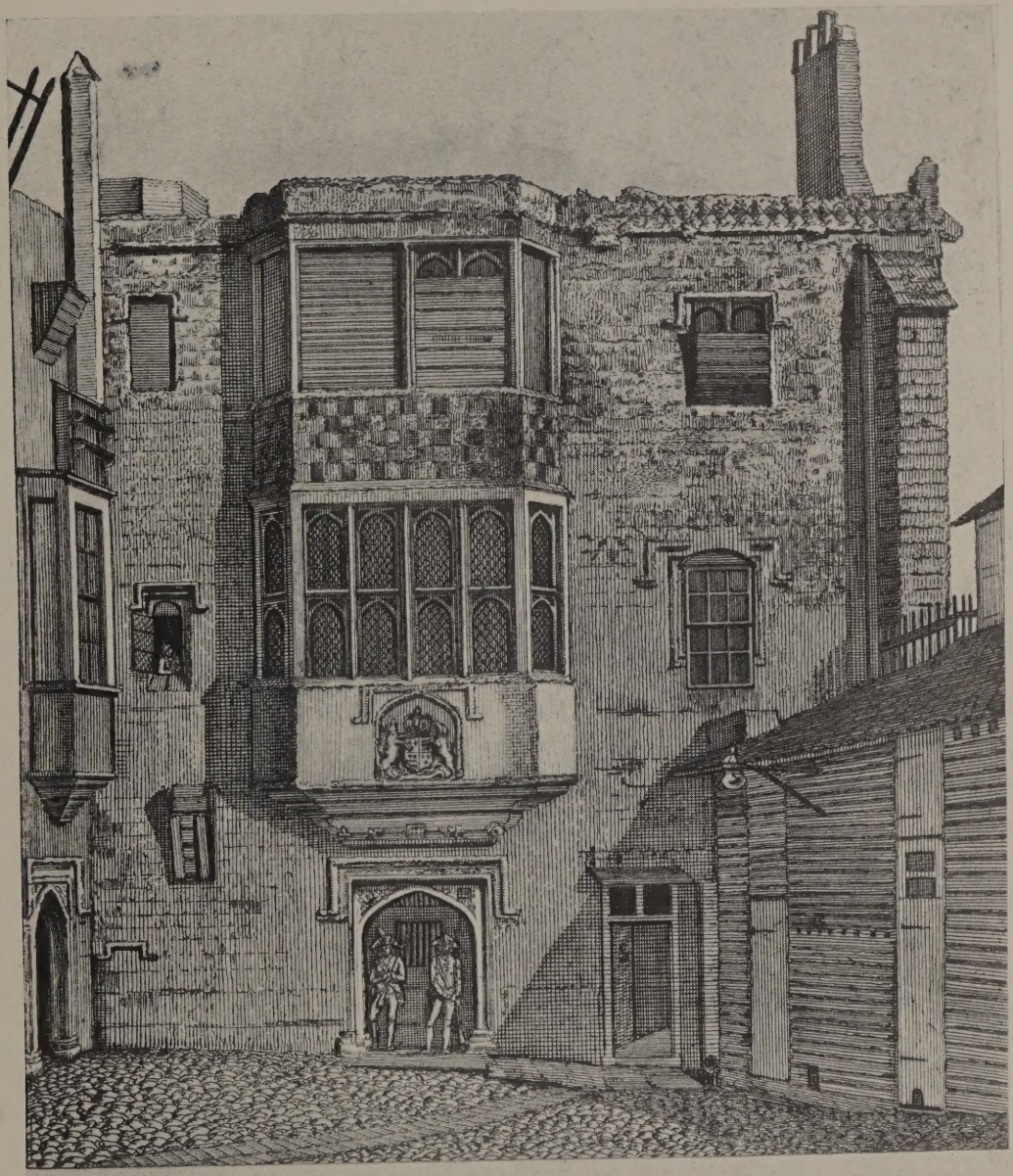


From a Drawing by Hollar *in the Pepysian Library at Cambridge*

SUFFOLK HOUSE CHARING CROSS.

SUFFOLK HOUSE, originally called NORTHAMPTON HOUSE, *was erected in the reign of James I. by Henry Howard Earl of Northampton, on the Site of the dissolved hospital of* St MARY ROUNCIVAL. *It afterwards belonged to Thomas Earl of Suffolk, and was called* SUFFOLK HOUSE, *or* PLACE, *until the marriage of that nobleman's daughter with Percy, Earl of Northumberland, when, after undergoing various alterations, it assumed its present name of* NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE. *The above curious view represents it as it appeared in the early part of the reign of Charles the first.*

Published 1st Dec.r 1806, by Wm Herbert, Lambeth. *and Rob.t Wilkinson, N.o 58 Cornhill, London.*



SAVOY PRISON.

This part of the Savoy is occupied by the Army, as a place of confinement for their Deserters, and Transports. See Pennant's London 3d. Edit.n

Published Jan.y 1.st 1793 by N. Smith N.o 28 G.t Marys Buildings St. Martins Lane

I.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE PLAN OF EDUCATION OF THE CHARING CROSS MEDICAL SCHOOL.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL SCOPE OF THE ORIGINAL PLAN OF EDUCATION OF THE CHARING CROSS MEDICAL SCHOOL

The Story of the Foundation of Charing Cross Hospital and Medical School, and of Dr. Benjamin Golding, the Founder, is one of unique interest—little, if at all, known to any except those immediately connected with the Institution which he founded, but well worthy of a much wider appreciation.

It has been recorded in "The Memoir of the Origin, Plan, and Operations of Charing Cross Hospital, London, Founded by Benjamin Golding, M.D., in 1818, Erected 1831," Edited by his Son, Mr. George B. Golding, M.A., and compiled chiefly from a manuscript found among the papers of Dr. Golding after his death in 1863.

The book has long been out of print, and is now very difficult to obtain. Interesting as it was at the time of its publication in 1867, as a record of the origin of the Hospital and its work up to that time, it has become increasingly so in view of the great developments connected both with the Hospital and its School since that period.

The great feature of the Plan of Foundation of Charing Cross Hospital, marking it off from those of all Hospitals and Schools established prior to or since the first conception in 1821—was that, *from the outset*, it combined the formation "*of a Medical School upon the foundation, where practical information may be conjoined with scientific instruction* to those pupils and professional students who may be desirous of pursuing their education there, a proportion of the pecuniary receipts thence arising to be appropriated exclusively to the funds of the Charity."—("Plan of the Charity," 31st March, 1821.)

Its object was "*to promote* (by the conscientious fulfilment of above purposes, and the skilful discharge of the duties of the different departments, and *by the formation of a Medical School at the Charity*) not only the welfare of the Poor but *the improvement of the Healing Art* and the Good of the Community at large."—("Objects and Intentions of the Charity," 31st March, 1821.)

In conformity with the Laws adopted at its First General Meeting on the above date, 31st March, 1821, that a School of Medical Instruction should be established as an integral portion of the Charity second only in importance to the Charity itself, a "PLAN" of MEDICAL EDUCATION of the most detailed and comprehensive character was drawn up by DR. GOLDING during the same year, and formally submitted to the Committee on Saturday, 23rd February, 1822. It was referred to a Sub-committee to be reported on at the adjourned meeting on Saturday, 2nd March, 1822, and then adopted by the following Resolution :—

> "That the LETTER and PLAN of DR. GOLDING be recorded (viz., as follows) in the Minutes of this Charity, and that the LAWS and REGULATIONS therein proposed for the reception of pupils and the establishment of a MEDICAL SCHOOL be confirmed and henceforth acted on."

That PLAN forms the basis—the MAGNA CARTA—of the SCHOOL'S existence and management up to the present day (1914).

It provided (*inter alia*) :—

> "Every professional officer of the Establishment *will be required* (unless the state of his health or other extraordinary circumstances prevent him) *to give Lectures to the Medical School* of the Institution upon the subjects more particularly connected with his branch of practice, and for which he shall be deemed by his colleagues most qualified.
>
> To render professional instruction complete, it will be necessary to give Lectures *upon every branch of Medicine and its ancillary Sciences.*
>
> Those proposed to be established at the Institution should therefore comprise :—
>
> Chemistry.
> Natural Philosophy (*Physics*).
> Experimental Philosophy.
> Botany.
> Natural History.
> Geology.
> Anatomy.
> Dissections.
> Comparative Anatomy.
> Physiology.
> Morbid Anatomy.

Materia Medica.
Dietetics.
Medical Jurisprudence.
The Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Clinical Medicine.
Surgery.
Clinical Surgery.
Midwifery.
Diseases Peculiar to Women and Infancy.
Ophthalmic Surgery.
Diseases of the Ear.
Diseases of the Teeth.
Medical-Chirurgical Electricity and Galvanism.
The Operation and Use of Baths.
Anatomical Machinery (*Orthopœdics*), including Bandages, and Artificial and Instrumental Supports.
Naval and Military Surgery, including
Diseases of Tropical Climates.
Gunshot Wounds, and
Professional Duties of the Public Services (Army and Navy).

Exclusive of these the Medical Officers propose to investigate, and the Directors are expected to patronize every exertion to explore, at some future period, the hitherto much neglected

SCIENCE OF MENTAL DISEASES AND OF MENTAL PATHOLOGY,

And they trust that by zealous assiduity and patient industry they may in time obtain sufficient information and knowledge to instruct others in the best mode of healing various

Forms of Insanity and Mental Aberration, so melancholy and affecting to the human species.

Exclusive of the above, the *Directors are expected to patronise every exertion for the establishment of some Teachers of ancient and modern Learning and Languages in the vicinity of the Charity*, so as to facilitate the acquisition of classical Literature and modern Languages to those who are desirous of the same.

It is sincerely to be hoped that a SCHOOL thus formed, so comprehensive in its plan and so liberal in its conduct will meet with the concurrent support of all those interested in the progress of Science, and anxious for the public welfare; and that the concord and harmony existing at all times among its conductors will secure to the Establishment that approbation and assistance from every Member of the Medical Profession, which, it is presumed, will always be the earnest endeavour of every individual connected with it to deserve and obtain.

And with a view of promoting by every possible means the harmony of this School in the fullest degree, and to cement the union and reciprocity of feeling and sentiment between the Instructors and those who are Instructed, and between the Officers of the Charity and the Trustees of the School, and those benevolent and affluent persons under whose fostering patronage their exertions are encouraged and protected; there shall annually be proposed in March, April or May, a Public Dinner, at which the Directors, the Lecturers, and the Pupils and Students receiving or who have received instruction here, the Benefactors, Governors and Subscribers to the Charity, and the friends generally of the Institution and of the Medical School shall be requested to attend, which Dinner shall be distinguished by the name of the ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF CHARING CROSS."*

Then follow in detail "THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS FOR THE MEDICAL SCHOOL," ending with the following summary :—

"I have now, GENTLEMEN, submitted to your notice the chief outlines of a *Plan for the Establishment of a Medical School upon an enlarged and liberal foundation*, which, in my humble opinion, seems calculated to ensure the reputation and welfare not only of the Seminary of professional instruction but also of the Charity to which it appertains. The Laws and Regulations here drawn out are meant to establish those general principles of honourable and disinterested feelings in conducting the School, without which it were vain to expect, and unfair to wish, prosperity and success to the undertaking. Any improvements or additions that may suggest themselves to the Directors in the prosecution of the Plan may be the subject of future Laws and

* The First Commemoration Dinner was held 27th May, 1822, H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK in the Chair (*v. postea*, p. 284).

Regulations for your examination and approval; and any minor arrangements necessary for carrying the principles and Plan into effect may come under the consideration of Bye-Laws and Internal Regulations, which the Directors themselves will be best competent to decide upon and adopt, subject to your sanction and concurrence.

By way of conclusion of these observations, it may not be irrespective to briefly re-enumerate the peculiar advantages of what has now been presented for your approval. An examination of the details of the foregoing Plan will evince *that they differ in the most essential particulars from those of other plans of tuition* adopted at different places of instruction in this Metropolis; and that the want of a University, so far as Medical Education is concerned, will be fully supplied, and the branches of instruction in which those places are defective, namely, the Practical, will be here amply made up, and no advantages which they furnish excepting the honorary distinction of Degrees will be here unpossessed.

The central situation of Charing Cross chosen for the School, the concentration of the different objects of pursuit upon one spot, the comprehension of all the collateral branches of Philosophical information subservient to Medicine and other useful parts of study hitherto untaught in this Metropolis, and the nature of the terms for access hereto render it alike convenient, moderate and perfect for the acquisition of knowledge to Medical Pupils; exceedingly well suited for teaching the respective departments of the professions in the most scientific way to those Gentlemen who purpose settling in the Metropolis and practising any individual branch of the healing art; and highly useful to the Students of the other learned Professions, Law and Divinity, and to private Gentlemen to whom a general acquaintance with Philosophical subjects may be desirable and whose education without some elementary knowledge of the Rudiments of Medicine cannot be deemed complete.

The superaddition of Instruction in the duties of the Medical Officers of the Public Services, the treatment of those wounds and accidental misfortunes incident to warfare, and of those diseases to which the Sea and Land Forces and persons resident in tropical climates are exposed, will be found of essential benefit to those Medical Pupils or Students intended for the Public Service, and those who purpose residing in India or other torrid and unhealthy regions.

The advantages here recited to Medical Pupils in general will, it is presumed, be apparent to every unprejudiced mind; and to the public it cannot but be

gratifying to observe that whilst the objects of Science and the interests of the School can be promoted, the purposes of benevolence and general utility have been strictly regarded by the laws which enact the appropriation of a liberal share by a deduction from the receipts of the School to the funds of the excellent establishment to which it owes its source, and by the Laws which direct the gratuitous reception for professional education of those Pupils and Students who are recommended by munificent benefactors to the Charity.

The free access to every branch of instruction conferred without remuneration by the Directors and other Teachers to a certain number of young Gentlemen of respectable but unfortunate families may be cited as an additional proof, if any were wanting, how closely *the advancement of science, the prosecution of knowledge, the intentions of humanity, and the good of the community have been identified with each other;* and that this identity may long continue, so as best to promote the welfare of this Charity, the credit of the School, the honour of the healing art, the comfort of the needy in affliction, and the sacred cause of philanthropy, is the anxious and heartfelt desire of, Gentlemen,

Your obedient and humble
and very obliged Servant,
(Signed) BENJAMIN GOLDING."

Such is a brief outline of THE PLAN OF EDUCATION, *wide in its scope and replete with University ideals*, originally laid down for the CHARING CROSS MEDICAL SCHOOL by its FOUNDER in 1822, when he was only twenty-eight years of age.

It is unique in its conception, its boldness, its breadth of view, and its far sightedness.

It includes every object, and even every subject, every principle of action and of honourable conduct, every motive of humanity and every principle in the extension of Medical Knowledge that underlie, or have ever underlain, the great purposes and objects of Medical Education.

The approaching Centenary Year of the HOSPITAL, which was the creation of his hopes and of his life's work, sees it occupying in the very centre of London the great triangular area of which it formed only one small portion when it was first built in

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SCHOOL,
1902.

Plate XIV.—Historical Account of Charing Cross Hospital and Medical School.

1831 ; enlarged in 1840, extended in 1867, and again in 1885 ; once more finally enlarged and rebuilt in 1902 at a cost approaching £150,000, and now representing a capital value of over £200,000 ; gaining in its usefulness and importance by the removal, actual or contemplated, of the three neighbouring large Hospitals—King's College Hospital, Westminster Hospital. and St. George's Hospital respectively—with which its work has been most closely shared during the past 80 to 90 years.

It sees the MEDICAL SCHOOL of the Hospital—the twin object of his hopes and his efforts, which if possible shared even more than the Hospital his care and his affection—animated by the zeal for University Education, such as he wished to see displayed in the School which he designed ; still maintaining amid all other Schools its own individuality and its own outlook ; and recently completely reorganised, in order that, in accordance with its traditions, it may establish and carry out new principles to meet new conditions and new problems connected with Medical Education.

The task I have here undertaken has been the grateful one, of endeavouring to do justice to the merits of the great PHILANTHROPIC WORK which he accomplished, and of the great EDUCATIONAL PURPOSE which he set out to achieve ; of placing on record for the first time the ORIGINAL STATUTES OF THE SCHOOL which he founded, and of freshening the annals of history with the recital of the UNIVERSITY OBJECTS which he had in view, as the best way of evincing respect for his IDEALS, and rendering their influence permanently useful to the great cause of MEDICAL EDUCATION which he had so much at heart.

CHAPTER II

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE CHARING CROSS SCHOOL PLAN OF EDUCATION AS DESCRIBED BY DR. GOLDING

The PLAN and OBJECTS which the FOUNDER had in view, as above defined, was a comprehensive and useful design of :—

Firstly.—A Hospital to administer to the wants of the sick poor of a densely-populated district.

Secondly.—A School of Theoretical and Practical Instruction in Medicine and Surgery, including all the branches of science relating to the healing art.

Thirdly.—A system of gratuitous instruction to certain persons whose circumstances might otherwise prevent them from completing their professional studies, although their preliminary education might entitle them to aspire to belong to a profession so serviceable to the community.

This comprehensive PLAN—when it was announced in the year 1822—was regarded as a novelty and its effect at the time was thus described in the manuscript left by DR. GOLDING, written some time before 1841 :—

"THE announcement of the operations of the Charity as an Hospital revived, in some measure, the animadversion which had for a time been silenced; and which now, assuming a different form, became concentrated into one chief ground of objection.

The novelty of the Plan of the Hospital, and the dissimilarity of its constitution and arrangements from those of previously existing Hospitals, were admitted by its founders; and might, indeed, be urged as an objection by those who considered that the Plan and arrangements of those venerable Institutions were incapable of improvement; and, by those who were unaware of the fact that the enormous expense of those establishments, compared with the amount of benefit which they conferred, had chiefly conduced to deter the benevolent

from attempting to add to their number for nearly a century before the foundation of Charing Cross Hospital, although the population of London, during that period, had so greatly increased, as to render the existing Hospitals altogether inadequate to the urgent necessities of the poor.

The novelty in the system adopted by the Founders of the Charing Cross Hospital, consisted in combining some of the preferable arrangements of the old Chartered Hospitals with the most commendable of those adopted by the Subscription Hospitals; and in the addition of some regulations of Continental Establishments which it was considered might with advantage be introduced (including the Office of Director which has, on account of its novelty in English Hospitals, been objected to by those who are not aware of its usefulness and importance); *and finally in connecting a School of Medicine to the establishment*—an arrangement which might prove advantageous to the community at large, and which should not depend upon the Charity for its support, but should itself contribute to the funds of the Hospital.

The PLAN and PRINCIPLES OF THE CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL were meant to embrace the two-fold object of a HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY (a combination hitherto untried in London), and to include a comprehensive SCHOOL OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTRUCTION. This combination was acknowledged to be of paramount importance to the community, although hitherto permitted by the Governors of Hospitals in London on sufferance only, and not ostensibly recognised, encouraged, and guaranteed by the constitution and rules of those establishments.

The OBJECTS of the Institution were to include, in addition to those of all other similar establishments, that of effecting, *by arrangement in many respects peculiarly its own, the most economical appropriation of the funds;* an OBJECT, indeed, of no small importance when it is considered how greatly increasing is the cost of such an establishment, and how increasing are the claims of the poor for the succour which these Charities afford, so as almost to drain the resources of those which are mostly liberally supported, and how great is the difficulty of providing and maintaining additional asylums to meet this increasing want unless means be devised by an abridgment of expense of enabling such additional asylums not only to vie in utility, but also to surpass in careful administration, the old established Charities which, as they possess larger funds, require perhaps less economy in the expenditure.

In stating that the formation of a Medical College in connection with this Hospital was an important feature of the establishment, it might be right further to explain, that although Medical Schools have long been attached to several of the public Hospitals, where they were permitted by the sufferance of the Governors, yet they were not sufficiently identified with those institutions to deserve and receive the strenuous co-operation of the Governors, as a portion of the legitimate design of the institutions with which they were associated.

The Schools were for the most part the private property of those that formed them, or who by purchase obtained a share in them, and who in their turn could dispose of the interest which they themselves had acquired.

They might indeed be regarded as private speculations liable to the varying influences of the persons to whom they belonged, uncertain as to their arrangements and continuance, and still more uncertain as to their permanent completeness and prosperity.

It had often, therefore, been *a subject of regret* that something upon a more substantial footing had not been formed; *that a Medical School upon a comprehensive scale, complete in all its details, and including all the branches of science relating to the healing art, had not been established in London.*

It was the opinion of the Founders of the Charing Cross Hospital, that if such a School were established, arranged by a systematic code of regulations, guaranteed by the rules of the Hospital or Hospitals to which it might be joined, and directed by the Council or Committee who should undertake its management it would prove a great public benefit.

Capitals of most European countries possess such establishments for the promotion of medical and surgical sciences; but London, where by means of its Hospitals ample opportunity was to be found for practical information, could not at the period I am mentioning (1822) boast of having such an institution, wherein by a well-established and complete system of Theoretical instruction, the full benefit of theory and practice could be made unitedly available for the promotion of medical knowledge.

At the time to which I refer (1822), medical degrees could be obtained only by resorting to the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, where, however well the members of the profession might be theoretically taught,

useful practice could not be acquired; or by graduation at one of the Universities in Scotland or Ireland, a procedure attended with much expense to those who desired to prosecute their studies nearer to their own home.

To remedy in some measure this deficiency and to supply the want of a Medical College was the design of the Founders of Charing Cross Hospital and Medical School as shown in the details of the Plan which was published in the year 1822; some years before the formation of University College and King's College in London.

These Institutions were also established for the same object; and through the greater extent of their means (as joint stock establishments) the political influence of the promoters and the superior facilities of completing their edifices, having the power of carrying their designs into effect at an earlier period, they preceded the Charing Cross Hospital in the announcement of their operations; although as has been explained they were some years behind it in the contemplation and announcement of their object.

I may here observe, that similar as were the objects of these Medical Schools, there is this essential difference between the plans of the Founders—that whilst those of the Charing Cross Hospital have connected their Medical School as an adjunct, secondary and in some measure contributing to the Hospital by the appropriation of a share of its profits to the support of the Charity; the Founders of University College and King's College found it necessary to establish a Hospital in connection with their Medical Schools and placed their Hospitals in partial dependence upon their Medical Schools.

What may be the result of this dissimilarity of plan remains to be proved. The friends of the Charing Cross Hospital who have contributed to raise it to its present efficiency and public utility cannot but derive satisfaction from knowing that should the Medical College prove unsatisfactory the Charity would continue as vigorous and prosperous as ever, and the only way they would suffer from the failure of the College would be to the extent of the funds they derive from the College."

CHAPTER III

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE ORIGIN OF CHARING CROSS SCHOOL AND THAT OF OTHER HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOLS

I HAVE thought it of interest to compare this history of the origin and foundation of Charing Cross Hospital Medical School with that of the Medical Schools attached to the other chief General Hospitals in London, representing different types of origin.

Prior to 1715, the only public establishments for medical and surgical relief of the poor in London were the Royal Foundation Hospitals of St. Bartholomew and St. Thomas. (*v. postea*, Chapter XIV.)

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.—In 1715 a room as a " Repository of Medicines " was opened in Birdcage Walk, St. James' Park ; and afterwards a house for the accommodation of 30 persons in what was then called Petty France, but now named York Street, Westminster—bearing the title of " Publick Infermary for the Sick and Needy." When the income had increased to £700 a year, a house for 60 patients was opened in Chapel Street in June, 1724. The establishment was removed in 1733 to James Street, but only after a great difference of opinion amongst the Governors—many of whom split off and formed what is now St. George's Hospital.

After a time the house in James Street became very dilapidated and insufficient, and a meeting was therefore held at the Thatched House Tavern in 1819, when a subscription was commenced under the auspices of the Duke of Northumberland. The present site of the Hospital, close to Westminster Abbey, was then purchased, and on it was built the Hospital, which was opened for the use of patients in 1834. the same year in which Charing Cross Hospital was first opened for the same purpose.

The difficulties of the Westminster Hospital at this period in deciding on the future site of its operations threatened, indeed, at one time (1829) to interfere with the

projects and purposes of the Charing Cross Institution, then in process of formation, and seeking for a suitable site.

In his Memoir on the Origin of the latter, its Founder, Dr. Benjamin Golding, writes of this period :—

" In addition to these causes of anxiety, no small embarrassment was occasioned by the announcement, that an influential party connected with the Westminster Hospital proposed the removal of that establishment from the locality, where it had existed for more than a century, viz., in the lower parts of Westminster, and to rebuild it near Charing Cross. They applied to Government for a site, and a spacious plot of ground was allotted to them. The design of their new building was lithographed, and, with a printed plan, was extensively circulated ; so as greatly to interfere with the subscriptions in progress for the Charing Cross Hospital.

" The Westminster Hospital, from age and dilapidation, required indeed to be rebuilt ; but as the funds raised for that purpose had been bestowed for its re-erection in the lower parts of Westminster, and as the removal of the Hospital to Charing Cross would deprive a poor and densely populated district of the benefit of an institution which they had long possessed, the good sense of the Governors generally led them to discourage the scheme ; and thus the Governors of the Charing Cross Hospital were left undisturbed to pursue their design ; and the Westminster Hospital was rebuilt in the excellent situation, where it now stands, near the Abbey."

Medical Teaching.—Although existing since 1715, the earliest reference to the teaching of Medicine and Surgery dates from the year 1827, contained in a book called " The Westminster Hospital Physicians' Pupils' Book." A School of Medicine appears to have existed at that time in Dean Street, Westminster, and the teachers in the School were also the physicians and surgeons of the Hospital. The connection was, however, no closer than that the School and the Hospital were staffed by the same persons.

The earliest reference to the School found in the Hospital Minute Books was in July, 1834, when five Trustees of the Hospital petitioned the Board soliciting the sanction and patronage of the Governors " so as to enable us to name our School the Westminster Hospital School of Medicine." *This petition was rejected.*

On the 17th March, 1840, another Committee attempted the same task, but *again in vain.*

In the following September, however, a Quarterly General Board passed a resolution that it was " expedient and in conformity with the usage of all the great

Metropolitan Hospitals that a School of Medicine should be attached to the Westminster Hospital under the control of the Governors"; and as the outcome of this, in September, 1841 (*i.e.*, 126 years after the formation of its Hospital), a deed of settlement of the Westminster School of Medicine was drawn up, and the Dean Street School was taken over as its School.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—This was opened for the reception of patients on 1st January, 1734, and was incorporated by Act of Parliament, William IV, 1834.

The Medical School arose side by side with the Hospital, *as a result of the permission given* to the Physicians and Surgeons *to take a limited number* of pupils, a register of whom is preserved from the year 1752. By a law of the Hospital, "The Medical Staff may receive pupils and conduct their instruction in any part of the Hospital or School."

The direct management of the School is placed in the hands of the Medical School Committee, consisting of the whole of the Honorary Active Staff of the Hospital, who have power to co-opt annually not more than seven additional members for the period of one year—generally lecturers in the School.

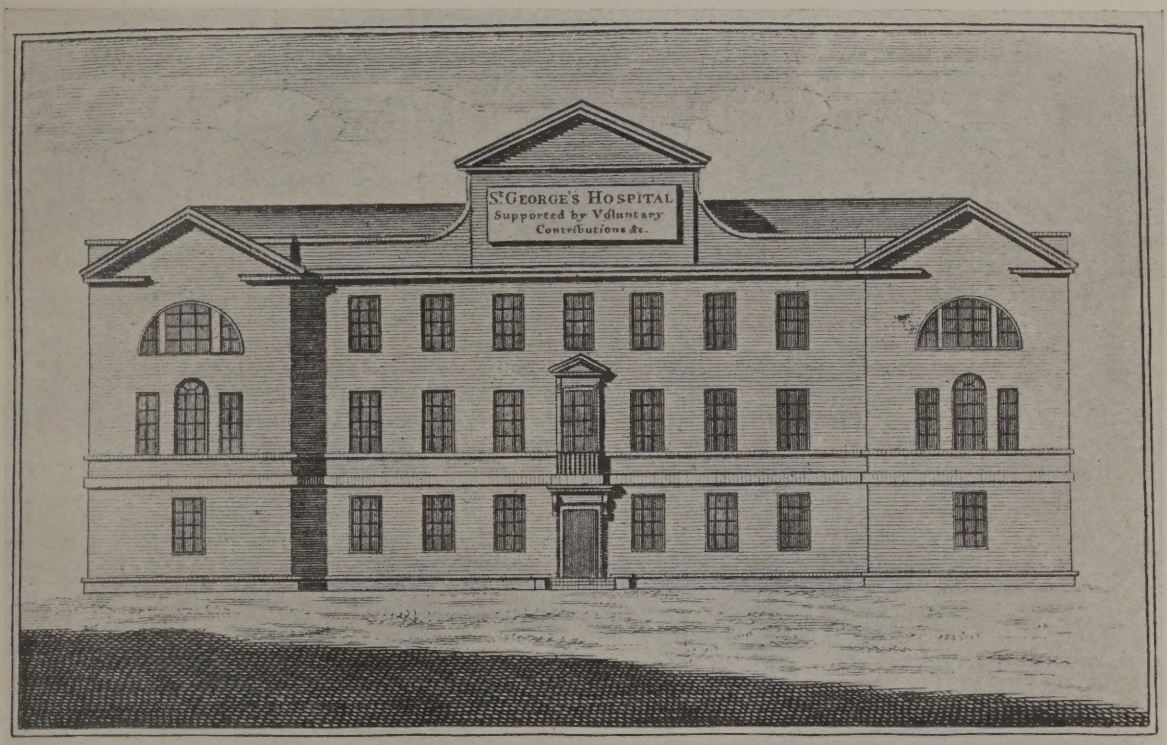
The Financial Management of the Medical School is in the hands of a Committee appointed jointly by the House Committee of Governors and by the Medical School Committee. It consists of eight Governors and three Members of the Medical School Committee, and reports to the House Committee.

THE LONDON HOSPITAL.—In 1740, the "London Infirmary" was established in four houses (with 136 beds) on a lease, in Prescot Street, Goodman's Fields.

The existing Hospital was commenced on 15th October, 1752, and finished in December, 1759—with accommodation for 130 beds; and received a Charter of "The London Hospital" from George II on 9th December, 1758.

The entry of the first student took place in 1741, and annually from that time pupils were permitted to attend the practice of the physicians and surgeons. From time to time up till 1781 "permission" was granted to individual surgeons to deliver a course of Lectures.

In March, 1783, "the Physicians and Surgeons memorialised the Governors of the Hospital to the effect that in their opinion by the teaching of the several branches of Physic and Surgery Lectures at the Hospital would promote the credit and interest of the Institution; that the present accommodations are inadequate to such an undertaking; they therefore requested leave to erect a suitable building."



The Hospital of S^t^ GEORGE *at Hyde Park corner*

A.D. 1734.

The result of the application was that the General Court of Governors, 5th February, 1783, gave the necessary permission, and in 1785 a School building was completed, at a total cost of about £1,500, two-thirds of it guaranteed and contributed by two of the members of the staff.

The School thus came into existence as a teaching Body *connected with* the Hospital, *not as a part of it;* and this relation appears to have existed for the following 100 years—up till 1879, when an agreement (dated 4th June, 1879) was entered into between the Hospital and the Medical Council, consisting of the Medical and Surgical Officers of the Hospital.

On 7th June, 1911, a new list of bye-laws, approved by the Board of Governors, and the College Board, was substituted for this agreement, under which the Medical College is managed by the College Board, consisting of six members of the House Committee of the Hospital, and six members of the Medical Council—subject to the supreme control of the House Committee.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—The Middlesex Hospital was founded in the month of August, 1745, in order to provide for the needs of Sick and Lame Patients of the poor inhabitants of the then fairly populous districts of St. Giles and Soho. For ten years it consisted of two houses in Windmill Street, Tottenham Court Road, which had been acquired at a rental of £30 a year, and during the first year of its existence it was styled "The Middlesex Infirmary." It formed one of several similar philanthropic institutions (*e.g., St. George's*, 1734, *London Hospital*, 1740), which about this period were established in London and maintained by voluntary contributions.

With very little, if any, material change, the constitution which was framed at its origin has been maintained to the present day. It included a bye-law, enacted in 1752, which *forbade any Medical Officer* or servant from acting as Governor—a restriction which indicated the subordinate position assigned to the medical staff, but one which no longer obtains so far as the honorary officers are concerned.

In 1750 the number of beds was increased to forty, and the Windmill Street premises having become incommodious and inadequate, another site was selected in the Marylebone Fields, and a lease obtained from Charles Berners for the term of 999 years at a ground rent of £15 per annum and a new building was erected at a cost of £2,250—the first stone being laid on the 15th May, 1755.

In 1757 the building, of which only the central block had been erected, was ready to receive patients, the number of beds being at first sixty-four. The West Wing was

not completed till 1768, and did not receive its patients till 1770. The East Wing, commenced in 1775, was finished in 1780, but its wards however were left unopened owing to want of funds, and in 1782 it was even found necessary to close down some of the wards already opened.

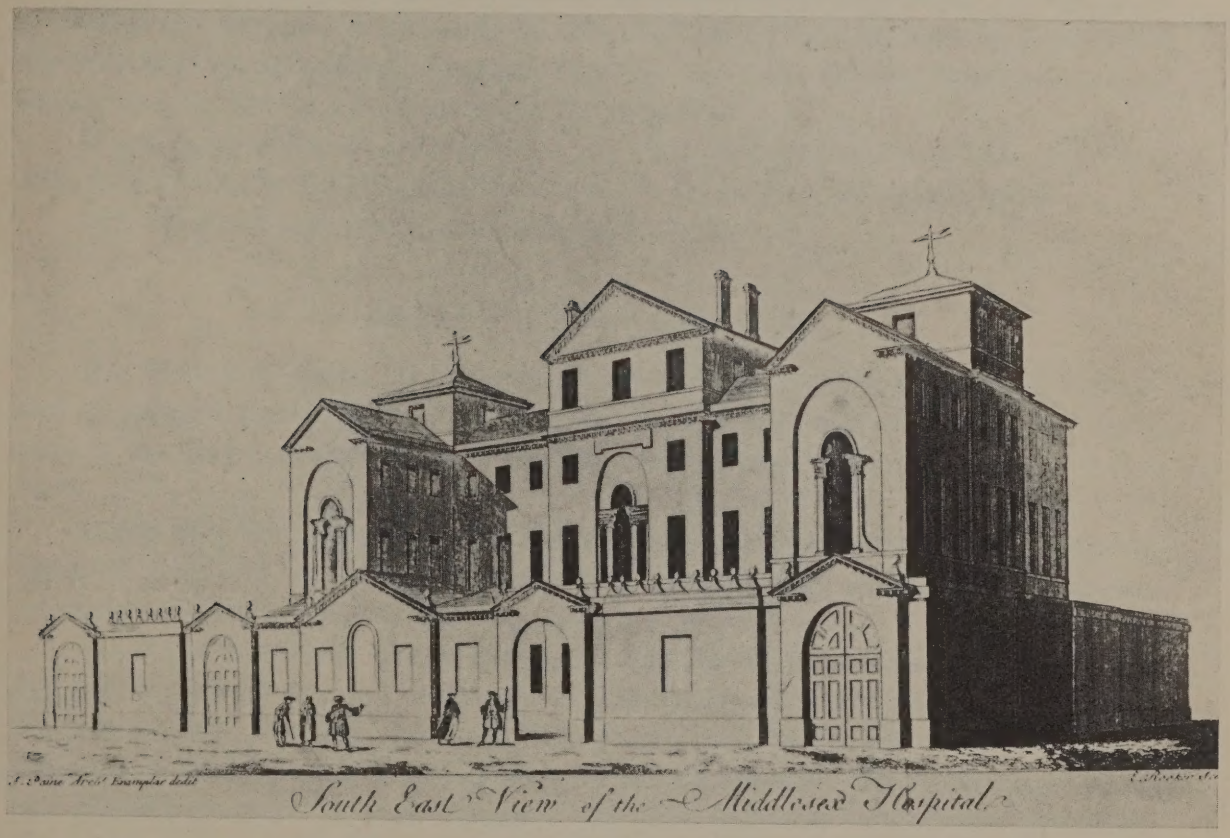
Among the reasons assigned for this want of public support at the time was the increase in the number of dispensaries in the neighbourhood. Whatever the cause, there is no doubt that the progress of the Hospital was much retarded, many Annual Governors discontinued their subscriptions, the Hospital became involved in debt, and all was gloom and discouragement.

The West Wing was therefore assigned in 1793 at low terms as an asylum for refugees from France—sick French Clergy, and Lay Emigrants, and for several years they here enjoyed freedom from persecution—the number thus received in 1793 being 301 Priests and 120 Laity. In 1814, after a long period of exile, permission was at length given them to return to their country.

It was some time before the Hospital recovered from the financial strain in which it found itself. During the first decade of the Nineteenth Century many appeals were made to the public and the strictest economy had to be practised. The merit of having retrieved the establishment from almost complete ruin was due to Lord Robert Seymour. In 1819 the total number of beds had reached 179 and in 1820 this was increased to 200 beds. In 1836 an Act of Incorporation was obtained, and in 1845 the centenary of the Hospital was duly celebrated.

The Medical School was not established till 1835, *i.e.*, ninety years after the opening of the Hospital. From almost the very first it would appear that the Physician or Surgeon was permitted to introduce pupils to follow his practice in the wards, the fees of such pupils going to the physician or surgeon concerned. There were also "apprentices" and "dressers." The students also received instruction from the apothecary and attended the operation or clinical lectures. These latter were instituted in 1757 by a resolution "That the Physicians and Surgeons *have liberty* to read lectures on physic and surgery at this Hospital."

Up to the year 1835 the main supply of pupils was drawn from a celebrated School of Medicine in Windmill Street. Upon the establishment in 1828 of University College the School in Windmill Street was broken up and the students of University College sought their practical instruction in the Middlesex Hospital. But in 1834 the University College built a Hospital of their own, and their students no longer appeared in any numbers at the Middlesex Hospital.



A.D. 1750.

It was under these circumstances *in* 1835 *that the question of forming a School first arose*, and it was resolved, in May of that year, that *a School should be erected by subscription*. The buildings were completed by the 1st October, when the Medical Session began. But little addition was made to the original block till 1875, and again in 1880. In 1885 funds needed were supplied by the Governors by way of loan.

In 1895, the position of the School being a critical one, it *was decided* that the *time had come when a complete fusion of Hospital and School* should be effected. A scheme of amalgamation was adopted, whereby *the Hospital took over all the property of the School and its liabilities*, and agreed after defraying the necessary expenses to provide a fixed annual sum for the remuneration of the Teaching Staff.

The administration of the School was invested in a Council, on which the weekly Board of Governors, the Medical Officers and the Lecturers were represented.

Some financial *rearrangement* was effected in 1902.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.

The MEDICAL SCHOOL OF CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, LONDON, as already stated, *was an integral portion of the Hospital from the first in* 1821, and was retained as such in the Royal Charter of Incorporation subsequently granted to the Hospital in 1883.

At the time it was founded, and for many years subsequently, Medical Education consisted mainly in the experience gained by students—pupils of individual physicians and surgeons—while " walking the Hospitals."

The object specifically had in view in the foundation of the SCHOOL was to precede and supplement this training by a course of study in the ancillary Sciences of Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology, Anatomy, Physiology ; and by studies in various special branches of Medicine—Children's Diseases, Women's Diseases, Mental Diseases, Naval and Military Surgery, Tropical Diseases. All these and other objects were specifically dealt with in the original STATUTES drawn up by Dr. GOLDING for the foundation of the SCHOOL (*v. ante*, pp. 2 and 3).

In the light of later developments of Medical Science, these STATUTES form remarkable reading, describing as they do every object and almost every branch of study now kept in view in Medical Education.

The SCHOOL was originally situated in the Hospital itself* ; but when that was extended in 1881, the necessity for further provision for the School became urgent,

* V. *Postea* p. 123.

and the present Medical School was erected in 1881 in Chandos Street, opposite the Hospital. The building was enlarged in 1889, and new Physical, Biological and Pathological Laboratories were added in 1894; it was again extensively altered in 1911.

The SCHOOL, alike in the interests of educational efficiency, and in accordance with its traditions of always *endeavouring to secure the best possible early scientific education for its students* underwent a complete *Re-organisation in* 1911, and entered into an arrangement whereby its students can carry out their work in the Primary and Intermediate portion of their studies in the Laboratories of the University of London King's College, situated within a few minutes' walk of the Hospital. This arrangement places at the disposal of the School excellent Laboratory accommodation for Pathological, Bacteriological and Public Health work and investigations, and has led to the further developments described in the last section of this work.

Its Government.

The ultimate governing body consists of the President and the Governors of Charing Cross Hospital. *The School Committee is one of the Standing Committees of the Council of the Hospital.*

Under the terms of the Charter "the said Medical School is deemed to be a part of the said Hospital, and full power is given to the Council to make such arrangements with the Medical Staff of the Hospital as to the conduct of the same, and in respect of the fees payable by the students, as the Council may think fit." The Hospital is therefore given ultimate authority over the School, but to the Medical School Committee is delegated the control of the School financially and otherwise, subject to the sanction and approval of the Hospital in accordance with the by-laws of the Council concerning the Medical School.

"The Medical School Committee are empowered by the Council to conduct and record their proceedings as may seem to them best; to report to the Council upon any subject connected with the Medical School, including the desirability of new by-laws or the alteration or rescinding of old ones; to make such rules, regulations and arrangements, and to take such action as may be necessary for the management and discipline of the School; to appoint, and, if necessary, to deprive of their offices, lecturers and other teachers."

The following are eligible to sit on the School Committee—(1) Members of the Hospital Staff; (2) Teachers in the Medical School; (3) such other persons, not exceeding five, as the School Committee may think it desirable to elect, such persons being subject to annual re-election and also to the approval of the Council. The

executive functions are discharged by the Dean and Vice-Dean, Treasurer and Chairman, subject to the confirmation and approval of the School Committee.

A standing Sub-Committee of the School Committee deals with financial matters and reports to the School Committee monthly. In October and May of each year it prepares a statement showing receipts and expenditure for the previous six months, and an estimate of receipts and expenditure for the current six months. This Sub-Committee controls all expenditure, and directs the manner in which the accounts of the School shall be kept. All important financial matters, however, have to obtain the sanction of the Council of the Hospital, to which is presented the balance sheet each year.

The School Committee also has power to appoint sub-committees—or a single member—to consider and report upon matters, or to take action in them either at discretion or in consonance with directions given by the School Committee. The Senior Members of the Committee who hold the rank of full Physicians or Surgeons to the Hospital are *ex officio* members of the Council of the Hospital.

The School occupies a site at Charing Cross, in the City of Westminster, immediately opposite the Hospital, with which it is connected by means of a subway.

The School buildings comprise in all twenty-five Departments and Rooms :—

(1) The Pathological Institute of the Hospital, consisting of the post-mortem department, with Laboratory and Preparation Rooms adjacent; and a large Museum containing some 4,000 specimens, with Curator's Room adjacent. The Museum consists of three galleries and extends over three floors of the School.

(2) A series of Laboratories originally built for Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry and Biology are now—since these earlier studies were transferred in 1911 to the University of London Laboratories in King's College, situated within a few minutes' walk of the Hospital—devoted to purposes of General Pathology, Chemical Pathology, Morbid Histology, Bacteriology, Public Health and Operative Surgery. These laboratories occupy the middle and upper floors of the building with two large Lecture Rooms.

(3) A large Entrance Hall, Officers' Rooms and Secretary's Office; Students' Club, Library, Cloak Room and Dining Room. These occupy the ground floor and part of the basement of the School. In the basement there is also accommodation for a resident housekeeper.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—This College was founded in 1826, and *incorporated* as University College, London, by Royal Charter dated 28th November, 1836. This Charter was *annulled* by Act of Parliament passed 24th June, 1869, whereby the College was *re-incorporated* with additional powers, *and divested of its proprietary character*, its purpose being expressed in the Act as generally that of "affording the means of obtaining the education required for the purpose of taking the degrees now or hereafter granted by the University of London."

In 1905, by the University College (London) Transfer Act, it was "*transferred* to the University with the intent that the College may be continued under the direct control of the University as a place of teaching and research in which wide academic culture may be secured by the variety of the subjects taught in different faculties, *including preliminary and intermediate medical studies.*"

The Medical School was founded in 1828 and the Hospital in 1834, and were originally in the Medical Faculty of the University College. On the 11th July, 1905, the University College (London) Transfer Act (5 Edward VII) was passed by which the Hospital was *separated* from the College, and the Corporation of North London or University College Hospital was constituted for carrying on the work of the Hospital and of University College Hospital School.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The Medical School of this Hospital originally formed a department of King's College founded by Royal Charter, 1829, and opened in 1831. A medical department was immediately added, the opening Lecture of the first Medical Session being given by Professor J. H. Green in 1832.

The College was without a Hospital, and its medical students had to obtain their practical instruction and ward work at the existing Hospitals, where—it is stated—"their presence was not always welcome."

King's College, therefore, in 1839, "took measures for the formation in the parish of St. Clement Danes, of a Public Hospital, to be supported by voluntary contributions, to which the students of Medical Surgery belonging to the said College might under due regulations, have access for ever."

King's College Hospital thus came into existence in 1839* five years after the opening of Charing Cross Hospital, when 120 beds were made available for teaching purposes. It was *at first situated* close to Clare Market, then *transferred* in 1849 to the site behind the Law Courts, and finally *transferred* in 1913 to its present site at Denmark Hill.

* V. *Postea* p. 141.

Under the provisions of the "King's College (London) Transfer Act, 1908," which came into force on 1st September, 1909, the Corporation of the Hospital was *entirely separated* from that of the College, and was entrusted with the government of the advanced Medical School connected with the Hospital. The Medical School was constituted a School of Medicine; its government was placed in the hands of the Committee of Management of King's College Hospital, the constitution of that Committee including two members and the Dean representing the Medical School.

The Medical School Committee, on its part, consists of six members of the Committee of Management, of six members chosen by the Medical Board, and of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Treasurer of the Hospital.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—This Hospital was founded in 1845. In its first conveyance (27th December, 1845) of land for the Hospital site, the Trustees were described as "Trustees for the purposes of a certain intended Hospital to be erected in the Parish of Paddington and to be called St. Mary's Hospital."

The *Medical School* is a part of the Hospital, and the whole Institution is described in the first Report (1852) as an Hospital for the sick poor and a School for the education of youth in Medicine and Surgery. The Medical School was *established in* 1854, and the *first Laws* of the Hospital (1850) contain rules for its conduct, but *do not define its objects.*

The Medical School Committee, of which the Dean is Chairman, consists of fifteen members appointed annually, viz., five members of the Board of Management, seven members of the Medical Staff of the Hospital, and three Lecturers in the Medical School, not being members of the Staff of the Hospital.

The confirmation of the Board of Management is necessary in matters relating to the finances of the Medical School, and in the appointment of Lecturers, Teachers and officials of the School.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL. DR. GOLDING'S SCHEME AND MODERN REQUIREMENTS.

While practically every Hospital School in London has had to modify its constitution, its mode of government, its relations to its Hospital (some even their situation in London, *e.g.*, King's College Hospital to Denmark Hill, Westminster Hospital and St. George's Hospital to sites as yet undetermined), the original situation, constitution, mode of government, laws, &c., of Charing Cross Hospital School have enabled it to adapt itself, without difficulty and without any change in its relation to the Hospital, to the changing circumstances and requirements of University education.

The foregoing brief records prove abundantly that its origin differed in the most essential particulars from those of all other Schools founded before or since in London,

and that its corporate relations to the Hospital from the outset were unique in character.

Whereas in the cases of all Hospitals previously founded, their Schools arose by "sufferance" or "permission" given to individual members of their Staff to take pupils, and the Staff had little or no share, or were even forbidden to have any share, in the government of the Hospital, in the case of the CHARING CROSS SCHOOL, the Staff were officially *required* to give instruction to its students, its senior members were *ex-officio* members of the Council of the Hospital—it was indeed to their initiative that the Hospital originally owed its foundation. In short, Education was one of the chief objects of the Hospital, second only to its primary purpose as a Charity, and the Laws of the Hospital stipulated that it should be fostered and encouraged in every possible way—not as a burden, but as a possible source of income to the Hospital.

In the case of University and King's College Hospitals, founded subsequently to Charing Cross School, and also for educational purposes, the relations between the Hospitals and School were reversed—the Hospitals were formed as adjuncts secondary to the purposes of the Colleges. The sequel to this has been the following :—

IT APPEARS *that the original relation between the University and King's Colleges and their Hospitals*—the latter formed to meet the needs of the former—*has not stood the strain of later circumstances and conditions connected with University medical developments in London.*

Even this result, striking as it is, was foreshadowed by the Founder of Charing Cross Hospital School in the following commentary written by him in his Memoir a few years after the foundation of the Hospitals concerned :—

"I may here observe that similar as were the objects of these Medical Schools (Charing Cross, University College and King's College), there is this essential difference between the plans of their Founders, that, whilst those of the Charing Cross Hospital have connected their School as an adjunct, secondary, and in some measure contributing to the Hospital, by an appropriation of the share of its profits to the support of the Charity, the Founders of University College and King's College, finding it necessary to establish a Hospital in connection with their Medical Schools, have placed their Hospitals in a partial dependence upon their Medical Schools."

And he then added :—

"What may be the difference in the results of this dissimilarity of plans remains to be proved. The friends of Charing Cross Hospital, and those benevolent persons who have contributed to raise it to its present (1840) efficiency and public utility, cannot

but derive satisfaction, from knowing that should the Medical College prove unsuccessful, the Charity would continue as vigorous and prosperous as ever—except to the extent of the funds which it derives from the College, which are not considerable."

The sequel has been that *the Hospitals originally belonging to University and King's Colleges* and capable therefore of being taken over with the latter into the University, and under its control, *have had to be divorced both from their Colleges and the University* in 1905 and 1908 respectively.

In the case of King's College, other circumstances, connected with changes in the character of its surroundings, have necessitated its removal to a more densely populated area at Denmark Hill, on the south side of the river—a transference effected in October, 1913, leaving the whole area of the Strand to the services of Charing Cross Hospital, whose establishment had preceded it by the period of seventeen years.

Lastly, another series of circumstances, connected with the reorganisation of the Medical School of Charing Cross Hospital, have led to a curious double result—interesting both historically and educationally. The first is the transference (1911) of the earlier students of Charing Cross Hospital to the University Laboratories of King's College for their earlier scientific studies, the number of students thus supplied constituting the greatest individual group and strength of the students in that College.

The second is that the University of London King's College have found the Laboratories and central situation of Charing Cross Medical School so convenient, that they (1912), in their turn, transferred their Public Health and Bacteriological Departments with their University staffs to the School.

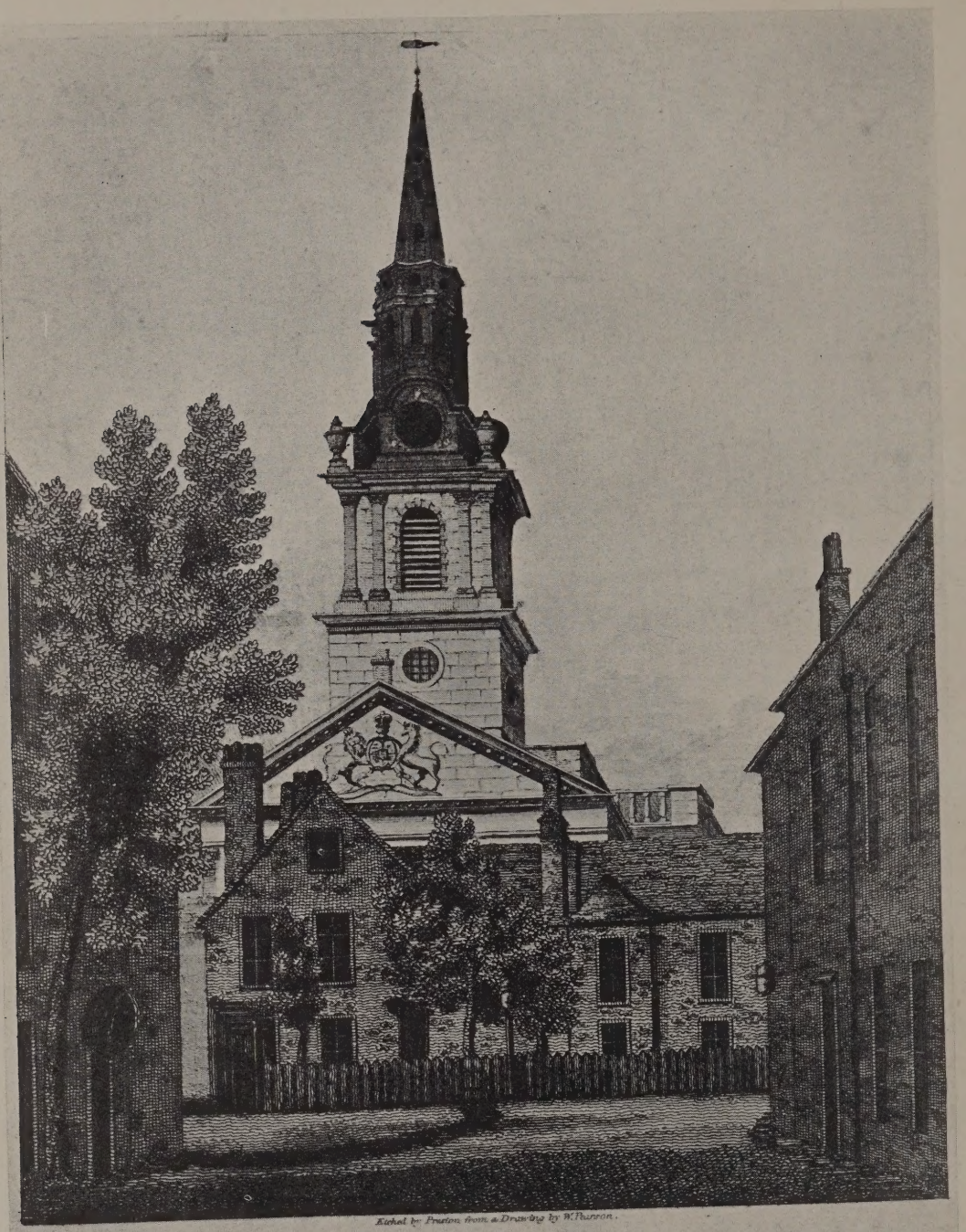
The "difference in the results" is thus the one above described, viz., that *the constitution of Charing Cross Hospital Medical School has enabled it to meet, without any change, the necessities and changing conditions of University education,* while those of University and King's Colleges have had to be entirely recast to enable them to do so.

The Medical School has remained throughout, and still remains in increasing degree, a great source of strength to its Hospital in virtue of the academic strength and influence of its staff, and apart altogether from any material support.

That material support, indeed, it has now been able to transfer to the University of London King's College, to the great advantage alike of the latter, the University, of the School, and lastly—most important of all—of the cause of that efficient medical education which it was specially founded and specially enjoined to promote.

II.

FOUNDATION OF THE HOSPITAL.



The early history of this Church is involved in obscurity, although as far back as the year 1222 one is known to have been on the spot. The late Church was built by Henry VIII, and stood with various alterations and repairs up till 1721. It was taken down, and the present noble structure was erected and finished by Mr. James Gibbs, Architect, in 1726, at a cost of nearly £37,000.

THE OLD CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS,
in which Nell was buried.

Copied from the large Engraving by Vertue.

CHAPTER IV

ORIGIN AND FOUNDATION OF THE HOSPITAL, AS DESCRIBED BY ITS FOUNDER

The Origin of the Hospital is described in the unpublished "Manuscript Memoir," which was found among the papers left by Dr. Benjamin Golding, the Founder of the Hospital, after his death in 1863.

The account given here is taken in an abbreviated form from that published by his son, Mr. George B. Golding, M.A., to which reference has already been made.

The account given in this Memoir does not extend beyond the year 1841, *i.e.*, twenty years after he originally founded the Hospital, and drafted the Statutes of the Hospital and its School.

The Account falls naturally into three periods.

The First (1815–1822) covers the period of the first conception and provisional arrangements made for the Charity under the title of "The West London Infirmary," ending with the First General Meeting of Governors (21st March, 1821), and the full constitution of the Charity under the name of "The Royal West London Infirmary and Lying-in Institution, Charing Cross."

This Meeting was held at Dr. Golding's house, and its Minutes constitute the first official Minutes of the Hospital.

These First Minutes are of a very remarkable character, far more so than would be gathered from the modest and restrained terms of the Founder's statement. They extend to seventy-five pages of the largest official folio Minute Book. They are beautifully written throughout, in type almost lithographic in character. In their order and precision, they suggest the final record of a great undertaking, fully thought out and completed, rather than that of a great charitable and educational enterprise just being inaugurated.

This same character is displayed by the Minutes of the Hospital throughout the whole course of its formation and development, the official recording of its work and progress being evidently as great a labour of love and pride to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Robertson, the life-long friend and ally of the Founder in his enterprise, as the formation of the Hospital was to its Founder himself.

These Minutes are here appended—summarised in the case of the Laws and Regulations relating to the Hospital, but complete in the case of the original "Plan Foundation" of the Medical School.

The precise position of the CHARITY at the date of this first General Meeting was, that since its first conception in 1818 up to the 1st January, 1821, relief had been afforded to 9,016 persons, 169 of whom were still under treatment.

Its original provisional title of "THE WEST LONDON INFIRMARY" was, by formal Resolution, changed at this Meeting to that of "THE ROYAL WEST LONDON INFIRMARY AND LYING-IN INSTITUTION, CHARING CROSS."

This title it retained till, at a later Meeting in November, 1827, the Committee changed it to that of "CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL," thus defining the future locality and objects of the Institution as a Hospital.

THE SECOND PERIOD, covered by the account (1822–1834), deals with the subsequent progress of the Charity, ending with the building (1831) and formal opening (1834) both of the Hospital and the Medical School.

It records the difficulties and anxieties connected with the attainment of this great object, the manner in which they were overcome, and its final accomplishment—the final seal being fittingly attached to its character by the consent of the young PRINCESS VICTORIA, afterwards HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, that the name of "VICTORIA" should be attached to one of the wards, and "thereby," so runs the Letter granting this request, "identify the PRINCESS' name, thus early, with the cause of charity and humanity."

THE THIRD PERIOD in the early history of the Hospital is that between 1834 and 1862, up to which time Dr. Golding continued to act as the DIRECTOR of the Hospital and Medical School.

This period was one of steady and remarkable development, and only a few of the chief incidents in it may here be noted.

At the time of his death, in 1863, CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL—the creation of his hopes—begun by him fifty years before, originating in his desire to add to the number of places of refuge, in a correct estimate of his unfailing zeal, and in a

firm reliance on public support in a *Good and Great Cause*, without other patronage than that of the sympathy and aid of private friends, was left by him in a state of high efficiency, financial stability and sound economical administration. (*v. postea*, p. 86.)

Unlike another great Hospital Founder (Guy's Hospital) "who lived only long enough to have the satisfaction of seeing the stately pile, which bears his name, roofed in," DR. GOLDING, THE FOUNDER OF CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, was happily spared to see the completion of his work long before he ceased to be an active administrator of its affairs.

He lived to see in the Annual Report of the year 1862, preceding his death, that the total number of patients the Hospital had been instrumental in relieving since the establishment of his Charity in 1818 up to the year 1862, was no fewer than 370,000 including 30,120 in-patients and upwards of 50,000 cases of accident and emergency.

In his last memorable statement to the Council, on resigning his Directorship in July, 1862 (*v. postea*, p. 87), he was able to record the unique result of the "deliberate forethought" of his Hospital management—The Hospital was *not only devoid of debt and outstanding liability of every kind*, but also *it had never during its progress of nearly half a century known what it was to be in debt or pecuniary difficulty of any kind.* Moreover, the Hospital and its site were the permanent property of the Governors; and, in addition, its funded property amounted to over £30,000.

As regards the MEDICAL SCHOOL, he lived to see that within seven years from the day of its opening, it had increased its students from their original number of *twenty-two* up to *eighty-one*, and its income from fees from the modest sum of £133 in its first year (1834) to £1,342 in 1840.

The additional solicitude and anxieties connected with its establishment and organisation in the first instance—especially great during the first few years 1834–1838—had been rewarded by this remarkable result, to wit, that, organised and conducted under well matured regulations, *it had always been carried on at its own cost; it had occasioned no expense to the Hospital; but had, on the contrary, contributed yearly to the Institution to which it owed its origin—the sum thus contributed amounting, I find, to no less than* £5,000.

Above all other results, he had lived to see, although at that time it was not possible to realise the fact, that his School had had the great distinction of having among its first students a number of men who afterwards brought to it credit and honour, *e.g.*, SIR JOSEPH FAYRER, M.D., K.C.S.I., F.R.S., a brilliant student, 1846–1850, and SIR WM. GUYER HUNTER, M.D., K.C.M.G., M.P., a student 1845–1849; and, above

all, one man destined to influence profoundly the *Progress of Biological Science and Medicine* as one of the greatest *Masters in Science* of the Nineteenth Century.

Among the earliest students was DAVID LIVINGSTONE (1840), the great Explorer of the Dark Continent of the Earth; but the one referred to was THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY—elected a FREE SCHOLAR of the School in 1842—the great Explorer of the realm of Biological Science, and *the acknowledged Founder of the Modern Methods of Biological investigation as the basis of Medical Science and Progress.*

As PROFESSOR HUXLEY originally and accurately forecast:—

> "There can be no doubt that the future of Pathology and of Therapeutics, *and therefore of Practical Medicine*, depends upon the extent to which those who occupy themselves with these subjects are trained in the methods and impregnated with the fundamental Truths of Biology."

The degree of inspiration and help he received from his first Teacher in Physiology in the Charing Cross School—MR. WHARTON JONES, himself a remarkable man—he acknowledged in no uncertain terms:—

> "*I do not know that I have ever felt so much respect for anybody as a Teacher, before or since. I worked hard to obtain his approbation.*"

The circumstances of HUXLEY's career as a Student of the Charing Cross School, and the profound influence of his life's work upon Medical Science are described in later Sections of this work.

The original account given by Dr. Golding of the foundation of the Hospital was the following. To make it clear it may be stated that at the time referred to—1815—the area of *Charing Cross—Trafalgar Square—London* was a wide unoccupied space, with only two of its present landmarks then existing, viz., *St. Martin's Church*, with *St. Martin's Lane* leading up from it, and the *Statue of Charles I* facing Whitehall. *Nelson's Monument* did not exist; the *Royal College* of Physicians (W.) was not built till 1825, and the *National Gallery* was not erected till 1832.

Immediately above St. Martin's Church stood the *Royal Mews*, occupying the position of what is now the approach to *King William Street*, opposite the *National Portrait Gallery*. The site of the Hospital was immediately behind the Royal Mews.

THE KING'S MEWS CHARING CROSS.

A.D. 1820.

On the North Side of CHARING CROSS stood the Royal Stables, called THE MEWS, from the original use of the buildings, having been used for keeping the King's falcons, at least from the time of Richard II. In the reign of Henry VIII, the King's horses were kept there. In 1534, the building was destroyed by fire, but rebuilt by EDWARD VI and QUEEN MARY. In the year 1732, the handsome edifice was built in St. Martin's Place, above St. Martin's Church, which stood there till its removal in 1830. It was used in its later days to shelter Mr. Cross' Menagerie, from Exeter Change, and the Records of Great Britain, removed from Westminster.

View of the ROYAL STABLES, and part of the Church of St. Martins in the Fields.

CHAPTER V

DR. GOLDING'S ACCOUNT

Period I (1815–1822).

First Conception, A.D. 1815.—"I CONSIDER that a young medical man, whose time is but partly occupied, cannot be employed more beneficially, either to himself or others, than in adding to his practical knowledge, and in extending, by every means in his power, his opportunities of seeing diseases in their multifarious forms and complications; and that, to attain this object, and at the same time to render himself useful to others, he cannot do better than to devote some hours daily, for the first few years of his professional life, to the seeing, and prescribing for, gratuitously, those sick persons who require his aid but who are too poor to remunerate him.

With these views, *I opened my house in the year* 1815 to such poor persons as desired gratuitous advice, and prescribed daily for all such applicants from eight o'clock in the morning until one in the afternoon; and this practice I continued for several years.

Residing at that time in Leicester Place, and afterwards in St. Martin's Lane, *in the neighbourhood where sickness and poverty so constantly abound among its dense population,** I was in readiness to assist those who came to me, and to visit and relieve, as far as I was able, those whose sufferings required attention at their own homes.

Continuing the practice of seeing, and prescribing for the poor for several years, the number of cases thus relieved at my own house exceeded 20,000; when by the establishment of a Charitable Institution in the neighbourhood, I was enabled to abridge the number of days for seeing the poor applicants at my own home, by transferring a large proportion of them to the Charity, where those who wished for my advice could have it on the days of my attendance, and those who preferred the still greater

* At the time referred to, the whole central area of London, extending from *Holborn* (N.) to the *Strand* (S.), from *Ludgate* and *Farringdon Street* (E.) to *St. Martin's Lane* and *Regent Street* (W.), was an area of the worst slums in London—*Seven Dials, Clare Market, Covent Garden, Bedfordbury* and *Soho.* It was without any Hospital.

experience of my senior Colleagues, could obtain that advantage on the days they attended.

To those whose cases, from their obscurity or difficulty, required the united consideration and opinion of all the Officers of the Charity, that consideration was most readily and efficiently afforded.

As the Charity here alluded to, though so humble in its origin, so limited in its means, and so circumscribed in its power of doing good, became in time the Institution now known (1827) as the Charing Cross Hospital, and, as the establishment of a General Hospital before its formation was an event of such rare occurrence, that *one had not been instituted in the Metropolis for the preceding four score years*, although the population of London had become nearly doubled, it may be interesting to trace the origin and progress of the Institution.

"*West London Infirmary*," A.D. 1818.—It was agreed that this undertaking should bear the name of the "West London Infirmary," which would define its objects and the sphere of its operations; and, that besides providing medicines and remedies for such as could attend at the Infirmary, *the design of the Charity should include the visiting, at their own homes*, such indigent sick persons as should be recommended by Subscribers to the Charity, and also the attendance on proper cases of poor lying-in women.

Hon. Secretary.—The foremost and most cordial co-operator in this work was my friend Mr. John Robertson, with whom I had long been intimate. Mr. Robertson benevolently offered to become Honorary Secretary to the Institution, and his assistance, which was thankfully received, proved an acquisition of the greatest value. His exertions became so great and various, and his services through a long series of years were so indefatigable, that the memory of them must endure as long as the Hospital shall stand.

Provisional Committee.—Several of my friends assisted as a Committee to organise and arrange the plan, and to carry it into effect; and, that no expense might be incurred, the medicines were provided at a very moderate cost at the establishments of two Chemists and Druggists in the neighbourhood, who set apart a small space in their laboratories for the medicines belonging to the Society, and most kindly gave their services gratuitously.

Hospital and School of Medicine.—The great good which was thus effected, at a comparatively trifling cost, encouraged the hope of giving the Charity a further extension, and of enabling it, eventually, to become a *Hospital and a School of Medicine.*

The neighbourhood of Charing Cross was thought to require such an institution,

CHARING CROSS, A.D. 1750.

The magnificent palace, NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, stood on the site of the ancient monastic Hospital of St. Mary Romeceval. The great part of it was built in the reign of JAMES I.

CHARING CROSS, A.D. 1820.

as, in consequence of the remoteness of that important part of London from all the then existing Hospitals, cases of dangerous casualty, occurring in the populous district bounded by St. James' on the West, by Whitehall on the South, by Soho on the North, and by the Inns of Court on the East, required to be taken to so great a distance for Hospital relief, as to add considerably to suffering, and to diminish the chances of receiving assistance with sufficient promptness to be efficient.

I was much gratified with the prospect, though remote, of being instrumental in the formation of such an institution, and of adding to the number of existing Hospitals which were yet so manifestly inadequate to the wants of the poor of London.

And I applied myself assiduously to carry into effect the objects of the infant Charity; feeling assured that, if these objects were fulfilled, those benevolent persons who support public charities would become acquainted with its usefulness, and cheerfully contribute their aid.

His First Colleagues.—Requesting the co-operation of some of my medical friends to assist me in seeing, and prescribing for, the patients and to help me with their more mature judgment and experience in the relief of difficult cases, I had the good fortune to obtain for the Institution the active and able assistance of Dr. Shearman and of Dr. John Mitchell, who with equal readiness with myself saw, at their own residences, the patients who were referred to them, or attended at my house to fulfil that duty.

Dr. Shearman I had known for several years as an excellent physician, and a high-minded honourable man. Dr. Mitchell also I had reason very highly to esteem. The latter gentleman, after several years of valuable exertion on behalf of the Charity, finding that the engagements of his private practice required his undivided care, felt himself constrained to withdraw his useful services in 1825. He was succeeded by Dr. Sigmond, who was afterwards known as the author of numerous able papers upon the subject of Materia Medica, and who was elected to the office of Assistant Physician in the year 1826.

Of Dr. Shearman it gives me pleasure to record that until his decease, 1st November, 1861, he continued his invaluable services to the Institution as one of its most able and efficient officers. During the long period of 43 years he graced by his learning and ability the position which he filled; and his memory is held in respect by the Governors, in affection by his Colleagues, and in honour by all who knew him.

Public Interest.—Solicitations were made on behalf of the Charity to the persons who were known for their liberality towards the relief of human suffering, and, amongst them, no friend or affluent patient of my own was spared; as I have always considered it to be a duty incumbent upon me, as a medical man familiarised with human misery,

to remind all those, who are blessed with the power of doing good, of the afflictions and necessities of their less fortunate fellow beings.

The benefits which had already been afforded by the Institution were shown; the still greater benefits which awaited its more extended operations, if well supported, were described; and the *crowning result* which might eventually be achieved by the establishment *of a Hospital and a School of Medicine* was explained.

The assistance solicited was cheerfully and liberally given. THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK became Patrons of the Institution. THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCESSES AUGUSTA AND SOPHIA each presented a donation of fifty guineas, to which the former of these Princesses afterwards added an annual subscription of ten guineas, which ceased only with her life in the year 1840.

These donations were soon followed by liberal contributions, either as donations or as annual subscriptions, from nearly every other member of the ROYAL FAMILY, and from many of the nobility and affluent classes of society.

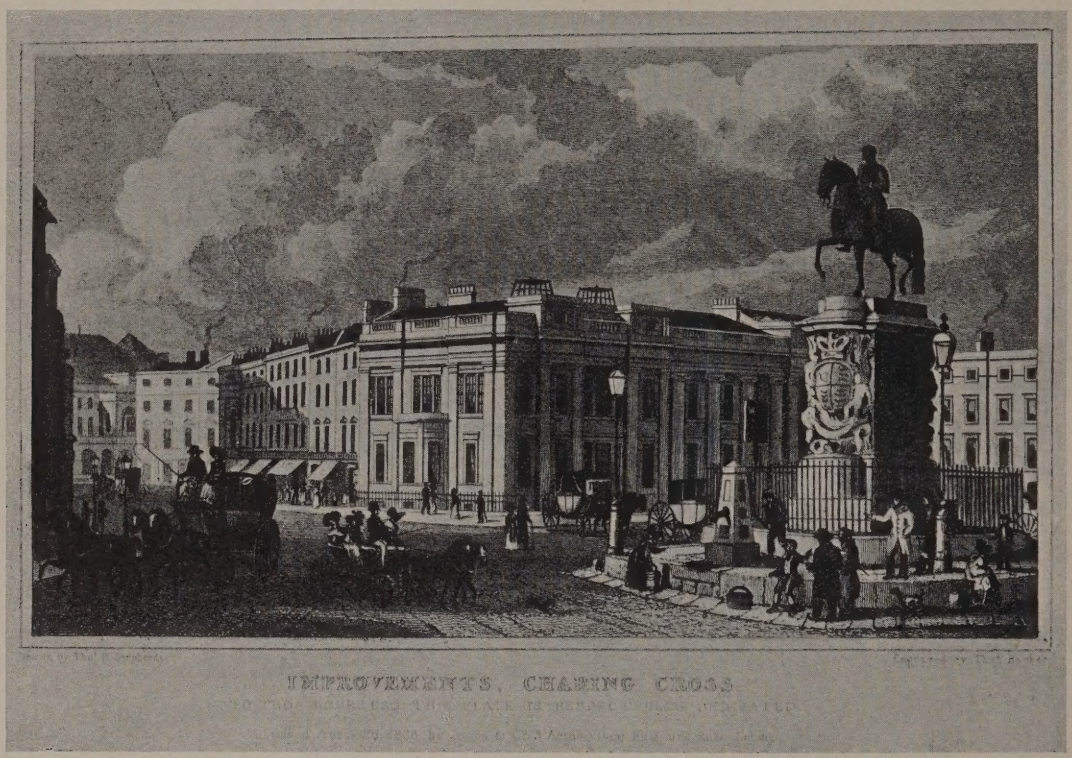
First President.—The Marquess of Anglesey became the President of the Institution, and held that office till his appointment a few years afterwards, as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

First General Meeting, 31st March, 1821.—The Charity was now so substantially befriended and supported that I considered it sufficiently established to call together its friends and the subscribers, by convening a Meeting, which was held at my house on the 31st March, 1821, when a statement was made, showing what had up to that time been done, the prosperous condition of the Charity, and the still more gratifying prospect which presented itself of enlarged usefulness. (*Postea*, p. 46.)

The Provisional Committee which had hitherto acted was succeeded by a Committee appointed at this Meeting, and a General Court was directed to be appointed annually. The Committee consisted of twenty gentlemen who were Life Governors and Benefactors of the Charity. They were appointed to undertake the supervision, management, and direction of the Establishment, to frame rules and regulations, and enact such orders and laws as they should deem necessary, subject alone to the control of a General Meeting of the Governors.

PERIOD II (1821–1834).

In January, 1823, the resources of the Hospital were deemed sufficient to justify the Committee in taking a house in Villiers Street, Strand, near Charing Cross, where the business of the Institution might be regularly conducted as a General Infirmary and Dispensary. In this house the patients were prescribed for by the medical officers,



Improvements at Charing Cross, A.D. 1825, showing the New Buildings of the Royal College of Physicians and the Union Club.

and provided with medicines by resident dispensers; the latter being, for the first few years, those pupils who had gratuitous admission to the practice of the medical officers, and who gave their services free of cost as dispensers.

The Committee and General Board of Governors henceforth held their Meetings at the house in Villiers Street; and here the Institution progressively rose in public estimation, as its benefits became more extensively felt by the poor, and its utility became more generally known to the affluent.

The list of the supporters of the Institution soon contained the names, not only of the clergy, and principal residents in the district, but also of many of the most benevolent and distinguished persons in the Kingdom. With their support and assistance, aided by the most careful administration of the funds, and prudential attention to the financial concerns, the prosperity of the Institution became confirmed, and its managers found themselves able, without abridging the scale of its useful operations, to save and set apart annually a small portion of its resources, towards the formation of a fund for the future erection of a suitable edifice as a Hospital.

No active endeavours could, indeed, at present be made to effect this desirable object, which had been long contemplated and announced, because subscriptions were being solicited for parochial charities and *because the various alterations and improvements in the vicinity of Charing Cross*, proposed by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, for the formation of new streets, were not definitely settled.

As soon, however, as these causes of delay appeared in some measure to be removed, the subject of the erection of the Hospital was resumed, and was earnestly brought forward in the year 1827, as a subject entitled to serious consideration.

As a preliminary measure, the name of the West London Infirmary was changed by the Committee at their Meeting in November in that year (1827) for the title of "CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL," thus defining the future locality and objects of the Institution; and measures were taken to give the object contemplated every proper publicity, and to obtain for it encouragement and support. Subscriptions were extensively solicited and a Building Committee, consisting of many noble and benevolent individuals, was formed.

As it was thought probable that some persons, who might contribute to the funds for the new edifice, might expect to have the privilege of sending in patients before the building was completed, and as the announcement of the title of Charing Cross Hospital in requesting subscriptions might lead to the supposition that the Institution would be brought into speedy and efficient operation, and as it was doubtful whether a suitable building site could be readily obtained, it was determined that the Infirmary

House, in Villiers Street, should be fitted up with TWELVE OR FIFTEEN BEDS, that, in case of any contingency, a few cases of dangerous accident or emergency could be admitted.

Arrangements for a Hospital.—The preliminary arrangements having been made by the appointment of a Medical Committee, a public Meeting was called early in the ensuing year (1828). This Meeting took place at the British Coffee House, Cockspur Street, on Saturday, 2nd February, 1828, and was attended by several of the nobility, clergy, and influential inhabitants of the neighbourhood. The Hon. G. Agar Ellis (afterwards Lord Dover) in the Chair.*

Resolutions, moved by Earl Ferrars, the Marquis of Bristol, and the Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, were formally put and supported :

" That from the vast increase of the population of the Metropolis, and in consequence of several extensive parishes near Charing Cross being unprovided with a hospital, it was expedient to erect one in that neighbourhood, and that the Meeting adopt the most effective means for its accomplishment ; that a Memorial be addressed to the Lords of the Treasury, setting forth the objects and utility of the Charity, and requesting their Lordships to befriend it with a space of ground for the erection of a building as a hospital ; and that books be opened for subscriptions at the different Bankers of the Metropolis, and at the principal houses of business in the neighbourhood."

The Fund which had been formed from the surplus income of the Infirmary as a commencement of a fund for the erection of the proposed Hospital amounted only to £1,000 ; but the exertions of the friends of the Institution during the next two or three years raised this reserve to £7,000, the Charity being still maintained in full efficiency as a Dispensary.

Although the fund thus raised for the building of the Hospital was small (£7,000) when considered in relation to the object to be effected, it was yet deemed expedient to lose no time in securing a plot of ground, and in obtaining designs and estimates for the building.

Site Secured and Plans Prepared (1830).—A site was offered by the Government at a heavy ground rent, and the Architect, Mr. Decimus Burton, presented to the Committee on the 26th August, 1830, a design for the proposed Hospital, with an estimate of £14,000 as the probable cost, and with a modified estimate of £8,000 for the erection of such parts of it as might be at first required.

The reception of this estimate caused very grave doubts, with some of the Committee, of the propriety of commencing building with a fund so inadequate as £7,000.

* The street in which the Hospital stands is called " Agar Street."

LADIES FANCY FAIR & BAZAAR.

For the Benefit of the Charing Cro's Hospital, at John Penn Esq.r Spring Gardens S.t James's Park

Among these was Lord Henley, a most zealous friend of the undertaking, and one of its most zealous suppporters, and who aided the Institution with his name and responsibility as one of its Trustees.

Lord Henley, although reluctant to commence building, yet influenced, if not convinced, by *the extreme solicitude which I expressed* for immediately beginning with the edifice, asked me, with great earnestness, if I felt confident in the soundness of my views.

I assured him that I placed perfect confidence in the promises which had been made to me, of liberal assistance, and that I indulged the well-grounded hope that, as the building proceeded, the activity of its friends would obtain the means for its completion.

His Lordship, with a nobleness of mind which did him honour, at once withdrew his objection, and himself proposed a resolution advocating the measure which I had so much at heart; and I shall ever remember, with feelings of gratitude and admiration, the delight which I, that evening, experienced in receiving a letter from Lord Henley, congratulating me upon the decision of the Committee of that day, and announcing, as a proof of his sincere interest in the cause, his own contribution of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS.

This generosity of spirit was productive of the most beneficial results; it inspired the friends of the Charity with renewed zeal; and, being manifested so opportunely, it was regarded as an example which might be imitated. *His name is, indeed, entitled to be held in remembrance by the friends of Charing Cross Hospital.*

The decision of the Committee to commence the building was nobly seconded by the friends of the Hospital, who liberally contributed their subscriptions; by the clergy who warmly advocated the claims of the Charity; by the ladies who most kindly held several bazaars and fancy fairs, at which they realised about two thousand pounds for the benefit of the Charity.*

Foundation Stone Laid, 1831.—The first stone of the new building was laid with Masonic honours on the 15th September, 1831, by HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE DUKE OF SUSSEX, the Grand Master of England, assisted by His Grace, the Duke of Leinster, the Grand Master for Ireland, and several noblemen, and a numerous body of Freemasons, in full costume, constituting the Grand Lodge, in the presence of an immense number of spectators.

The day being fine, the ceremony was most interesting and imposing.

The additional subscriptions kept pace with the progress of the work, and supplied the means for the completion of the building; while the contributions for the support of the Institution were at the same time satisfactorily proceeding.

* *See* Old Print of Fancy Fair, held in Spring Gardens, which then stood just behind *Drummond's Bank.*

The edifice, with its fittings, furniture, beds and building, cost about £20,000.

Opening of Hospital, 1834.—The reception of the in-patients in the beginning of 1834, to which the friends of the Institution had so anxiously been looking forward, was indeed a gratifying event, and was regarded as an encouraging prelude to the full attainment of the objects, to promote which so much energy and liberality had been devoted, and to complete which so much care and diligence would yet be required.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, then THE PRINCESS VICTORIA, very kindly consented that the principal ward for female patients should be entitled "The Victoria Ward." The consent of Her Royal Highness was conveyed to the Governors in the following letter :—

"KENSINGTON PALACE,
18*th December*, 1833.

Sir,

I have submitted to THE DUCHESS OF KENT the request of the Governors that the Charing Cross Hospital have the patronage of THE PRINCESS VICTORIA, and that the principal ward for female patients be called 'The Victoria Ward,' and I have HER ROYAL HIGHNESS' command, to request you will be pleased to inform the Governors that she is most happy to accede to their wishes, *and identify the Princess' name, thus early, with the cause of charity and humanity.*

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN CONWAY.

JOHN ROBERTSON, ESQ., *Hon. Sec.*"

Opening of the Medical School, 1834.—The opening of the Hospital for the reception of patients in the early part of 1834, was succeeded in the following autumn by the opening of the Medical College, which took place on the 1st October, 1834, by an introductory lecture to the various classes, by Dr. William Shearman, the Senior Physician.

To this succeeded on the following days the introductory lectures to the undermentioned branches of instruction :—

Anatomy and Physiology	by Mr. G. Jones.
Botany	,, Mr. Salisbury.
Chemistry	,, Mr. Maugham.
Materia Medica	,, Dr. Sigmond.
Midwifery	,, Dr. Golding.
Morbid Anatomy	,, Mr. Howship.
Surgery	,, Mr. Pettigrew.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL,
1834.

CHAPTER VI

PLAN, OBJECTS AND INTENTIONS OF THE HOSPITAL AS DESCRIBED IN THE MINUTES OF CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL AT ITS FIRST GENERAL MEETING, 31st MARCH, 1821

ROYAL WEST LONDON INFIRMARY AND LYING-IN INSTITUTION, CHARING CROSS.

ESTABLISHED UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL FAMILY,
AND
SUPPORTED BY SUBSCRIPTIONS, DONATIONS, AND BENEFACTIONS, LEGACIES, &c.

PATRONS.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE DUKE OF YORK.
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

PATRONESSES.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA.
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE PRINCESS SOPHIA.
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE DUCHESS OF KENT.
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE DUCHESS OF CUMBERLAND
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.

VICE-PATRONS.

HIS GRACE, THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.
HIS GRACE, THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.
THE MOST NOBLE, THE MARQUESS OF HERTFORD.
THE MOST NOBLE, THE MARQUESS CAMDEN.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE, THE EARL OF STAMFORD AND WARRINGTON.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE, THE EARL WALDEGRAVE.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE, THE EARL OF GUILDFORD.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE, THE EARL OF CALEDON.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE, THE EARL OF WHITWORTH.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE, THE EARL OF FIFE.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE, THE VISCOUNT CHETWYND.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE, THE LORD SANDES.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE, THE LORD SCARSDALE.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE, THE LORD RIBBLESDALE.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE, THE LORD BERESFORD.
THE RIGHT REVEREND, THE LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.
THE RIGHT REVEREND, THE LORD BISHOP OF NORWICH.
THE HONOURABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND, THE LORD BISHOP OF DURHAM.

VICE-PATRONESSES.

HER GRACE, THE DUCHESS OF BEAUFORT.
HER GRACE, THE DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE.
HER GRACE, THE DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.
HER GRACE, THE DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.
THE MARCHIONESS OF SALISBURY.
THE MARCHIONESS OF HUNTLEY.
THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE.
THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF CARDIGAN.
THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF HARCOURT.
THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF GOSFORD.
THE COUNTESS OF DARNLEY.
THE COUNTESS OF ROSEBERY.

THE COUNTESS OF BREADALBANE.
THE COUNTESS WALDEGRAVE.
THE COUNTESS OF LIVERPOOL.
THE DOWAGER LADY DE CLIFFORD.
THE DOWAGER LADY ARUNDELL.
THE DOWAGER LADY SHERBORNE.
THE LADY SCARSDALE.
THE LADY ANNE CULLING SMITH.
THE LADY CAROLINE LAMB.

PRESIDENT.

THE MOST NOBLE, THE MARQUESS OF ANGLESEY.

TREASURERS.

MESSRS. DRUMMOND.

DIRECTOR.

BENJAMIN GOLDING, M.D.

HONORARY SECRETARY.

JOHN ROBERTSON, ESQ.

PLAN OF THE CHARITY.

TO CONSIST of PATRONS and PATRONESSES, VICE-PATRONS and VICE-PATRONESSES, a PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT, TREASURERS, DIRECTOR or PRINCIPAL RESIDENT OFFICER, CHAPLAIN and SECRETARY; a Committee of Twelve BENEFACTORS or GOVERNORS and TRUSTEES of two or three BENEFACTORS or GOVERNORS, and the undermentioned MEDICAL OFFICERS and Domestic Servants:—Physicians, Physician-Accoucheur, Surgeons, Ophthalmic Surgeons or Oculists, Surgeon-Aurists, Surgeon-Dentists, Medico-Chirurgical Electricians and Cuppers, Matron or Housekeeper, Bath Attendants, Porters or Messengers and Nurses, a Committee of Twelve Almoners, a

Committee of twelve ladies to superintend the Boxes of Linen and a Sub-Secretary or Collector, and such other additional Officers and Servants as may hereafter be deemed necessary.

TO BE SUPPORTED not only by pecuniary Gifts, Legacies and Subscriptions of benevolent persons, but by the produce of a Chapel and of an Establishment for the sale of Medicines, Chemical Preparations and Drugs, the dispensing of Prescriptions and the supplying of genuine Medicines and remedies to the public at a certain fixed and reasonable rate upon the same terms as at APOTHECARIES' HALL and other respectable chemical establishments ; the profits of which, as also the produce of warm vapour and cold Baths and Medical Electricity fitted up at the same Establishment for the use of the public are to be applied to the funds of the Charity for its permanent support, and as *one important object to be effected by this Establishment is the formation of a respectable Medical School upon the foundation where practical information may be conjoined with scientific instruction* to those pupils and professional Students who may be desirous of pursuing their education here, a proportion of the pecuniary receipts thence arising is to be appropriated exclusively to the funds of the Charity.

TO BE PERPETUATED by an Act of Incorporation when the funds of the Establishment will admit of an application to Parliament for that important object.

OBJECTS AND INTENTIONS OF THE CHARITY.

I. TO SUPPLY gratuitous advice and Medicines to such Poor Afflicted Persons (including Servants) as are properly recommended by the Governors and Subscribers of this Institution and to provide gratuitous attendance (with certain restrictions as to the visiting distance) at their own habitations to those indigent and afflicted persons who are incapable of attending at the Establishment.

II. TO EXTEND Professional Aid to the Wives and Families of Soldiers and Sailors and such of His Majesty's Forces as are deemed deserving of commiseration and relief and to befriend the SICK and HELPLESS FAMILIES of poor distressed Foreigners (of whom great numbers reside in the Western parts of the Metropolis) and who, when visited by the twofold certainty of affliction and poverty, are peculiarly entitled to the regard and sympathy of the humane.

III. To PROVIDE able and regularly educated Midwives or well-informed Accoucheurs to attend those Poor Women who are recommended as deserving of relief, and to afford them the prompt aid of an experienced and skilful Physician man-midwife whenever any difficulty in delivery and subsequent danger of the Parent or Child occur.

IV. To RENDER assistance in the various disorders of Infancy and that no species of bodily affliction may be deprived of a due share of regard, the Blind and the Deaf will be assisted as much as their cases will admit of. The diseases of the Eye and the Ear, therefore, will have every professional aid afforded them by Gentlemen of skill in the treatment of the complaints of those organs, and the diseases and distortions of the joints and spine so prevalent amongst the infant poor will have every possible attention and assistance (whether by Anatomical Machinery or otherwise) bestowed upon them.

V. To DISSEMINATE the benefits of Vaccination by gratuitously employing that salutary preventive of Variolous Infection to all poor persons and children who apply for the same.

VI. To FURNISH the use of warm and cold Baths and the administration of Medical Electricity and Galvanism in cases where they are required and which resist other means employed for their relief.

VII. To GIVE gratuitous advice without distinction and without restriction as to distance of residence to all persons who apply for the same on the days appointed and to afford the Immediate Aid of a Skilful Resident Medical Officer to all cases of Accident or Extreme Danger that may have occasion to apply or be brought for relief.

VIII. To RECEIVE into a Proper Establishment (when the funds of the Charity can support the expense) some of the most distressed and deserving objects, particularly those lamentably afflicted sufferers, the Paralytic and Helpless, for whom no adequate plan of assistance has hitherto been provided, or can be said to exist in any Charitable Institution; and to supply those poor creatures (who are so accommodated in a place of reception) with Medical Aid, Food, Nursing and such other Domestic Comforts as their cases require.

IX. To CONJOIN Moral and Spiritual Consolation with the remedial means employed, for the Restoration of the Patients of this Institution by the appointment of a Chaplain or Minister to perform Divine Service at the Charity for their benefit, and

to afford Religious Comfort during the apparent approach of dissolution to those afflicted sufferers whose cases require them to be visited at their own abodes.

X. To SUPPLY under certain regulations and the careful superintendence of a Committee of Twelve or more Almoners trifling Donations of money which are never to exceed Five Shillings at a time nor One Guinea in the aggregate to very distressed and afflicted patients of this Charity, whose cases upon due examination of the Principal Medical Officers may be thought to require that kind of aid for the procurement of any little requisites for their recovery which their own circumstances may be insufficient to provide them with.

XI. To SUPPLY, under the care and superintendence of a Committee of Twelve or more Lady Subscribers or Governesses voluntarily undertaking the duty, a certain number of Boxes of Child Bed Linen for the use of the more deserving and distressed patients of the Charity who, upon being indulged with the loan of them, can produce a respectable Guarantee for their safe return at the expiration of One Month from the time the Linen is granted to them.

XII. *To promote* (by the conscientious fulfilment of the above purposes and the skilful discharge of the duties of the different departments, and *by the formation of a Medical School at the Charity*) *not only the welfare of the poor but the Improvement of the Healing Art and the Good of the Community at large.*

Exclusive of the foregoing objects and intentions, Female Patients of correct moral conduct relieved at this Charity or others, desirous of situations as Wet Nurses, are permitted to apply at the Institution either before or soon after their delivery, and they are requested to produce respectable and satisfactory references, &c., as to good character, &c., for their names to be registered in the book kept for that purpose by the Physician-Accoucheur.

REGULATIONS, LAWS AND DUTIES.

Privileges of Benefactors, Governors, and Subscribers of the Charity (Sixteen in number) (page 11).

Laws (Forty in number) (page 14).

Orders and Regulations (Seventeen in number) (page 26).

Director or Principal Resident Officer (page 31).

Secretary (page 34).

Physicians (page 38).

Physician-Accoucheur (page 40).

Surgeons (page 41).

Ophthalmic Surgeon or Oculist (page 43).

Surgeon-Aurist (page 44).

Surgeon-Dentist (page 45).

Medico-Chirurgical Electrician (page 46).

Cupper (page 48).

Dispenser of Medicine (page 49).

Midwives (page 51).

Patients (page 58).

Consultations (page 69).

The Page references are to the Pages of the Original Minute Book of the Hospital.

FIRST GENERAL MEETING.

Saturday, 31*st March*, 1821.

AT a numerous and highly respectable Meeting of the Governors of this CHARITY held pursuant to the requisition at the Committee Room, St. Martin's Lane, this day,

EDMEAD HOOPER, ESQ., in the CHAIR,

THE foregoing PLAN, OBJECTS and INTENTIONS, LAWS, ORDERS, REGULATIONS and DIRECTIONS, &c., &c., &c., drawn out and submitted to this Meeting by the Committee appointed for that purpose having been read and approved of, it was Unanimously Resolved:

"THAT the PLAN, OBJECTS and INTENTIONS, LAWS, ORDERS, REGULATIONS and DIRECTIONS now proposed to this Meeting be adopted and confirmed, and in future acted upon, for the Government, Management and future direction of this CHARITY which *in commemoration of the benevolence of* HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE late DUCHESS OF YORK, *under whose auspices it became established*, is from henceforth to be denominated the ROYAL WEST LONDON INFIRMARY (or HOSPITAL) and LYING-IN INSTITUTION, CHARING CROSS.

"THAT an abstract copy of the said Plan, Objects and Intentions, &c., &c., &c., be printed for the information of the public, and extensively disseminated in such way as best to promote the welfare of this excellent Charity, and that an Address be occasionally published in the daily papers, explanatory of the objects and state of the Institution, with a detailed account of the number of poor afflicted persons who from time to time receive admittance upon the Books for relief.

"THAT for promoting the permanence and future prosperity of the Institution the Secretary do from time to time respectfully apply to the Royal Family, the Nobility

and Gentry and such other benevolent persons as he thinks proper for their patronage and support in its favour, and that he do also solicit pecuniary assistance from the humane in aid of the fund for the establishment of a house or building in the immediate vicinity of Charing Cross where the business of the Charity may be properly and comfortably conducted.

"THAT the SECRETARY do humbly and respectfully solicit in the name of the Governors at large the sanction and AUGUST PATRONAGE of HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY THE KING, in behalf of the Charity, and that HIS MAJESTY will graciously vouchsafe to befriend it with His Majesty's distinguished approbation and support.

"THAT for the future direction and management of this Establishment, at all General Meetings of the Governors thereof Eight Gentlemen at least be present to form a quorum for the dispatch of business, and that at all Meetings of the Committee Three Gentlemen be present to form a quorum.

"THAT the thanks of this Meeting be given to those Gentlemen who have zealously and gratuitously officiated in the Medical duties of the Charity and also to those who have kindly undertaken the duties of Treasurer, Director and Secretary, and that the appointments previously recited of Messrs. Drummond as TREASURERS, Benjamin Golding, Esq., as DIRECTOR and PRINCIPAL RESIDENT OFFICER, and John Robertson, Esq., as HONORARY SECRETARY, be confirmed.

"THAT the undermentioned Gentlemen whose services and exertions in behalf of the CHARITY have entitled them to the selection be approved of and confirmed in the respective departments to which their names are annexed, as follows :—

Physicians.

William Shearman, Esq., M.D.
John Mitchell, Esq., M.D.
Benjamin Golding, Esq., M.D.

Surgeon-Dentist.

Mr. George Canton.

Cupper.

Mr. Backler.

"THAT the other DEPARTMENTS enumerated in the Plan of this Charity—of Surgeon-Ophthalmic Surgeon, Surgeon-Aurist, Medico-Chirurgical Electricians, &c., at present vacant, be filled up by ballot at a General Court or Courts convened for that purpose at such time and after such intervals between the Elections to each department as the Managing Committee consider best. That the Office of Fourth Physician, exclusive of the Physician officiating as Accoucheur, be filled by ballot at a General Court summoned for the purpose whenever the Managing Committee consider it advisable, and that the subordinate situations of Resident Servants, &c., be filled up whenever, by the establishment of the Institution in a permanent building, it is deemed expedient and necessary.

"THAT the following Gentlemen do form the Managing Committee of the Charity from the present time till the next Annual Court or Meeting of the Governors :—

Sir George Jackson, Bart.
Philip Wyatt
Robert Capp
Edward Dawnes
Charles Headeach
John Frere
} Esqs.

William Beale Wallis
George Worthington
Alexander Robertson
Edmead Hooper
William Shearman
George Stephen
} Esqs."

(Signed) EDMEAD HOOPER,
Chairman.

III.

FOUNDATION OF THE SCHOOL.

CHAPTER VII

DR. GOLDING'S LETTER AND PLAN OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL AS DESCRIBED IN THE MINUTES OF THE HOSPITAL, 23RD FEBRUARY, 1822, AND 2ND MARCH, 1822

MINUTES OF COMMITTEE MEETING.

Held on Saturday, 23rd February, 1822.—(Min. Bk., page 102.)

CHARLES HEADEACH, in the CHAIR.

Present.—W. SHEARMAN, M.D.
W. B. WALLIS, ESQ.
B. GOLDING, M.D.
G. STEPHEN, ESQ.
E. DOWNES, ESQ.
R. CAPP, ESQ.

The Secretary having read a LETTER to the Committee from DR. GOLDING, the DIRECTOR OF THE CHARITY, relative to the proposed plan of receiving Pupils, and the formation of a MEDICAL SCHOOL at the Establishment in pursuance with the Laws thereof :

It was Resolved :

That the said LETTER AND PLAN be received and referred to Mr. Wallis and Mr. Headeach and Mr. Stephen to report their opinion thereon on Saturday next.

MINUTES OF ADJOURNED COMMITTEE MEETING.

Held on Saturday, 2nd March, 1822.

CHARLES HEADEACH, ESQ., in the CHAIR.

Present.—W. SHEARMAN, M.D.
B. GOLDING, M.D.
W. B. WALLIS
E. DOWNES
R. CAPP
G. STEPHEN
E. HOOPER
P. W. WYATT
} ESQS.

The Gentlemen appointed to examine the Letter and Plan of Dr. Golding of the 23rd ultimo, and report thereon to this Meeting, having expressed their cordial approbation of the same, and the Committee after a re-examination of the Laws therein contained with the additions and alterations suggested by the Gentlemen present, it was Unanimously Resolved :

That the Letter and Plan of Dr. Golding be Recorded (viz., as follows) in the Minutes of this Charity and that the Laws and Regulations therein proposed for the reception of Pupils at the Institution and for the Establishment of a Medical School be confirmed and henceforth acted upon.

LETTER AND PLAN.

"TO THE COMMITTEE. *23rd February,* 1822.

GENTLEMEN,

In conformity with the Laws of this excellent Charity, which direct that Pupils shall be admitted to see the practice of the professional Officers of the Institution and that a School of Medical Instruction shall be established thereat—the Gentlemen upon whom the power is conferred of taking Pupils, and to whom the task is delegated of organising a PLAN and arranging under your sanction and approval a system for the formation and management of THE SCHOOL, have directed their attention earnestly

to the subject; and they are of opinion that the present state of the Charity is such as to authorise the hope that an attempt to carry into effect your intentions for them to give professional instruction may be made by the following Autumn or at furthest by the commencement of the next ensuing year with a well grounded prospect of ultimate success.

By desire of my present Colleagues in Office I have drawn out the following SCHEME for the reception of Pupils and for the organisation and management of the intended School, which (being fully approved by those Gentlemen) I beg permission at their request to offer for your concurrence and adoption, first promising that every Officer belonging at present to the Charity fully approves and cordially accedes to all and every the Laws, Rules, Regulations, Orders, and Directions of the Institution as they now stand in the Minutes thereof, and as they at present affect or may hereafter influence the well being of the Charity or the School or the duties or interests of the professional Officers, the Pupils and others of the Establishment.

THE PLAN is divided into two parts :—

THE FIRST relating to the admission of Pupils or Students to the practice of the Officers is extremely simple, and may be stated very succinctly.

I.—PUPILS.

Pupils or Students wishing to attend the practice of the Royal West London Infirmary can be received upon the following terms :—

	Six Years.	One Year.
To the Physicians Practice	20 Guineas	10 Guineas.
Physicians Accoucheur	18 „	9 „
Surgeons	14 „	7 „
Ophthalmic Surgeons	4 „	2 „
Medico-Chirurgical Electricians ..	2 „	1 „
Surgeon-Aurist	2 „	1 „
Surgeon-Dentist	2 „	1 „
Cupper	2 „	1 „

It is to be understood that the above terms include the practice of all the Officers and the Assistant Officers in the respective departments for which the money is specifically paid, and that exclusive of the above the Pupils who enter to them all will have a right of free admission to the Pharmaceutical department. These terms,

however, may in time require revision, and the remuneration to be paid by the Pupils or Students for attendance upon the Chirurgical departments more particularly will require augmentation when the Charity arrives at a sufficiently affluent state to receive patients within its walls and thereby become *de facto* an Hospital.

The Pupils or Students are at liberty to enter to either or all of the above departments for one or more years, either directly upon leaving School, so as to obtain the whole of their professional education here from one to six years, or by way of conclusion of their studies as Students for one or two years only, after having gone through the probationary state of a preliminary apprenticeship or pupilage elsewhere. They may enter at once either by Articles of Apprenticeship to the Dispenser of Medicine or by other Articles to the Charity for a term of six years by paying the reduced composition of Fifty pounds, being three-fourths of the whole amount—but in the event of being articled to the Dispenser the Pupil is to pay, independent of the above and exclusive of the small expense of stamp and drawing out of the Agreement or Indenture the sum of Fifteen Pounds to the said Dispenser—after the termination of the six years the Pupils will be permitted to attend the practice of the Charity as long as they please without any additional payment, provided they conduct themselves in such a manner as to deserve that privilege.

Exclusive of the gratuitous admission of a certain number of the private pupils of the Dispensers to the practice of this Charity, as directed by the Laws and Regulations thereof, the Physicians, Physician Accoucheurs and Surgeons of the Establishment shall each have the privilege of introducing four private or house Pupils to see the practice of every department of it free of expense so long as they continue the private or house pupil of the Officer who so introduces them. The Ophthalmic Surgeon shall have the like privilege of introducing two pupils ; the Medical Electrician, Surgeon-Aurist, Surgeon-Dentist and Senior Cupper one Pupil each, but if any Pupil thus introduced desires to be considered a six-years' Pupil and to be rendered eligible to any vacancy that may occur, it will be necessary for him to pay at the commencement of his studies the sum of Twenty Guineas free of all deductions to the funds of the Charity.

Six years' articled Pupils to the Charity and those who have attended the majority of the Lectures given at the School thereof, and next to them those unarticled Pupils who have attended the whole of the practice of the Institution and the majority of the Lectures given thereat for six years, will be eligible in preference to any other candidates for the vacant appointments in the Establishment. Every *Hereditary Guardian* and representative of the family in perpetuity, and every benevolent person promoting the

welfare of the Institution by contributing towards its funds a benefaction of Five Hundred Guineas, shall (exclusive of the other advantages thereunto belonging) have the right of presentation for a pupil or Student to be admitted to the practice of the Charity free of expense by the Officers of the Institution, either for the whole of their instruction during the period of six years, or for the finishing of the professional education for one or two years, all of which Officers without exception shall grant to the said Pupil or Student free access to their Infirmary practice during his continuance thereat. Upon the termination of his studies the same Certificates shall be granted to him as to the other Pupils or Students. And the Benefactor or Benefactress shall have the right of nominating another Pupil or Student to supply his place for the purpose of attending the practice of the Institution free of expense—and so on in succession during the lifetime of such Benefactor or Benefactress. And if it should happen that the benevolent donor of Five Hundred Guineas dies before the Pupil or Student last nominated has completed the time requisite for perfecting his education at the Institution, such Student shall be permitted to remain until the time for which he was first introduced for education shall be fully concluded. If the sum of Five Hundred Guineas be given by Legacy to the Charity, then the person nominated by the deceased to exercise the privilege shall have the same advantages for the whole of his or her life as the Benefactor or Benefactress would have possessed. But if no person be nominated, then if the Executor, or if more than one then the Executors paying the same, if they desire it, shall each have the privilege of recommending a certain number of young Gentlemen to attend the practice of the Charity free of expense for the space of six years. The said young Gentlemen so introduced for six years, as also those Gentlemen presented for the same period by Benefactors themselves shall be equally eligible to the vacant appointments of the Charity as the six years' Pupils who have contributed their premiums and admission fees to the funds of the Establishment. The duration of these privileges to the Executors shall be in the following proportion, viz., if one Executor solely, 36 years' recommendation; if two Executors, then each shall have 18 years' recommendation; if three, each shall have 12 years' recommendation, and so on in proportion, it being understood that the interest of each Executor terminates with his life, if he should decease before the conclusion of his time for recommending Pupils or Students.

The Medical Officers shall also annually admit to the practice of the Charity free of expense six professional Students, the sons of genteel but unfortunate parents who may be incapable of defraying the expense of education in the ordinary way, and who shall be allowed to attend at the Institution for the space of two years, by which means

twelve young Gentlemen thus circumstanced can be constantly deriving professional instruction at the Charity free of expense. And exclusive of this the President or Chairman of the Medical School shall enjoy by right of Office the privilege of introducing whilst in Office one young Gentleman similarly circumstanced, to be educated here free of expense for the term of six years, and afterwards to enjoy all the privileges conceded to the other six years' Pupils.

Every professional Officer of the Establishment will be required (unless the state of his health or other extraordinary circumstance prevents him) *to give Lectures in the Medical School of the Institution upon the subjects more particularly connected with his branch of practice* and for which he shall be deemed by his Colleagues best qualified.

The proceeds derived from the admission of Pupils and Students to the practice of the Charity shall be placed in the hands of the Trustees thereof, who, after deducting one-third of the whole amount to be added to the funds of the Institution as an equivalent to any extra or additional expense the Pupils or Students may occasion to the Charity, and 10 per centum from the remainder to be paid to the Secretary for his trouble in registering the Pupils and filling up their Certificates, &c., shall divide the nett surplus quarterly, namely, on the first day of January, April, July and October among the Officers in such proportions as are respectively annexed to their names and classes in the scale of remuneration detailed in the foregoing part of this Plan, it being understood that the individual sums paid for admission to individual departments are, after the foregoing deductions in favour of the Charity and the Secretary, to be paid over to the Chief Professional Officers practising those departments."

CHAPTER VIII

PLAN OF MEDICAL SCHOOL—(*Continued*)

The General Object and Plan

"The Second Part of the Plan relative to the establishment of a Medical School at this Institution is more elaborate; and before entering into details it may not be irrespective to premise that this Metropolis, unlike almost every great Capital, does not possess the advantage of an University, although various circumstances render it a most eligible field for the successful prosecution of all the different branches of learning and science.

In the healing art more particularly this extensive City furnishes perhaps more ample means for the obtainment of knowledge than any other Metropolis in the world. The numerous structures consecrated to benevolence with which it is adorned, the various forms of bodily suffering with which their inmates are afflicted, the ability with which the requisite relief is administered, the number of Medical Men engaged in their alleviation, the enlarged and active spirit of enquiry which now prevails, and the science, the skill and the unwearied zeal with which the Medical Officers in public situations perform their duties, present such facilities for combining Practical with Theoretical knowledge that it is to be lamented no efficient plan has yet been devised for reaping the extensive benefit such a combination in so advantageous a situation is calculated to afford.

The nearest approach to a Medical School is in Southwark, where the plan of tuition under eminent and learned men is aided and assisted by the practice of two large Hospitals (St. Thomas's and Guy's); but for the want of several useful branches of instruction (subservient to the science of Medicine) not there included necessary to render professional education perfect, the system there adopted cannot be deemed wholly complete.

The Western parts of London in which are situated three large Hospitals and other Charities of less magnitude are even less perfectly supplied with a convenient and

systematic School; and although at each of those Establishments there are Gentlemen of distinguished talent and learning, many of whom are eminent for their superior method of instruction, yet as the courses they respectively give are isolated and unconnected with each other, and the places of tuition distant and remote, the information they are calculated, if concentrated, to convey can be but imperfectly attained; and hence it is that Pupils not only unavoidably use much valuable time in proceeding to and from places of tuition widely separated, but they are necessarily obliged by this desultory mode of study to neglect some useful although apparently less important branches of instruction, all of which if concentrated in the same spot, under one general and comprehensive plan, might with facility be attended by the Pupils, and thus the advantages of every branch of professional knowledge might be reaped with the least possible sacrifice of time, a matter of much importance considering the limited period to which the finances of the Students or other causes frequently constrain them to limit their stay in Town.

Although these inconveniences are obviated in the course of education pursued at Universities where the plan of teaching is arranged with superior method and system, on which account Gentlemen desirous of a complete course of education frequently resort thither, yet are these seats of learning strikingly deficient in the means of adding those Practical Illustrations to Theoretical instruction which can alone render knowledge permanently useful and which can only be obtained by frequent and extensive opportunities of seeing diseases at the bedside of the afflicted. These opportunities can in no place be more amply enjoyed than in London, and no place therefore affords more extensive means of obtaining the combined advantages of Theory and Practice in the healing art than this Metropolis.

The facilities of blending practical with theoretical instruction are more particularly to be desired at that place whither the great mass of Students annually resort to be qualified for those professional duties Public or Private which they will shortly be called upon to perform; and as the extensive Territories possessed by this Country, its numerous Colonies, its Fleets, and its Armies furnish a great and unceasing demand for medical practitioners, it is hoped that the vicinity of Charing Cross for carrying into effect the plan of instituting a complete School of professional instruction, where the advantages of theoretical and practical knowledge are combined in one grand and comprehensive plan, will be found to answer the end desired.

In almost every undertaking of importance and extensive utility, were the ultimate ends intended to be accomplished, contrasted with the limited means originally employed, the disproportion would appear so great that few persons would have the

courage to encounter the obstacles and difficulties which intervene between the first attempt and complete success, energy would be benumbed and zeal repressed. Yet have the most humble beginnings and apparently the most inadequate means produced in very many instances results the most brilliant, and success the most complete. Conscious as the Professional Officers of this Institution are of the slender claim they possess in those superior powers of mind and originality of genius by which the most unlooked for results have been sometines obtained, and aware as they are of the difficulties with which they will have to contend in commencing the Plan now proposed, they yet step forward to the task with alacrity; and whilst they offer their services with a becoming diffidence of their own humble abilities, they are encouraged to hope that by unwearied diligence and industry they may be enabled to render their efforts worthy of your steady patronage and support.

To render professional instruction complete it will be necessary to give Lectures upon every branch of Medicine and its ancillary sciences. Those proposed to be established at the Institution should therefore comprise the Theory and Practice of Medicine, Anatomy, Dissections, Physiology, Midwifery, including the diseases peculiar to Females and Infancy, Surgery, Chemistry, Dietetics, Materia Medica, Botany, Morbid Anatomy, Chemical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, Ophthalmic Surgery, Diseases of the Ear and of the Teeth, Comparative Anatomy, Geology, Aereology, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Experimental Philosophy, Medical Jurisprudence, Medico-Chirurgical Electricity and Galvanism, the operation and use of Baths, Anatomical Machinery, including bandages and artificial and instrumental supports, Cupping, Naval and Military Surgery, including the *Diseases of Tropical Climates*, Gun-shot wounds and the professional duties of the Public Services (the Army and Navy); and exclusive of these the Medical Officers of this Charity propose to investigate at some future period the hitherto much *neglected Science of Mental Diseases*, and they trust that by zealous assiduity and patient industry they may in time obtain sufficient information and knowledge to be qualified to instruct others in the best mode of healing various forms of Insanity and Mental aberration so melancholy and afflicting to the human species.

The Gentlemen who are sent for instruction to the Institution by Benefactors of Five Hundred Guineas towards the funds of the Charity or by Executors paying a Legacy to that amount shall have the privilege of attending the Lectures also of every department free of expense; and as it is the wish of the Medical Officers of the Establishment to promote by every means in their power the benevolent intentions entertained and repeatedly expressed by its supporters of rendering it as extensively beneficial as possible, the Officers intend to admit a certain number of Students not exceeding six

annually or twelve in the aggregate at a time to attend the various Lectures for the term of two years—free of expense. These are to be selected by the chief Officers from among such young Gentlemen as have received their preliminary education for the profession, and who from unforeseen circumstances are unable to bear the expense of completing their studies in the Schools of Medicine in the usual way. Clergymen of slender preferment, members of the other liberal professions and Officers in His Majesty's Service with limited incomes not infrequently place out their sons to the science of medicine with reasonable hopes of being able to furnish the means of completing their education, but which hopes are frustrated either by the death or some unlooked-for diminution in the income of the parent.

To youths thus circumstanced the aid afforded them by gratuitous access to the Medical School of this Institution will be a most acceptable boon, and may be the means of retaining in the profession many characters who may hereafter prove an ornament to it, confer credit on the School, become valuable to science and highly serviceable members of the community.

It is sincerely to be hoped that a School thus formed, so comprehensive in its plan and so liberal in its conduct, will meet with the concurrent support of all those who are interested for the progress of science and anxious for the public welfare; and that the concord and harmony existing at all times among its conductors will secure to the Establishment that approbation and assistance from every member of the Medical Profession which, it is presumed, will always be the earnest endeavour of every individual connected with it to deserve and obtain."

CHAPTER IX

LAWS AND REGULATIONS FOR THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

"I. The School of Medical Instructions of the Royal West London Infirmary and Lying-in Institution shall comprise or consist of Lectures to be delivered or read upon: The theory and practice of Physic or Medicine, Anatomy Dissections, Physiology, Midwifery, including the diseases peculiar to the female sex and early life, Surgery, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Botany, Morbid Anatomy, including the investigations not only of those diseases which prove destructive to those patients under the immediate care of the Officers of the Charity, but also those which evidently have proved fatal to those cases which are brought to the anatomical place of instruction, Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, Ophthalmic Surgery, Diseases of the Ear and Teeth, Comparative Anatomy, Geology and Aereology, including Marsh Miasmata, &c., Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Experimental Philosophy, Medical Jurisprudence, Medico-Chirurgical Electricity and Galvanism, the operation and use of Baths, Anatomical machinery, including the use of bandages, artificial and instrumental supports and cuppings, surgical instruments, Naval and Military Surgery, including the diseases of Tropical Climates, Gun-shot wounds, and the professional duties of the Medical Officers of the Public Services in the Army and Navy, and such other branches of knowledge as may be deemed useful and subservient to the healing art. In addition to which there shall be added a Library, Museum, &c., for the use of the Officers of the Charity, the Lecturers and Students who derive their instruction thereat.

II. The Lectures upon the above subjects shall be delivered or read by the Chief Professional Officers of the Charity (to the Pupils and Students who shall enter to the same), assisted by such other learned and scientific persons as the Officers may select and appoint for that purpose; and the regular attendance of the Pupils thereat shall be duly registered and recorded by a daily journal kept for that purpose.

III. The School shall be open all the year round; and there shall be three courses of each branch of study given annually, the first beginning at the commencement of

January, the second at the beginning of May, and the third at the commencement of September; and at the commencement of every Course a General Introductory Lecture or two upon the importance of the Medical Profession, the history and progressive advancement of the healing art, its improvement and present state in this country, with a detail of the peculiar nature, objects and advantages of the present School and the manner in which it is conducted and the superior benefits which are presumed to result thereform shall be given by the President or Chairman of the School for the time being; after which each Director of the School and other Professional Officers of the Charity succeeded by each of the other Lecturers are to give an introductory Lecture to their individual courses; and subsequently each class of Lectures are to follow each other in proper rotation on the days and hours according to the due arrangement of the same, after which at the termination of the course of all the Lectures the President or Chairman shall give a Lecture as a proper conclusion thereof.

IV. The School with its appropriate offices and appurtenances, the Library, Museum, Dissecting Rooms, Lecturing Theatre, &c., shall be under the management and direction of the undermentioned Officers of the Institution, subject alone to the superior control of the Committee of Governors of the Charity, viz., the Chief Resident Officer or Director, the three Principal Physicians, the Chief Physicians or Physician-Accoucheurs and the three Chief Surgeons; which Officers shall be denominated the Directors of the Medical School and deemed the proper Trustees of the Library, Museum, &c., with power to manage and direct the same by such Bye-laws, Rules, Regulations and arrangements as they may deem it proper to adopt for the maintenance, direction, order and harmony of the same, and with power to nominate one or more Librarians and check takers or Ticket Examiners, &c., provided the latter persons be of no expense to the Charity, but be remunerated by a proportion of the fees annually paid by Pupils and Students for admission to the Library, &c.

V. A President or Chairman shall be annually appointed at the last Meeting of the Directors in December to preside in the vestments and with the requisite insignia of office at all Meetings of the Directors for the succeeding year, beginning on the 1st January following; and each Director selected from the different departments alternately is in rotation to fill the situation of President and during the time of his continuance in office from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December following inclusive, he shall be denominated the President or Chairman of the Medical School of the Royal West London Infirmary and Lying-in Institution, and in right thereof shall be entitled to the privilege of a double or casting vote upon all matters relative to the affairs of the said School.

VI. The Directors shall meet once a fortnight in the evenings of the first and third Saturdays of every month, or oftener if necessary, by a Summons from the Secretary at the request of any three of the Directors; and on all occasions if the President be absent the Senior Director present is to take the Chair and to be deemed entitled to the privilege of a double or casting vote, &c., whilst he continues in the Chair.

VII. The Directors shall have the power of framing and proposing Laws and Regulations relative to the affairs of the School for the sanction of the Committee of the Charity, which when obtained shall render the Laws so proposed valid and of effect.

VIII. All Laws and Regulations proposed for the consideration and sanction of the Committee must be in writing, and must have the written approbation and concurrence of at least three-fourths of the Directors annexed thereto; and all applications to the Committee for the repeal or alteration of established Laws shall first have the written sanction and approbation of the Directors unanimously, and the reasons for desiring the same annexed thereto.

IX. The Directors shall be empowered to elect by a majority of their votes those persons whom they deem best qualified to assist them in the duties of the School and best able to promote its welfare and prosperity, first giving the preference to the Officers and Assistant Officers of the Charity; and every Gentleman assisting in the Lectures, and every Director are to pledge themselves upon their election to promote the interest and advocate the honour and reputation of the School by every means in their power.

X. The Directors shall be empowered to demand of every Gentleman previous to his commencing the duties of a Lecturer to sign the Laws and Regulations which they deem it proper to adopt for the internal management of the School and its appropriate offices; and also cause the person (before being admitted to Lecture) to engage by legal agreement under the Penal Forfeiture of not exceeding One Thousand Pounds, not to lecture or teach or give or cause to be taught or given Lectures or Instruction upon any part or branch of professional knowledge at any future period within the distance of one mile and a half of Charing Cross excepting in conjunction and in co-operation with this School and in connection with the Royal West London Infirmary, Charing Cross, and the penalty to be recovered in any Court of Law and made payable to the Trustees of the Charity for and in behalf of the funds thereof; and the same signature to the Laws and Penal securities the Directors themselves are also to give and enter into with each other before commencing the duties of Director or Lecturer of and at the School.

XI. Every director shall be expected to lecture upon one or two branches of study, but no Director or Teacher at the School shall be allowed to monopolise one Department solely to the exclusion of his Colleagues, if any officer of the Charity employed in lecturing should desire a participation therein.

XII. No Director or Lecturer at the School shall be allowed to lecture upon more than two Departments, whilst any of his Colleagues not equally engaged in lecturing should wish to lecture upon two Departments first; *excepting in the case of giving Clinical Lectures or Lectures on Morbid Anatomy*, which are so intimately connected with the practical duties of the Charity that they may be given by any Officer of the Institution although he may be lecturing upon other branches of study.

XIII. The Laws and Regulations of the Infirmary having provided for the gratuitous admission of a certain number of the private Pupils of the Chief Dispensers or Apothecaries of the Charity to the Lectures here given, every Director also of the School shall be privileged to introduce gratuitously one new house Pupil or private Pupil annually, so that not exceeding four house or private Pupils attend at a time to the Lectures given by his Colleagues the Directors and Officers and Assistant Officers of the Charity; which Pupils shall attend free of expense the Lectures of the Directors and other Officers whilst they continue the house or private Pupils of the Gentlemen to whom they first entered, it being understood that this privilege is not meant to extend to a gratuitous admission of the said Pupils to the Lectures of the other Gentlemen at the School not Officers or Assistant Officers of the Charity.

XIV. The Directors as a body shall have the control of the respective Lectures or branches of tuition, and shall have the power of checking the dissemination of Doctrines, Hypotheses, Theories or opinions which they consider likely to be prejudicial to the welfare of the Charity, the interests and respectability of the School, or the honour of the Medical Profession; and in all their decisions upon these points, three-fourths at least of the Directors must, after mature deliberation, be of one opinion, which they are to put in writing accordingly.

XV. All differences of opinion or personal misunderstanding between any two or more of the Directors or Lecturers of this School must be referred to a Meeting of the Directors, and their mode of adjustment by a majority, upon being committed to writing and authenticated by their signatures, shall be decisive; and it shall be imperative on either or both of the parties between whom the difference or misunderstanding exists, to conform thereto upon pain of the same being referred to a Committee of the Governors, with the report of the Directors, and an intimation for the retirement from the School of one or both of the parties so disagreeing.

XVI. Every person resigning or dying whilst a Teacher at this School shall be considered as having during his lifetime been instrumental to its prosperity, and therefore shall be entitled if resigning to receive through the hands of the Directors from his successor or successors a sum of money equivalent to the clear receipts resulting from his exertions during the 12 months immediately preceding his resignation, and if dying the same shall be paid agreeably to his bequest or, in default of a bequest, to his Widow or, if no Widow survive, then to the Administrator to the Will of the deceased. And if not demanded by either of the above within three years from the decease of the Lecturer, then the same is to be paid over to the Trustees of the Charity upon the written demand of the Secretary towards the funds of the same; and the Directors also shall be empowered to demand the said sum from the new successor or successors before allowing him or them to commence lecturing and shall vest the said money in the hands of the Treasurers of the Charity till demanded by the parties to whom it belongs or by the Secretary of the Charity in the name of the Trustees, whose receipt shall be a sufficient discharge thereof and exonerate the Directors from all future responsibility or legal proceedings relative to the same.

XVII. The arrangements of the Lectures and the days and hours of giving or reading them shall be the following: that they may not interfere with each other or with the practical duties of the Infirmary; that 12 hours may include the exertions of the day, viz., from 9 till 9 o'clock; and that 4 hours daily may be left for attendance upon Patients, practical instruction and anatomical researches, 2 hours for dinner and mental relaxation, and the evenings of Saturdays for recreation :—

Monday ..	From 9 till 11 in the morning	Anatomy, succeeded by Surgery.
	3–5, afternoon	Practice of Medicine, Chemistry.
	7–9, evening	Midwifery, Clinical Medicine.
Tuesday ..	9–11	Anatomy, Military Surgery, &c.
	3–5	Pharmacy and Materia Medica.
	7–9	Natural Philosophy, Experimental Philosophy.
Wednesday ..	9–11	Anatomy, Comparative Anatomy.
	3–5	Practice of Medicine, Chemistry.
	7–9	Geology, Medical Electricity and Galvanism.
Thursday ..	9–11	Anatomy, Surgery.
	3–5	Pharmacy, Materia Medica, Natural History.

Thursday ..	7–9	Botany, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery.
Friday ..	9–11	Anatomy, Military Surgery, &c.
	3–5	Practice of Medicine, Chemistry.
	7–9	Midwifery, Clinical Obstetrics and Infantile Diseases.
Saturday ..	9–11	Ophthalmic Surgery, Structure and Diseases of the Ear and ditto of Teeth.
	3–5	Medical Jurisprudence, Anatomical Machinery, Cupping.

Exclusive of the above, the Directors are expected to patronise every exertion to explore the science of Mental Pathology, and the establishment of some Teachers of the elementary parts of ancient and modern Learning and Languages in the vicinity of the Charity, so as to facilitate the acquisition of classical Literature and modern Languages to those who are desirous of the same.

XVIII. The terms to be paid by Pupils and Students for admission to the respective Lectures and branches of Instruction shall be the following :—

	Perpetuation.	Single Course.
Anatomy and Physiology	9 Guineas.	3 Guineas.
Dissections	9 ,,	3 ,,
Practice of Medicine	9 ,,	3 ,,
Midwifery	9 ,,	3 ,,
Clinical Medicine and Surgery	9 ,,	3 ,,
Chemistry	6 ,,	2 ,,
Materia Medica, Dietetics and Pharmacy	6 ,,	2 ,,
Surgery, Principles and Practice	6 ,,	2 ,,
Clinical Lectures in both Departments, Obstetrical and Infantile	3 ,,	1 ,,
Morbid Anatomy	6 ,,	2 ,,
Military Surgery	6 ,,	2 ,,
Natural History	6 ,,	2 ,,
Ophthalmic Surgery	3 ,,	1 ,,
Diseases of the Ear	3 ,,	1 ,,
Diseases of the Teeth	3 ,,	1 ,,
Medical Electricity	3 ,,	1 ,,

	Perpetuation.	Single Course.
Botany	3 Guineas.	1 Guinea.
Cupping	3 „	1 „
Anatomical Surgery	3 „	1 „
Comparative Anatomy	3 „	1 „
Medical Jurisprudence	3 „	1 „
Geology	3 „	1 „
Natural Philosophy	3 „	1 „
Experimental Philosophy	3 „	1 „
	120 Guineas.	40 Guineas.

XIX. Pupils or Students shall be allowed to enter to all or any of the foregoing branches of study either perpetually or by the single course, or they may enter to them all by paying the net sum of Eighty Guineas, being two-thirds of the gross amount, or they may enter as perpetual Pupils by a composition of two-thirds to a less number than the whole, provided the number so entered be not less than two-thirds at least of the whole, and they may select those branches or departments which they prefer accordingly.

XX. There shall be annually selected and admitted by the Directors to this School free of expense six Gentlemen of respectable but unfortunate Families, the sons of professional or other persons, who may have received the preliminary parts of their study by a previous apprenticeship or otherwise; and who, being incapable of sustaining the expense of completing their studies in the usual way, shall, when selected by the Directors, be admitted to the Lectures in every branch of study for the period of two years and afterwards furnished with Certificates, &c., of the same, so that by this provision twelve Gentlemen of slender circumstances may be prosecuting their studies here at a time free of expense. And exclusive of these the President or Chairman of the Directors for the time being shall during the year of his continuance in Office have the privilege or patronage of presenting for the acceptance of his Colleagues the other Directors one young Gentleman of good education but of unfortunate family, to be received and educated here entirely, with free admission to all the Lectures without expense for the term of six years; after which the young Gentleman so educated shall, if his conduct be meritorious, enjoy all the rights and privileges in perpetuity extended to the other six years' Pupils, it being here understood that the privilege of admission to the Lectures be restricted to the same person who is admitted to the practice of the

Charity in right of the patronage and recommendation of the President for the time being.

XXI. Exclusive of the privilege of the family of every Hereditary Guardian of the Charity to send in perpetuity Pupils for education, every *Benefactor* subscribing *Five Hundred Guineas* to the funds of the Charity shall possess during his or her lifetimes the privilege of always training one Gentleman, educating at all the departments of this School, free of expense; and it shall be at the option of the Benefactor to enter the Gentleman so recommended for any intermediate space of time from one to six years. If the above sum be given by way of legacy the person nominated in the Will to exercise the above privileges by the deceased shall enjoy the same for his life in the same manner as the Benefactor would have done; but if no person be nominated, then the Executor or Executors shall have the privileges in the same manner and in the same proportional durations as have been detailed in the foregoing part of this Letter, which particularly defines the privileges to be enjoyed by the Executor or Benefactors of Five Hundred Guineas, with reference to the practice of the professional Officers of the Charity.

XXII. Two Trustees shall be nominated, one by the Committee of the Charity and one by the Directors of the School, to receive from the Secretary or Resident Medical Officer all moneys paid by Pupils or others for admission to the Lectures here delivered; from which moneys a third part is to be deducted in favour of the Charity towards defraying the additional expenses, &c., occasioned by the School to the Charity, and from the remaining two-thirds a deduction of 10 per cent. is to be made in favour of the Secretary as an equivalent for the trouble and expense of registering the Pupils, supplying them with Tickets of admission to the Lectures and providing them upon the termination of their studies with Certificates of their attendance upon the same. The surplus then remaining is to be divided between the Directors and Lecturers quarterly, namely, on the 1st January, April, July and October, the specific sums paid for specific Lectures being given to those Gentlemen giving or reading those specific Lectures, and the general sums for general admission to the Lectures being divided and paid to the Directors and Lecturers in such relative proportions as are enumerated in Law XVIII.

XXIII. Upon the termination of the Pupil's Studies a Diploma or full Testimonial, signed by the Officers of the Charity and the Directors and Lecturers of the School, shall be given to those Pupils who have attended to the whole of the practice of the Charity and the whole of the Lectures, exclusive of the usual Certificates granted from the Charity for attendance thereat, and exclusive also of the individual Certificates

granted by the respective Lecturers at the Charity; and the Directors as a body when they see occasion shall confirm by the strongest recommendation, which a Meeting of them shall decide upon, the assiduity, industry, zeal and good conduct of any individual Pupil whilst prosecuting his studies here, and who may wish for the same to promote his exertions for the obtainment of any public situation or any other honourable means of promoting his welfare in life.

XXIV. On all occasions when the conduct of any Pupil has been deemed exemplary for diligence, industry and zeal in the prosecution of his studies at this Charity and School, it shall be permitted of any one of the Directors to call the attention of his Colleagues the other Directors to the consideration thereof, and to propose the presentation of some suitable proof of the opinion which the Directors entertain of the said Pupil; which present, whether a set of books or any other mark of the Directors' approbation, shall be distinguished by an appropriate inscription, and the expense of the same shall be defrayed by a small contribution from each of the Lecturers (not Directors), and a contribution of double the amount paid by the Lecturers from each of the Directors."

CHAPTER X

DR. GOLDING'S SUMMARY OF THE OBJECTS OF THE PLAN

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE HOSPITAL, 2ND MARCH, 1822, AND BY THE FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE GOVERNORS, 30TH MARCH, 1822

"I have now, Gentlemen, submitted to your notice the chief outlines of a Plan for the Establishment of a Medical School upon an enlarged and liberal foundation, which, in my humble opinion, seems calculated to ensure the reputation and welfare not only of the Seminary of professional instruction but also of the Charity to which it appertains. The Laws and Regulations here drawn out are meant to establish those general principles of honourable and disinterested feelings in conducting the School, without which it were vain to expect, and unfair to wish, prosperity and success to the undertaking. Any improvements or additions that may suggest themselves to the Directors in the prosecution of the Plan may be the subject of future Laws and Regulations for your examination and approval and any minor arrangements necessary for carrying the principles and Plan into effect may come under the consideration of Bye-Laws and Internal Regulations, which the Directors themselves will be best competent to decide upon and adopt, subject to your sanction and concurrence.

By way of conclusion of these observations, it may not be irrespective to briefly re-enumerate the peculiar advantages of what has now been presented for your approval. An examination of the details of the foregoing Plan will evince that they differ in the most essential particulars from those of other plans of tuition adopted at different places of instruction in this Metropolis ; and that the want of a University, so far as Medical Education is concerned, will be fully supplied and the branches of instruction in which those places are defective, namely, the Practical, will be here amply made up, and no advantages which they furnish excepting the honorary distinction of Degrees will be here unpossessed.

The central situation of Charing Cross chosen for the School, the concentration of the different objects of pursuit upon one spot, the comprehension of all the collateral branches of Philosophical information subservient to Medicine and other useful parts of study hitherto untaught in this Metropolis, and the nature of the terms for access hereto render

it alike convenient, moderate and perfect for the acquisition of knowledge to Medical Pupils and exceedingly well suited for teaching the respective departments of the professions in the most scientific way to those Gentlemen who purpose settling in the Metropolis and practising any individual branch of the healing art, and highly useful to the Students of the other learned Professions, Law and Divinity, and to private Gentlemen to whom a general acquaintance with Philosophical subjects may be desirable and whose education without some elementary knowledge of the rudiments of Medicine cannot be deemed complete.

The superaddition of Instruction in the duties of the Medical Officers of the Public Services, the treatment of those wounds and accidental misfortunes incident to warfare, and of those diseases to which the Sea and Land Forces and persons resident in tropical climates are exposed, will be found of essential benefit to those Medical Pupils or Students intended for the Public Service, and those who purpose residing in India or other torrid and unhealthy regions.

The School being open all the year round so as to enable the Pupils and Students to prosecute their studies without any intermediate loss of time, the arrangement of the Lectures and the plan of delivering them, will also obviate the least possible delay in the obtainment of instruction. The hours set apart for practical observation and anatomical researches will confirm upon the basis of experimental enquiry the Theoretical knowledge which the Pupils and Students are taught; whilst the due allowance of time for mental relaxation and occasional recreation and the recess of about a fortnight at the close of each course of Lectures, will effectually guard against the probability of the mind being too much fatigued, or the health injured by exertion or application too rigid and intense.

The useful incentives which the School presents to youthful exertion, assiduity and emulation by the encouragement and reward given to the same, and by the interest and recommendatory support which its Directors and the Governors of the Charity are bound to afford to those Gentlemen educated here who have distinguished themselves by zeal and good conduct whilst pursuing their studies and who may at any subsequent period require their patronage and assistance either to secure their election to any vacancies at this establishment or to promote their exertions elsewhere, will, it is presumed, be found in due time of essential service.

The fair opportunity which is presented to the professional Officers of the Charity and other learned persons of distinguishing themselves in the instruction of those branches of knowledge with which they are most conversant, and which they are best competent to instruct, by the division of the Lecturers and the restrictions enacted to prevent any person from monopolising more than a due proportion of the same or more

than his Colleagues deem him in every respect qualified to teach, cannot but be useful; and added to these the remuneration apportioned to the respective Teachers and Lecturers, and the pecuniary reimbursement which follows their declension from those arduous duties they may have long creditably performed, will offer a fair and just reward to the exercise of talents and industry of the Gentlemen engaged in the School.

The improved Plan, which the School presents, of educating young Gentlemen for the profession directly upon leaving scholastic instruction and classical studies will effectually supersede the great sacrifice of time so often complained of in the accustomed method of a five or more years' apprenticeship in which but little but Pharmaceutical knowledge has hitherto been taught, and facilities which it will afford of introducing Pupils to the more important subjects of pursuit at an earlier period, will also enable those Pupils to abridge the period too often wasted in unimportant branches, and correspondingly augment the time of attending to the higher departments which has hitherto been by far too short to qualify the Pupil for the subsequent successful practice to the profession.

The advantages here recited to Medical Pupils in general will, it is presumed, be apparent to every unprejudiced mind; and to the public it cannot but be gratifying to observe that whilst the objects of science and the interests of the School can be promoted, the purposes of benevolence and general utility have been strictly regarded by the laws which enact the appropriation of a liberal share by a deduction from the receipts of the School to the funds of the excellent establishment to which it owes its source, and by the Laws which direct the gratuitous reception for professional education of those Pupils and Students who are recommended by munificent benefactors to the Charity.

The free access to every branch of instruction conferred without remuneration by the Directors and other Teachers to a certain number of young Gentlemen of respectable but unfortunate families may be cited as an additional proof, if any were wanting, how closely *the advancement of science, the prosecution of knowledge, the intentions of humanity, and the good of the community have been identified with each other;* and that this identity may long continue, so as best to *promote the welfare of this Charity, the credit of the School, the honour of the healing art, the comfort of the needy in affliction,* and *the sacred cause of philanthropy,* is the anxious and heartfelt desire of, Gentlemen,

Your obedient and humble
and very obliged Servant,
(Signed) BENJAMIN GOLDING."

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE COUNCIL.

THE FOREGOING LETTER having been read to the COMMITTEE IT WAS UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED :—

"THAT the thanks of this MEETING be communicated by the Secretary to the Medical Officers respectively, for so zealously promoting the welfare of the Charity by consenting to educate free of expense the Students who are or shall be recommended by the Benefactors of Five Hundred Guineas towards the funds of the Charity.

"THAT the sense which the Committee entertain of the kindness and benevolence of the Medical Officers, in annually extending to a certain number of professional Students of respectable but unfortunate families, the benefits of Medical instruction upon the liberal and disinterested plan just detailed, be communicated by the Secretary to those Gentlemen respectively, and that the same be recorded in the Minutes of the Charity.

"THAT the liberal proposal of the Medical Officers and Directors of the School, to educate those Gentlemen recommended by the Benefactors of Five Hundred Guineas or the Executors paying a Legacy to that amount, be printed in the future Plans of the Institution."

THE Gentlemen appointed at the last Meeting of the Committee to draw out the Report from the Managing Committee to the next ensuing General Meeting of the Governors having presented the same, and it having been read by Mr. Stephen, one of the said Gentlemen,

IT WAS RESOLVED :—

"THAT the ANNUAL REPORT just read, of which the following is a copy as drawn out by the Gentlemen selected for that purpose, with the amendments added thereto by the Members of the Committee now present, be adopted, and the Honorary Secretary do read the same at the ensuing GENERAL MEETING" (*v. postea*, p. 279).

(*Conclusion of Minutes of 2nd March*, 1822.)

FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

Saturday, 30th March, 1822.

Minutes of the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Governors of the Infirmary, held pursuant to requisition and public advertisement at the Committee Room, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross, on Saturday, the 30th March, 1822 :—

A Report of the proceedings of the Committee of Management for the last year having been read (*v. postea Chapter XXIX*) :—

Resolved—

THAT the Report of the Committee now read be approved of by this Meeting, and that the same be forthwith printed and published, with the Plan of the Charity ; and that the Report and Plan be distributed under the direction of the Committee and the respective Officers of the Establishment, in such way as may best promote the welfare of the Institution.

Resolved—

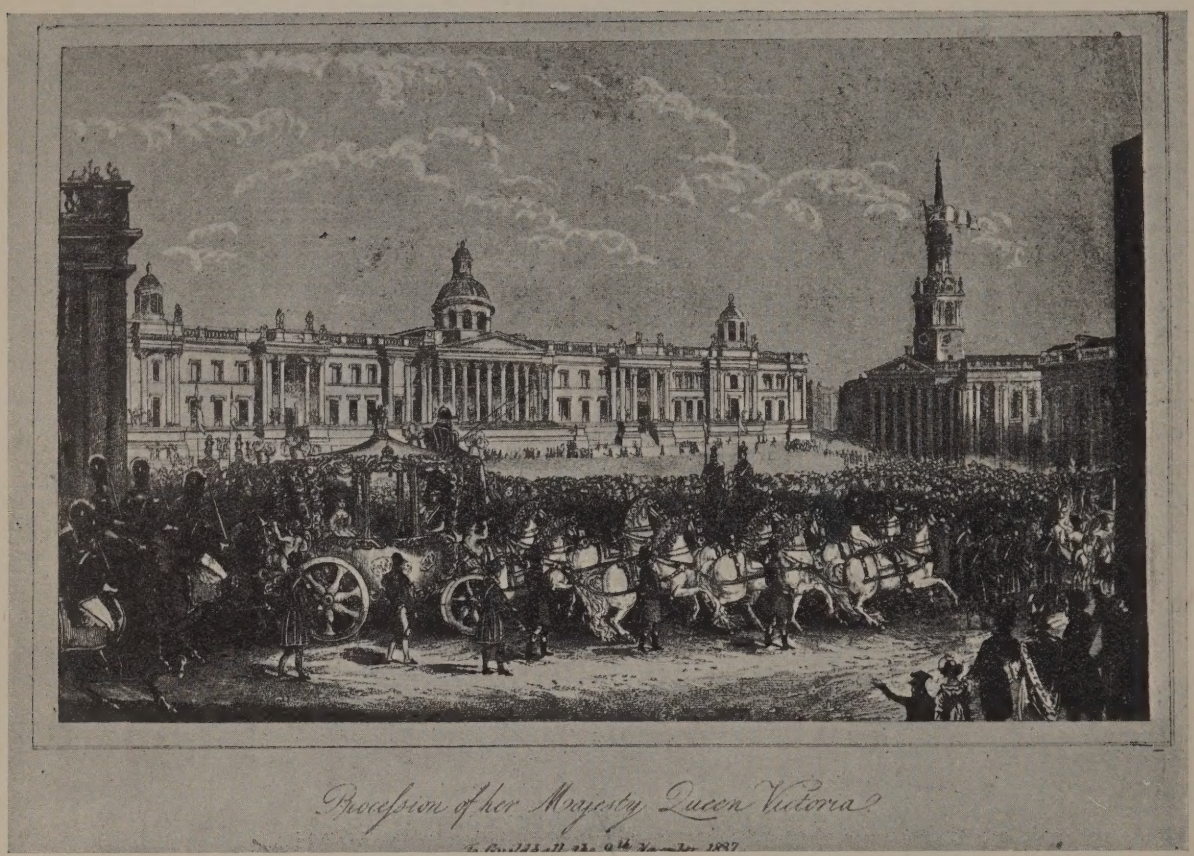
THAT the unanimous thanks of this Meeting are eminently due to DR. GOLDING, THE DIRECTOR, at whose instance the Charity first became established, and to whose SYSTEM, by which it is conducted, the prosperity of the Institution is mainly to be attributed, to whose great and unwearied exertions the Governors are indebted for the COMPREHENSIVE PLAN upon which the basis of a MEDICAL SCHOOL has been founded, *uniting alike the interests of the Charity, the advancement of science, and the welfare of the afflicted poor.*

Resolved—

THAT the polite attention of DR. GOLDING to the Governors of the Charity, and to the Members of the Committee during the periods of their meeting to transact the business of the Establishment, and the tried humanity and skill with which that gentleman's professional duties have been discharged, claim the respect and acknowledgments of the Governors at large, and entitle him to the distinction of being nominated one of the *Hereditary Guardians* of the Establishment, and that Dr. Golding be now elected *an Hereditary Guardian of the Charity.*

IV.

DR. GOLDING AND HIS HOSPITAL.



CHARING CROSS, 1837.
THE YEAR OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S ACCESSION.

Charing Cross Hospital, situated just behind St. Martin's Church, was erected 1831 and opened in 1834.
The National Gallery was erected in 1832.

CHAPTER XI

PROGRESS OF THE HOSPITAL, 1834–1863

The THIRD PERIOD in the early history of the Hospital, referred to in a previous Chapter (IV) is that between 1834 when the Hospital and School were built and formally opened (*v. antea*, p. 38) and 1863, when DR. GOLDING died.

Reference can only be made here to a few of the chief events.

" In April, 1836, a ' GRAND FESTIVAL OF SACRED MUSIC,' under the direction of Sir George Smart, the Eminent Conductor, assisted by the most able professional vocal and instrumental performers, and a Band and Chorus of about seven hundred persons, was held at Exeter Hall, in the Strand.

It consisted of three public Rehearsals and three Performances of three of Handel's GRAND SACRED ORATORIOS :—

1. SOLOMON.
2. ISRAEL IN EGYPT.
3. THE MESSIAH.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, then THE PRINCESS VICTORIA, accompanied by HER ROYAL MOTHER, and by a numerous suite of distinguished persons, honoured the performance with her presence.

The FESTIVAL was considered the most splendid that had ever taken place in this country. The sum realised and paid over to the Charity exceeded £1,000.

The fatigues which Mr. Robertson, the Honorary Secretary, and I underwent for several months in the promotion of this arduous undertaking were very great, but they were repaid by the results which accrued to the Hospital."

The chief subsequent developments up to the time of DR. GOLDING's death in 1863 included :—

1. The PURCHASE of the FREEHOLD OF THE HOSPITAL in the year 1850—a large annual charge upon the resources of the Hospital being thus avoided.

2. The OPENING of the CHILDREN'S WARDS in the year 1862 (the year before Dr. Golding's death), the upper floor of the Hospital being fitted up for this purpose, thereby setting free considerable additional space for the reception of adults.

3. Thanks to the generosity of Mr. W. Stuart, a *Great Benefactor* of the Hospital, the PURCHASE of a House adjoining the Hospital, affording additional accommodation not only for Out-Patients, but also for the reception of In-Patients.

All these and other additional demands were met during his life by the liberal support given to the Charity; with the results described in the Final Address and Review of its position submitted by DR. GOLDING on his retirement from his office of Director in 1862, the year before his death. (*See* p. 84.)

DR. GOLDING'S PRINCIPLES OF HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT.

The principles which, in his opinion, should guide the managers of public charities in their financial working were laid down by him as follows :—

The objects of this Institution were to include, in addition to those of all other similar establishments, that of *effecting, by arrangements in many respects peculiarly its own, the most economical appropriation of the funds*, as a means of enabling it to vie with in utility, but also to surpass in careful administration, the old established Charities.

"THE FIRST RULE of sound finance on the part of administrators of a public charity is the maintenance of an income sufficient for the charges upon it.

"THE SECOND is a steady resistance to that desire of expenditure, which is sometimes urged under the assumption of greater efficiency, and occasionally of generosity, and which is not unfrequently strengthened by the imputation of over-cautiousness and penuriousness upon those who venture to recommend rigid economy.

"To this may be justly added a THIRD RULE; that the greatest practical amount of good should be effected at the smallest expenditure of means; it being specially considered, and ever held in mind, that those means have been contributed by others in the full confidence that they will be prudently and discreetly administered."

The degree to which he acted on the above principles may be judged from the results he achieved in founding the Hospital in the first instance (1831) and the further developments he effected during his Directorship up to the time of his death in 1863.

DR. GOLDING'S ILLNESS IN 1840.

The " fatigues " to which he referred in the above account in 1836, coupled with his exertions and anxieties on behalf of the Institution, doubtless contributed to or were responsible for the severe breakdown in health which he experienced a few years later, and which is recorded as follows by his son, Mr. George B. Golding.

" On the 1st May, 1840, DR. GOLDING was taken very seriously ill, but under the able care of Sir Benjamin Brodie, Dr. Shearman and Mr. Howship he gradually recovered. He never, indeed, regained his former bodily health; but the friends of the Hospital could see no abatement of the energy and vigour of mind with which he had so long directed the affairs of the Institution, and which he continued to show up to the end of his life."

One glimpse of his personal character is afforded by his son at this period—it refers to the time when DR. GOLDING was sufficiently recovered from his illness in 1840 to pay his first visit to the Hospital in January, 1841.

" To describe my delight at again visiting the scene of my labours and exertions, and seeing the poor inmates partaking of the comforts and hospitalities of this charitable asylum, would be impossible; it was only exceeded by my gratitude to God for His mercies for raising me from sickness, and restoring me, as I hoped, to the power of further usefulness."

Of this the Committee took notice at the Annual Meeting Court in July, 1841, in the following proof of their sympathy :—

Resolved : " That the warmest and best thanks of the Governors be presented to DR. GOLDING, THE FOUNDER AND DIRECTOR OF THIS HOSPITAL, for the unceasing exertions for its welfare; and they strongly express their deep regret at his long and severe illness, with their most earnest hope that he may be soon restored to his profession, to his family, and to this Institution, which, under the Almighty Providence, mainly owes its existence to his indefatigable labours."

The illness he had was a stroke of paralysis, from which he never completely recovered. It left him paralysed on one side, and he could only move about with difficulty, with the help of a stick. He took a house adjacent to the Hospital, and had a door opened directly into it, to give him easier access to it. It is characteristic of the man, that no mention of this disability is to be found in any of his records, and that he did not allow it to interrupt his unceasing exertions on behalf of his Hospital, up to the time of his death, twenty-two years later.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF 8TH JANUARY, 1862.

DEATH OF DR. SHEARMAN.

"DR. GOLDING addressed the meeting in reference to the recent serious loss of Benefactors by death recited in the foregoing statement, and especially to that of the late excellent and amiable officer of the Hospital, Dr. Shearman, so long known to most of the Governors, as one of its earliest friends and promoters, and one of the most frequent and regular attendants at their meetings.

It would be difficult to express adequately the deep sense of respect and attachment which had always been felt for Dr. Shearman by Dr. Golding and all his colleagues—the officers and Lecturers of the Hospital and its Medical School, who regarded him with affectionate esteem and entertained for his able co-operation in the anxious duties of the Hospital the highest value. Those gentlemen, together with himself and Mr. Robertson, would long sincerely regret his loss."

THE COUNCIL entertaining feelings in unison with those sentiments of Dr. Golding, and appreciating the uniform kindness and professional ability of Dr. Shearman during the lengthened period of upwards of Forty Years, to within the last five or six years when, resigning his more active duties, he accepted the honorary distinction of Consulting Physician, but retained the warmest interest in the Charity to the end of his life, which terminated on the 19th November last in the 95th year of his age, it was

UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED—

That a letter be addressed to the family of the late DR. SHEARMAN, expressive of the deep regret felt by the COUNCIL and GOVERNORS at the loss of so long-tried a friend and so valuable an officer of the Hospital.

RESIGNATION BY DR. GOLDING OF PHYSICIANSHIP.

"DR. GOLDING then referred to his own age and long tenure of office as one of the Physicians, and stated that he felt it incumbent upon him to place in the hands of the Council his resignation of that office, and to record his grateful and heartfelt acknowledgment of the numberless proofs of kindness, consideration, and confidence which he

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

had during a period of Forty-five Years invariably received from the Governors and the members of the Councils of Management, and also of the uniform cordiality and generous co-operation by which his exertions for the INSTITUTION and for the establishment and advancement of its MEDICAL SCHOOL had been assisted and promoted by his excellent and able Colleagues, the other officers of the Hospital.

He felt his resignation to be a duty to the Governors and to the Hospital, to enable them to have the services of an officer possessing more youthful energy than that of one of declining life and health, and also a duty to the gentleman next in succession, who had for several years fulfilled the duties of Assistant Physician with diligence, punctuality, and skilful ability, and obtained the respect and approbation of his Colleagues and merited the good opinion and confidence of the Governors, and who deserved the advancement in position and prospects which his resignation would promote."

THE COUNCIL expressed in feeling terms their regret at this intimation from DR. GOLDING, and kindly suggested that the resignation should be delayed till a more numerous meeting of the Governors should admit of a more numerous expression of this regret; but DR. GOLDING earnestly hoped that the resignation should be now received, as *he was too well assured of the kind feeling of the Governors* to render any additional manifestation of it necessary.

The RESIGNATION was accordingly accepted, and it was

RESOLVED—

That DR. GOLDING be nominated and recorded Consulting Physician in place of Dr. Shearman, deceased, and that DR. W. H. WILLSHIRE, now Assistant Physician to the Hospital, be appointed Physician in DR. GOLDING's place.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, 2nd April, 1862.

RESIGNATION OF MR. ROBERTSON.

"DR. GOLDING communicated to the Meeting that MR. ROBERTSON, who was ill and unable to be present, had delegated to him the painful duty of tendering his resignation of the office of Honorary Secretary which he had filled from the formation of the Charity.

In doing so he was requested by Mr. Robertson to state that he considered that his relinquishment of the office at this time might opportunely facilitate the arrangements now in progress for re-adjusting the duties of some of the other departments, whilst it would be of less inconvenience to the Hospital now that some permanent provision had been made to assist in meeting the increased disbursements consequent upon the necessity of supplying by stipendary services *those which had hitherto been rendered without cost.*

Dr. Golding acquainted the Meeting that the desire to realise this provision, and to establish a satisfactory basis of funded resources for the future more comfortable maintenance of the Hospital, had been great inducements both with Mr. Robertson and himself to devote so many years of personal and gratuitous attention to the concerns of the Charity, and to dedicate their best energies to promote its gradual advancement and establish its permanence.

For the greater part of half a century they had watched over the Hospital with almost parental solicitude, and it had now happily attained to a position so satisfactory as to justify the hope, that with the continuance of prudence, economy and care in the administration of its resources, it would long be preserved to diffuse its usefulness.

Although withdrawing from the more onerous and active duties of Honorary Secretary, Mr. Robertson would still, whilst strength should be spared to him, cheerfully continue to the Charity his services as Sub-Treasurer, and give to its financial concerns and to the details of its income and expenditure the same supervision and care which he had for so many years devoted to them, and the Governors might be assured that he should never cease to take a heartfelt interest in the welfare of the Hospital.

Dr. Golding stated that he was desired by Mr. Robertson to acknowledge the great and useful assistance which he had uniformly received from Mr. Woolcott, the Clerk,

whose services had always been valuable, and whose conduct had constantly been attentive, diligent and obliging. He considered Mr. Woolcott to be well acquainted with all the domestic and financial concerns of the Hospital, and perfectly competent in those duties which are comprised in the Secretary's department.

Dr. Golding added that he felt it to be a pleasure to confirm by his experience of Mr. Woolcott's merits the sentiments of Mr. Robertson in his favour. He had invariably found Mr. Woolcott to be assiduous, painstaking and well acquainted with the duties of the various departments of the Hospital, and considered him to be worthy of respect and confidence for his ability and probity."

Captain O'Brien stated that he thought at present the sentiments of the Meeting respecting Mr. Robertson's resignation should be expressed in a suitable Resolution and it was

UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED—

It is with deep regret that Mr. Robertson's resignation is received.

To enter into the details of Mr. Robertson's self-imposed duties extending over a period of nearly half a century is unnecessary—as they are well known to all those who have taken an interest in the Hospital. *Few men have done so much for the real benefit of their fellow creatures* in their respective social positions. Sick and wounded have been cured, pain has been assuaged, and suffering relieved—and to these ends has Mr. Robertson devoted time, attention and ability, and, we may add, with success.

More words of regret and esteem would seem superfluous and we beg Mr. Robertson to accept this resolution as a sincere expression of our feelings towards him.

(Mr. Robertson died on the 16th September, 1862.)

To commemorate his honoured name, one of the Wards of the Hospital has always since borne the name of "THE ROBERTSON WARD." *The void in the Hospital management created by his death is described in the Minutes of Council of 7th January,* 1863 (*v. postea, p.* 95). *He had been the life-long friend, from boyhood upward, of Dr. Golding. He was the son of the Vicar of St. Osyth, Clacton, Essex, where Dr. Golding was born. He was one of the officials of Somerset House.*

CHAPTER XII

FINAL ADDRESS AND REVIEW BY DR. GOLDING ON THE POSITION OF THE HOSPITAL AND SCHOOL ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE OFFICE OF DIRECTOR IN 1862

(Meeting of Council, Wednesday, 2nd July, 1862.)

Dr. Golding, after reading the foregoing Minutes of the resignation of Mr. Robertson, the Honorary Secretary (1818–1862) to the Meeting, in consequence of the absence through illness of Mr. Robertson, adverted to his own retirement from the office of Director.

"I now record my retirement from that responsible position, and it may be satisfactory to the Council to have from me some brief statement respecting the origin, *progress and present state of the Institution, which has occupied my almost unremitting attention for the greater part of half a century*, and the duties of which have not been devoid of much anxiety and care, although that anxiety has been greatly lightened by the kindness and confidence of the various Councils of Management, and by the valuable co-operation of my fellow labourer, Mr. Robertson.

Origin of the Charity.

When the Charity was commenced in 1817, there were but seven Metropolitan General Hospitals—there are now fourteen; nearly four score years had then elapsed since the establishment of the previously founded Hospital—the Middlesex, and in that interval the population of the Metropolis and environs had become more than doubled.

The importance of this district as the centre of some of the greatest thoroughfares, where accidents were of hourly occurrence, rendered it necessary that measures should be then taken for adding to the number of those establishments by raising one in this locality, and the foundation of this Hospital was the result.

Public liberality supplied to a reasonable extent the necessary means, and careful economy on the part of its founders rendered those means efficient to conduct the Charity by progressive steps—first as a Dispensary, and then as an Hospital—to its present state of comparative prosperity and usefulness.

The Medical School.

Concurrently with the foundation and progress of the Hospital, were the establishment and advancement of its useful and prosperous MEDICAL SCHOOL.

THE SCHOOL, organised and conducted under well matured regulations, *has always been carried on at its own cost*, and it is gratifying to record that unlike the majority of similar undertakings, *it has occasioned no expense to the Hospital, and has contributed in a moderate degree to the Institution to which it owes its source.**

Whatever additional solicitude has arisen from the establishment and organisation of this School, it has been much lightened by the kind co-operation of the various medical and surgical officers who have shared in its management.

To the cordial and harmonious concurrence of them all we are now indebted for a valuable place of professional instruction, where sound principles and practice are taught in the healing art.

Many Pupils and Students educated at the School have disseminated in their respective public stations the scientific truths which they here learnt, and in this way the benefits resulting from medical and surgical skill, have become reflected throughout those classes of the community of which the benevolent supporters of our public charities consist.

An important though *unusual feature* which the School, together with its other objects, embraces, is worthy of a passing notice, that of its annually admitting a limited number of gentlemen as Free Scholars, the well educated members of families who have seen better days.

Of such gentlemen, many, but for this School, must have despaired of the means of qualifying themselves for the exercise of a profession to which by preliminary education they were best fitted, whilst many others who have partaken of its benefits ascribe to it the social position and comfort which they now enjoy. The list which has this day been read to the Council of additional benefactors to the Hospital, contains the name of one who was a Free Scholar here upwards of twenty years ago, and now holds the

[* I find from the School Accounts, that, after payment of all expenses, the amount paid to the Hospital was £4,964 8*s.* 7*d.*, rising from £26 12*s.* 6*d.* in the first year 1834, to £303 10*s.* 10*d.* in 1860, an average of £171 per annum. W.H. 1914].

rank of Surgeon-Major in Her Majesty's service. This gentleman has from the interior of India transmitted a liberal contribution to the Hospital, in testimony of his grateful remembrance and of his enduring sense of obligation to his Alma Mater.

Financial Position of the Hospital.

During the first stages of the Charity as a Dispensary for fifteen years, upwards of 36,000 sick poor were relieved at a cost of nearly £7,000, and thus were manifested its great utility and its claims to support upon a larger scale. Small as was then the income of the Charity, a reservation was yet made from time to time of funds for future requirements.

The alterations and improvements in the neighbourhood of Charing Cross in 1831 admitted of a site being obtained from the Crown though at a heavy Ground Rent, and the present building was commenced in the summer of that year. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE DUKE OF SUSSEX, Grand Master of the Freemasons, assisted by many noblemen and persons of distinction, laying the first stone.

The cost of erecting and fitting up the building and the subsequent necessary requirements amounted to nearly £20,000, and the Wards became occupied by patients in February, 1834.

The Ground Rent was deemed too heavy to be compatible with the welfare of the Hospital, and a fund was therefore gradually accumulated by which the rent was in 1850 redeemed, and the Freehold also purchased, by the payment for both of £10,500 to the Crown.

The Hospital and its site are therefore now the permanent property of the Governors.

An adjoining house has likewise been purchased for a long term of years for £1,050, and it is hoped that the Freehold of that house may in time be secured, together with some contiguous property which may be required for the Hospital.

A Building Fund for this purpose, now amounting to £3,500 Government Stock upon accumulating interest, has been provided. Commodious baths for the Wards of each floor have been recently provided at a cost of nearly £500, to which a most liberal contribution was made by the bountiful benefactor, Mr. W. Stuart.

Limited as have been the resources of the Hospital when compared with those of many others, the purchase of the Freehold and the other outlays here recited were accomplished without any interruption or diminution of the benevolent operations of the Hospital.

These were concurrently sustained, and the useful designs of the Charity efficiently supported from the opening of the Wards in 1834 to the close of last year,

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, 1865.

at an expenditure of £70,000, that is at an average of less than £3,000 annually; and the practical results have been the relief of upwards of 370,000 sick and disabled poor persons (including those relieved whilst the Charity was a Dispensary) and including 30,000 in-patients, and upwards of 50,000 cases of accident and emergency, and among the latter were many who but for the prompt aid afforded by this Hospital might have perished.

It is a legitimate source of congratulation that this *Hospital is not only devoid of debt and outstanding liability of every kind*, beyond that of its ordinary current expenditure, but that *it has never during its progress known what it is to be in debt or pecuniary difficulty of any kind.*

The Hospital has to look forward to legacies yet unpaid and gradually falling in; which may be estimated at upwards of £10,000—a something satisfactory to expect, though by no means justifying the encouragement of any inconsiderate or improvident expenditure, by anticipation. On this hitherto freedom from financial perplexities, the secure though slow progress of the Hospital has depended and been achieved, and *upon the continuance of that freedom its permanent welfare must chiefly rely.*

The increase of usefulness of the Charity has been in a fair ratio with its available means, and it has been thought right, with a provident foresight to ensure (humanly speaking) the enduring and undiminished continuance of that usefulness, that the bequests of deceased benefactors should be regarded as sacred for investment, to constitute in permanence a fund to assist in sustaining, by its periodical dividends, the current expenditure of the Charity, which would otherwise be solely dependent upon casual, precarious, and uncertain resources.

Its Funded Property.

The fund thus formed is therefore a Maintenance Fund; and a still further resource in this way has been promoted by some contributions given specifically for a Permanent Endowment Fund, the income of both being alike applicable to the current disbursements of the Hospital.

The funded property of the Hospital (including the Building Fund of £3,500) is now somewhat above £30,000 Government Stock (exclusive of about £850 of uninvested legacy, yet to be added), and exclusive of £1,200 Stock especially applicable to the Children's Wards, and irrespective also of the Fund recently raised with more than ordinary liberality by the kind efforts of a few most zealous friends of the Charity, for the object of opening the Children's Wards during the past month and of furthermore maintaining them for five years.

From the funds invested for the general support of the Hospital, with a view of future additions, a present income is derivable of about £800 per annum, which I had hoped would have become £1,000 per annum before my relinquishment of office. In this I have been disappointed—*my last effort has been made ;* the duty alone remains to assist as a Trustee in preserving for the future necessary wants of the Charity the means which I have had the satisfaction of assisting to raise; the time, however, left for that duty cannot but be brief—the interval between active life and the period when no man can work is at best but short.

This £800, together with about £1,000 voluntary and regular annual subscriptions, constitute the present reliable though inadequate resources for the maintenance of the Hospital—the expenditure of which during the last two years has exceeded £3,000 per annum—the deficiency having for the most part been made up by appeals for additional benefactions, the produce of sermons, and contributions through casual and uncertain sources.

These are still to be hoped for as subsidiary means of raising the income to the necessary amount, to meet the disbursements, until a more reliable income can be derived from the addition of future invested legacies, when the minds of those who have now to rely upon such precarious resources can hope to be relieved from anxiety.

Its Future Policy.

The disbursements although at present but inadequately sustained even by the aid of the most careful economy, must, by reason of the recent changes and arrangements, be unavoidably increased—a fact suggestive of *the necessity of great circumspection and prudence in administering the concerns of the Hospital,* and of the importance on the one hand of zealous exertions to obtain additional benefactions, and on the other of vigilant care in guarding against their improvident appropriation.

Hoped for income cannot safely be anticipated by inconsiderate outlays, lest trouble and embarrassment should arise and painfully dispel the comfort and comparative financial security which the Hospital has hitherto enjoyed.

In the expenditure of the funds of Public Institutions spontaneous advisers are very numerous ; and I speak from experience in saying that there are more ingenious advisers of costly disbursements for objects of doubtful necessity than of contributors of funds to defray the cost of them.

Liberality and open-heartedness are often expatiated upon as cardinal attributes in the administrators of public charities ; *but as the duty of those administrators consists*

more in the dispensing of the benevolence of others, than of their own, and involves the conscientious trust of doing as much good as possible with the means confided to them, surely the qualities of prudence and discreet economy are no less commendable.

Established regulations, whether financial or domestic, are most summarily denounced by those who least understand the reasons or the principles which led to their adoption, and by those who do not give themselves the trouble to ascertain their practical utility, or the thoughtful care in which they originated. Many there are who condemn without taking the pains to consider, and who hastily urge alterations which are generally expensive, but are not always improvements. *The regulations of this Hospital have been a work of deliberate forethought*, and they for the most part harmonise with each other ; it may therefore be well to consider how far any projected changes in either of them may influence the rest.

With regard to the too confident reliance upon the efficient maintenance of public charities in permanent and unvarying prosperity, it would be fallacious to imagine that because the Charity which we administer is unexceptionably excellent, it will be considered by other persons entitled to preferential and continuous aid—there are other institutions which assert the right to be deemed equally valuable, and are considered to have equal claims to support. This Charity is but one amongst a thousand, for which the demands upon the benevolent are incessant and countless, and the income therefore of all must be liable to uncertain and varying influences, and especially affected by the requirements of new institutions of all kinds, which are constantly springing up and are invariably distinguished by the ability and zeal of their founders in obtaining supporters.

These latter are all, in their degree, drawbacks upon the steady maintenance of the income of the older Charities ; and it is trusting too much to probabilities to assume that the established merits of these latter can shield them from the effects of competition, without vigilant and constant attention in supporting their finances being observed.

Its Financial Administration.

The accounts of the receipts and disbursements, and all financial details of this Hospital, have always been kept with economy and care,* and yet the observations made

* MEMORANDUM.—It is satisfactory to remark that at this time there appeared in the medical periodical—"The Lancet," 1862—July 5th, page 24, the following :—

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL ACCOUNTS.

"At the Manchester Meeting of the British Medical Association, the mode of keeping accounts at this hospital was especially recommended for imitation by all similar institutions."

at the last Annual General Court of the Governors by one of the Auditors of the account for the past year are worthy of being held in mind.

To the prudent care of the successive Councils of Management—next to the liberality of the benefactors and supporters—*the present prosperity of this Hospital is due.* My experience of the importance of that care, and of the value of that liberality prompts me to record my grateful acknowledgment of both, and I now beg with heartfelt feelings to express my sense of the kindness and confidence which I have on all occasions received from the Governors, and to add that that kindness and confidence have greatly ameliorated the anxieties of duty, and encouraged the efforts to be useful."

The last words to the Council, defining its future policy, which Tradition assigns to its Founder were :—

"*GENTLEMEN, FUND YOUR LEGACIES.*"

The COUNCIL, taking into consideration the foregoing observations of Dr. Golding, it was—

RESOLVED :—

That the very valuable ADDRESS now made by DR. GOLDING be entered upon the MINUTES, and that our thanks are due to him for this additional proof of the interest he takes, and has always taken, in the affairs of the Hospital. (2nd July, 1862.)

Such was the memorable Address—what may fitly be termed "THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT" OF DR. GOLDING *in connection with the* CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL AND SCHOOL *of which he was the* FOUNDER. *It was the unique record of a great purpose and of successful achievement, accomplished by individual endeavour, unceasing exertions, efficient administration—always, from first to last, in a firm reliance on the support of the public in a Good and Great Cause.*

"*My Last Effort has been made,*" *were the pathetic words spoken by this old man on laying down the burden of office and gratuitous service which he had borne for well-nigh fifty years. But it may be truly affirmed, that so long as great principles of benevolence continue to inspire men to noble endeavour, so long will* DR. GOLDING'S NAME *and* EXAMPLE *remain to inspire all efforts made on behalf of the Charing Cross Hospital and School.*

CHAPTER XIII

DEATH OF DR. GOLDING,

At The Boltons, West Brompton, 21st June, 1863.

Obituary Resolutions and Appreciations. Void Created.

MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, 1st July, 1863.

"The Council, deeply deploring the very great loss which the Hospital has sustained by the lamented death of Dr. Golding, who, in conjunction with his deceased friend Mr. Robertson, originated the Hospital, and for a period of nearly half a century gave his unremitting and gratuitous attention to its management with a view of extending its usefulness, and by whose watchful care over its financial resources its prosperity has been advanced and its means of increasing its beneficial operations advanced, and feeling much the death of so old and valued a friend of the Institution, and anxious to show all respect to his memory,

Resolved—

That the Treasurer be requested to convey to Mrs. Golding their sincere condolence with her in the heavy bereavement she has experienced, to express their unfeigned admiration of the great services so long, so kindly and so disinterestedly rendered to the Charity by the late Dr. Golding, and at the same time to express their deep regret at having lost one who had, in so many ways, proved himself the true friend of the poor and the afflicted."

Appreciation and Obituary Notice

By Dr. Chowne, Physician to the Hospital.

(From "The Lancet," 1863.)

"In a late number of 'The Lancet,' we recorded, in the Obituary, the removal, by death, of Dr. Golding, from the honoured fraternity of London physicians. His career in practice encountered a heavy blow from severe and protracted illness (1841), just at that hopeful crisis in a physician's life when a reputation has been established

and the prospect of the future is full of satisfaction and confidence. In adverting to the name of DR. GOLDING the mind naturally dwells upon the achievement of *those larger, higher, and more enduring objects to which he aspired,* and the fulfilment of which was *fully accomplished* in his own time, and chiefly *by his own indefatigable efforts.*

DR. GOLDING entered as a student at St. Thomas's Hospital in the year 1813; and in 1819 published his elaborate and excellent "Historical Account of St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark," a work which, besides fulfilling its immediate intention, presents a large contribution of historical matter of great general interest, yet collaterally closely connected with his subject. The feature, however, in that work which is more immediately relevant to this memoir is, that it well *displays the ardent bent of the author's feelings and of his genius,* and fully exemplifies the peculiar aptness of his mind for the undertaking to which it was for many years, and, indeed, to the end of his days, devoted.

In the year 1825, he was admitted a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London.* It appears that he had *early in life aspirations to be the originator and working founder of a public institution having humane, benevolent and charitable objects* similar to those of that noble refuge for the poor in sickness to which he had given his attention as an observer and as a critic, and which had employed his pen as its admirer and as a historian. *Of these aspirations we have an illustration in the* HOSPITAL AT CHARING CROSS. This creature of his hope, originating solely in his own earnest desire to add to the number of such places of refuge, in a correct estimate of his own unfailing zeal, and in firm reliance on public support in *a good and great design,* was commenced without other patronage than that of the sympathy and aid of private friends, and soon acquired under their influential and generous assistance a local habitation and a name as "The West London Infirmary."

The first step in the undertaking having been made, and the energy and devotion and friendly help which had led to the accomplishment thus far of his more extended views being unabated, and the benefits conferred, moreover, by the infirmary being obvious, the number of influential patrons increased, larger funds were subscribed, and in a comparatively short space of time, *an eligible site was chosen, a handsome and suitable building erected,* and a new receptacle for poor sufferers afflicted by illness or by accident at once took its place—*in a locality where it was much needed*—as THE CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, amongst the great charitable institutions of the Metropolis.

* Down to the year 1859 there were two orders of Licentiates. One who was allowed to practise in London and seven miles around; the other was not allowed to practise in London nor seven miles around. The former was called a Licentiate of the College; the other was called an Extraurban Licentiate. In 1859 Licentiates of the College were called Members.

How frequently do we see the author of great and useful undertakings cut off from the scene of action on which their enthusiastic minds are still intent, in the midst of their labours, and while the end in which their strongest interest is centred remains unattained—a boon in prospect, but still in immaturity. We find in the "Historical Account of St. Thomas's Hospital" that the founder of Guy's Hospital, whom we may well call the Great Hospital Philanthropist, "lived only long enough to have the satisfaction of seeing the stately pile, which bears his name, roofed in."

DR. GOLDING was happily spared to see the completion of his work long before he ceased to be an active administrator of its affairs. He lived to see in the Annual Hospital Report of the year (1862) preceding his death, that 30,120 had actually occupied the beds of the Hospital, and that 320,129 out-patients had received relief.

The Hospital sustained a heavy loss in the autumn of last year (1862) in the death of MR. ROBERTSON, who had been the HONORARY SECRETARY of the Institution from its commencement (in 1818), and performed all the onerous duties of the office with precision and punctuality, purely as the friend of the Hospital and of DR. GOLDING, by whom his death was very severely felt.

DR. GOLDING'S mental powers remained totally unimpaired to the last, enabling him, until a very late period, to give *his constant care and assistance both in the councils and in the management of the affairs of the Hospital.* Within the last few months, however, a gradual failing of his bodily health had been observed by his friends, and his presence at the Board Meetings at the Hospital had been less constant, although *the warm interest he felt in everything that concerned its welfare remained undiminished.* The termination of his ability, however, to add to the *great work which he had originated, fostered, and matured,* was (of which he was himself conscious) fast approaching. His strength failed gradually, and finally gave way at the age of sixty-nine."

"TO DO justice to the merits of those who have gone before us, by recording their names with honourable praise, is but a duty we owe them; to refreshen the annals of history with the recital of their charitable deeds and transmitting them to posterity as examples worthy of imitation is the best way of evincing our respect for departed worth, and of rendering its influence permanently useful to mankind."*

* "Historical Account of St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark, 1819."—By BENJAMIN GOLDING.

THE ROLL OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.

The following are the Biographical Notices of DR. GOLDING, and of his oldest friend and coadjutor, DR. WILLIAM SHEARMAN—the first physician to the Hospital—contained in the Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

BENJAMIN GOLDING, M.D., a native of Essex* and a Doctor of Medicine of St. Andrew's of the 6th December, 1823, was admitted a Licentiate (Member) of the College of Physicians 4th June, 1825. He was elected Physician to the West London Dispensary and at once applied his energies and influence to the extension of that institution, which under his auspices was rebuilt and issued in Charing Cross Hospital. *Of this Hospital he is justly regarded as the Founder.*

In addition to the office of Physician to the Hospital he held the somewhat anomalous post of "Director"—the duties of which seem to have been somewhat indefinite, and were never clearly defined. His relations to the Hospital as Director were continued to the last.

He died at the Boltons, West Brompton, on 21st June, 1863, aged sixty-nine.

Dr. Golding was the author of "An Historical Account of St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark," 12vo, London, 1819.

WILLIAM SHEARMAN, M.D., was born at Harwich in January, 1767, and after a good scholastic education devoted himself to medicine. Eventually he proceeded to Edinburgh, graduated Doctor of Medicine there, 12th September, 1807 (D.M.I de Pneumonia), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 11th April, 1808, and commenced business as a physician in London, but soon removed to Maidstone, whence he returned to the metropolis in 1813, and in that year was appointed physician to the London Dispensary, and in 1816 physician to the Infirmary for Children in Waterloo Road. Dr. Shearman was elected physician to the West London Infirmary and Lying-in Institution in 1821, and when that institution became the Charing Cross Hospital he was the senior of the medical staff, a position which he, of course, retained in the new hospital. To the Medical School which was then established there, Dr. Shearman rendered important service by his sound and admirable lectures on the theory and the practice of medicine. These were continued by him until 1852, soon after which he withdrew from the duties of physician to the Hospital, became consulting physician to it, and retired from practice. Dr. Shearman died 21st November, 1861, at the

* He was born at St. Osyth, Essex (near Clacton), on the 7th September, 1793, son of John Golding, of a family long and honourably known both in Essex and Suffolk. He was educated at St. Thomas's Hospital, 1813-1817; took his M.R.C.S. December, 1817; started Charing Cross Hospital 1818; wrote his "Historical Account of St. Thomas's Hospital" in 1819.

patriarchal age of ninety-four and was buried in Highgate Cemetery. He was for a time the editor of the "Medical and Physical Journal," and the author of :—

"Observations illustrative of the History and Treatment of Chronic Debility, the Prolific Source of Indigestion, Spasmodic Diseases, and various Nervous Affections," 8vo, London, 1824.

"An Essay on the Nature, Causes, and Treatment of Water on the Brain," 8vo, London, 1825.

"An Oration delivered before the Medical Society of London," 8vo, London, 1834.

"An Introductory Lecture to the Medical Classes at the Charing Cross Hospital," 8vo, London, 1834.

THE VOID CREATED IN THE HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT BY THE RETIREMENT OF DR. GOLDING.

FROM MINUTES OF COUNCIL, 7TH JANUARY, 1863.

"The death of MR. ROBERTSON, which took place on the 16th September, 1862, last, has been a most serious loss to the Hospital, more especially when taken in conjunction with what has practically become the entire withdrawal of DR. GOLDING from all personal responsibility for any of the details of the internal administration beyond a general attendance on the admission of patients on Tuesday.

MR. ROBERTSON'S labours were truly beyond value. He it was who *looked after, watched, and made himself personally responsible for all the financial workings* and domestic arrangements of the Hospital, and it was his habit to visit the Hospital not once but generally twice a day, to watch the incomings and outgoings, and *to do or direct whatever was requisite for keeping the wants of the Hospital always before the public.*

While in health he attended every meeting of the House Committee at which any question of management or expenditure was to be discussed, and *being an Honorary and therefore thoroughly independent officer his observations always carried special weight.*

The death of MR. ROBERTSON and the withdrawal of DR. GOLDING have created a "void" in the Government that must be supplied or provided for.

These two constituted the Foundation Stones of the Institution and it cannot be denied that the original plan of the constitution of the Hospital was framed without provision for their future withdrawal. But that event having taken place, the Constitution of the Charity will have to be reconstructed to meet this emergency, as was adverted to in DR. GOLDING'S Special Address to the Quarterly Council in April last. A *paid Director is no substitute for* DR. GOLDING—*a Physician and a Honorary Officer.* Neither is a paid Secretary any sufficient substitute for MR. ROBERTSON, who was an

Honorary Officer, and like DR. GOLDING one of the Founders, and therefore invested most properly *with an influence and authority upon all matters of expenditure* not only great and scarcely to be questioned, but such as no successor can ever claim, still less acquire.

When the Hospital was first opened, the Executive was substantially vested in four Honorary Officers all resident in London, viz., a Resident Medical Director, two Treasurers (one of whom—the Dean of Manchester—was not only an active Treasurer, but acted also as Honorary Chaplain), and an Honorary Secretary or Sub-Treasurer, who, like the Medical Director, was likewise in daily attendance at the Hospital.

At the present moment there is no Honorary Officer permanently resident in London, and the Executive is really vested in a paid Clerical Director and a paid Clerk or Secretary.

True it is, that a *House Committee* has been formed to assist in the Government, but a Committee which consists of several individuals takes upon itself no engagement to be in constant attendance, and its Members have no individual responsibility whatever, if they fail to attend.

It is believed that almost every other Hospital in London has not only its Committee, but also a Governor Resident at the Hospital, or at least in London as a leading Member—not salaried—who is responsible for the machine being kept in due and regular motion.

Mr. Robertson—when living—was especially that head, and it seems very desirable if not essential, that the Institution should not be dependent for its working upon paid Officers, and the accidental presence of a Committee not always consisting of the same individuals, and therefore not always acquainted with the discussions and proceedings of the last preceding Committee.

With these observations the House Committee leave this subject in the hands of the Council, submitting to them the importance of supplying this defect.

In reference to the financial arrangements of the Hospital, the Committee has recommended the appointment of a *Finance Committee* of three—two of whom shall be a *quorum* with such duties and authorities as the Council may deem fitting. They further recommend that all monies received by the Clerk or Secretary be paid into the Bankers and a Cheque be supplied from time to time for Petty Cash purposes.

The House Committee likewise suggest for the sanction of the Council an alteration in the present mode of collecting subscriptions for the Hospital by the engagement of some person who, by filling a similar office in reference to other Metropolitan Charities, devotes his whole time to such collection, and may thus be enabled to draw the attention of beneficent persons to this Institution.

The attention of the House Committee has also been called by one of the Officers to the Rule of the Hospital that "No candidate can be eligible for any professional office who holds a professional appointment at any other Medical Charity; and in case any Gentlemen being elected to this Institution should afterwards accept a professional appointment to any other Medical Charity, he thereby, *ipso facto*, vacates that which he holds here and his situation is to be deemed and declared vacant."

This subject has had the most careful consideration of the Committee—the letters laid before the House Committee in reference to the subject accompany this, and it is only requisite to add that your Committee after a long Meeting unanimously resolved—That it is expedient to allow the Medical Officers of this Hospital to accept appointments at Dispensaries, Infirmaries and Special Hospitals, but not General Hospitals in the Metropolis and its suburbs, subject to such regulations as the Governors may think fitting to secure the due attendance of such Officers at the Hospital—and, with the view of securing this end, that no Officer accept any such appointment without the previous sanction of the Governors.

This application from Mr. Canton brings forward the whole subject of the Medical and Surgical departments of the Hospital, and the absolute necessity for suggesting *some remedy for the absence of a Medical Director.* While Dr. Golding was resident Director, the unanimous deference of the Medical and Surgical Staff to his wishes and views as one of the Founders of the Hospital left in his hands an authority little short of autocracy—and there being no House Committee in existence, it is not overstating the case to say that *Dr. Golding exercised practically an absolute sway. The present condition of the Hospital shows how ably and wisely he exercised that power.* But the Doctor having withdrawn, there is no individual on the House Committee at present who can speak with authority on any Medical or Surgical question.

Your Committee therefore suggest that the House Committee should be instructed to consider the best mode of providing for this want, and to frame a code of regulations to this end, to be submitted to a Quarterly or Special Council for consideration and, if approved, adoption."

This want was supplied by the creation of THE MEDICAL COMMITTEE *of the Hospital, composed of the Honorary Staff of the Hospital. The proposal to this end came from* DR. GOLDING, *and was his last official recommendation at the last meeting of the School Committee which he attended—9th December*, 1862:

> "*That it be suggested to the Council, whether it would not be desirable to appoint a Medical Committee, and that it do consist of the Chief Physicians and Surgeons of the Hospital.*"

CHAPTER XIV

DR. GOLDING'S EARLY INTEREST IN HOSPITAL PHILANTHROPY AS SHOWN IN HIS "HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL"

The object I have here in view has been not only to record the origin of Charing Cross Hospital and School, but to bring out the striking figure of the Founder; to throw light, if possible, on those qualities of character, temperament, and mental equipment which he subsequently displayed in so striking a way in connection with the foundation and management of both these Institutions.

This has appeared to me to be the more necessary in view of the love of humanity, of interest in hospital management, and of enthusiasm for education which Dr. Golding displayed at so early an age. His interest in the subject was such that at the early age of twenty-two (1815) he had already conceived and put into operation the efforts which eventuated in the foundation of Charing Cross Hospital and School. At the age of twenty-five (1818) he had established its initial Dispensary; at the age of twenty-seven (1821) he had formally constituted the Hospital and had put on record the design both of the Hospital and School; and lastly, while so engaged, he had had the inclination and found the time to write his remarkable History of St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark, published in 1819, when he was only twenty-five years of age.

Both the biographical notices already recorded in the last chapter refer to this work in terms of approval, expressed or implied, but without any indication of the character of that "History"—whether merely a brief record, or a more ambitious effort.

In the case of a notable achievement such as the foundation of Charing Cross Hospital, brought about by striking individual effort and perseverance, there must

always be, behind the appreciation that may be given to the result, some lurking thought that perhaps an element of chance contributed to the outcome—that the great and lasting object achieved was beyond the original aim ; that it was entered on without due knowledge or appreciation of the nature of the task—that the credit for the result must be distributed amongst the many who built rather than be allotted to the one who originally conceived and founded.

The History of St. Thomas's Hospital, written by Dr. Golding, shows clearly that the foundation of Charing Cross Hospital was not undertaken by him in any light or haphazard spirit born of ignorance of its difficulties, or entered on without knowledge or experience of the task to be encountered in so great an enterprise. The Preface to that work alone serves to show how keen was his interest in the subject of Hospital philanthropy, what labour he had taken to acquaint himself with its history, how desirous he was to do justice to the merits of those who had gone before. I therefore here reproduce it.

For the same reason—as also for the fascinating interest of the story itself—I append a Summary of his Account of the Origins of the Royal Foundation Hospitals of St. Thomas's and St. Bartholomew—and also that of Guy's Hospital.

These accounts are only brief extracts from a volume full of interest. I have been careful, as elsewhere throughout this work, to reproduce the Author's own words.

DR. GOLDING'S PREFACE TO HIS HISTORICAL WORK.

"The disposition for charity, which has from the remotest ages characterised this highly-favoured country, and which still so generally prevails, rarely allows any appeal in behalf of wretchedness to pass disregarded ; and permits no rational plan of disseminating the blessings of health, of education, or of religion, to fail for want of support. Hence we find every part of the British Empire abounding with humane establishments, and every species of distress possessing Institutions for its consolation and relief.

Whilst the benevolent mind feels elated in contemplating the extent of human misery relieved by these establishments, it instinctively turns to honour the liberality, and reverence the piety, of those beneficent persons by whom they were erected and endowed ; and naturally enquires the source from whence their origin is derived.

This remark is eminently true with respect to the foundations of royal munificence which ornament the City of London, and is strictly applicable to those humane persons who have witnessed the blessings they diffuse to the afflicted poor.

The Royal Hospitals, upon the plan of which almost all other Institutions of more recent date have been established (and to the excellence of which the world is perhaps in no small degree indebted for most of the charitable foundations which have been subsequently erected), have ever been considered deserving of the highest regard and esteem; they have, however, on many occasions excited curiosity which has remained ungratified, and enquiries which have not been readily answered; the history of some of these foundations has been veiled in obscurity, and their gradual advancement to their present state has in consequence been but imperfectly understood.

For the confirmation of this truth, St. Thomas's Hospital, in Southwark (although the largest of them), may be cited as an example; and therefore by reason of the inaccurate knowledge which has hitherto existed relative to the origin and ancient history of that great and valuable charity, it has been made the subject of this work.

An elucidation of its first erection and subsequent re-endowment, and a detail of its progressive advancement to the comparative state of perfection which it has at length attained, will, it is hoped, be found useful and instructive, and tend in some measure to rescue from oblivion many interesting particulars connected not only with the establishment, but also with the memories of those worthy characters who have been its patrons and supporters.

To do justice to the merits of those who have gone before us, by recording their names with honourable praise, is but a duty we owe them; and to refreshen the annals of history with the recital of their charitable deeds, and transmitting them to posterity as examples worthy of imitation, is the best way of evincing our respect for departed worth, and of rendering its influence permanently useful to mankind.

With an earnest desire to contribute to the fulfilment of these intentions, the following pages were written; and it will be found that an attempt has been made to ascertain and detail not only such circumstances as have hitherto been, as it were, lost or forgotten, but likewise those which, although extant, have been so vaguely and inaccurately defined, as to appear contradictory and at variance with each other.

The numerous benefactors to St. Thomas's Hospital, from its earliest history, have excited no inconsiderable share of attention in this work; and perhaps the recital of their benevolent deeds has constituted one of the principal pleasures experienced in its completion.

No pains have been spared to render the narration as accurate as possible, by recording every well attested fact that industry could obtain, or diligence supply, the scanty particulars, however, that have escaped the wreck of time, elucidatory of the origin and ancient history of this Hospital, through a period of more than three

hundred years, until its sequestration by the Crown at the Reformation, are so extremely few, that notwithstanding the most diligent search, many hidden circumstances have escaped vigilance or are entirely lost. Much, therefore, remains still to be done for the perfect completion of the account; and if the present detail should be the means of others undertaking the task with greater success, an important end will be attained.

From the enquiries which have been made with respect to the government, executive administration, order, and internal economy of St. Thomas's, the following pages were principally composed; and as they were drawn up by one in every respect unconnected with the Charity, and quite unknown to those who preside over its management and direction, it may with truth be asserted, that whatever commendation is given to it arises from a perfect conviction of its deserts; and that whatever sentiments of praise are bestowed upon those worthy characters who have signalised themselves in the cause of humanity, are ascribable only to a sense of justice due to men whose philanthropy entitled them to the respect and estimation of the public, as the ornaments and benefactors of mankind.

In submitting the work to public notice, with a perfect conviction of its defects, it is hoped that candour will supply its deficiencies; and that when the difficulties of the undertaking are considered the account will be received as the best that could be given, though not so perfect an one as could be desired. The numerous biographical details, and perhaps repetitions, which have been indulged in, require some apology; and it is here with deference premised, that they were introduced under an idea that the account of the Hospital would be the more clearly connected, and more familiarly explained. The references which have been made to the different epochs of English history, were thought to enable us to show their influence upon the Charity, and to trace with greater perspicuity the steps by which it emerged from obscurity, and progressively arrived at its present state.

Whether these conjectures have been verified, the reader can determine; and if, upon perusal, the digressions be considered unnecessary, the reasons for introducing them, it is hoped, will be deemed excusable.

With a view of rendering this description as complete as it would admit of, a brief detail has been given of the other principal hospitals, coeval in their re-endowment with St. Thomas's; and it is hoped that that circumstance will not occasion the description of the one hospital to be less pleasing, nor be thought to occupy the attention of the reader longer than what the mere account of that hospital requires, without affording a corresponding increase of historical information.

Inefficient as is this work for doing justice to the excellence of the foundations upon which it treats, and feeble as it doubtless is, when considered with relation to the importance of the subjects it embraces, a hope is yet entertained that it may in some measure be useful.

If it prove in any way beneficial, either to the Institution to which it more particularly relates, or to others of a similar kind, by showing their utility and importance, as well as the blessings which result from them to the needy and afflicted, no small degree of satisfaction will be experienced. If the applause it bestows upon the practice of the most benign of all virtues—benevolence !—tend to augment the number of those worthy characters whose affluence, through the medium of public charities, is made subservient to the good of mankind (and whose worth will be remembered and acknowledged when the deeds of the Warrior and the Statesman shall be unrecorded and perhaps forgotten), the toil of compilation will be very amply rewarded ; the wish to advocate successfully the cause of those who languish under the sufferings of affliction and pain, will be gratified with the consciousness of having effected it ; and the desire of doing good will be repaid by the satisfaction of having, though to a small extent, been instrumental to the advancement of humanity and virtue."

Plate XXIX.—Historical Account of Charing Cross Hospital and Medical School.

1 S^t Pauls.
2 White Hall
3 Suffolke house
4 Yorke house
5 Savoy
6 Somerset house
7 Arundell house.
8 S^t Clemens
9 S. Dunstane
10 The Temple
11 S. Brides
12 S. Andrew.
13 Baynards Castle
14 Queene Hythe.
15 S^t Pulchers
16 Three Cranes
17 The Watterhuse
18 The Stillyarde
19 Bow Churche
20 Guild Hall
21 S. Michaels
22 S. Lorentz Poultney,
23 Fishmongers Hall
24 The Old Swan.
25 The Bridge
26 Gray Church.
27 S. Dunstan in the East.
28 Belinsgate.
29 Customehouse.
30 The Tower.
31 Tower wharfe
32 S. Catharins
33 S. Olaffe.
34 S. Marie Overis.
35 Winchester house
36 The Globe.
37 Bear Garden
38 The Swan.
39 Harrowe on the Hill.
40 Hamsted.
41 Kyrgate
42 Hackney.
43 Poutney.
44 Ell Ships
45 Gally Fiste.
46 Cool harbour.

CHAPTER XV

DR. GOLDING'S ACCOUNTS OF THE ORIGIN OF THE ROYAL FOUNDATION HOSPITALS

I.

THE ORIGIN OF ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, LONDON.

Its Origin (1000–1482 A.D.).

"The original site of St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark—close to the end of London Bridge—was originally occupied by a convent, founded under the following circumstances :—

Towards the end of the Tenth and Eleventh Centuries the spirit of devotional service was most strongly manifested in various ways, and in none more than by the Foundations which were so generally endowed for the performance of monastic austerity. Accordingly, we find numerous edifices were erected in various parts of the kingdom for religious duties.

Among the many enthusiasts of the time was a pious female, the proprietor of a boat employed in conveying persons over the River Thames ; who, being a virgin, and having accumulated an ample fortune by the legacy of her progenitors, employed her riches in erecting a convent contiguous to her abode in Southwark, and near the present (1819) situation of St. Thomas's Hospital. The name of the devotee was Mary, and from the circumstance of her employment compelling her frequently to re-cross the Thames, she bore the Saxon appellation of Over-rie (*i.e.*, over the river). She endowed this conventual retirement liberally and left it in a flourishing state at her death.

Her zeal in the cause of religion procured her canonisation; and to commemorate her name, this edifice of her bounty was thenceforth called *Saint Mary Overie*, or, as it is pronounced at the present day, Ovarie. We hear nothing more of this establishment till it became converted by a noble Lady, named Swithin, into a College of Priests, to the patriotism of whom London Bridge owes its primary foundation. From some cause or causes, this college was but of short duration. It was shortly afterwards refounded as a priory in 1106, for the use of Canons regular. After continuing upwards of a century, and retaining the original name of St. Mary Ovarie, it was destroyed by fire in 1212. While their priory was being re-built, the Prior and Canons erected a small edifice for the performance of their ritual ceremonies on the ground where the present building of St. Thomas's Hospital stands (1819). On the return of the monks to their priory, after its re-erection, this small temporary building was left uninhabited, until (as we shall presently explain) it became converted into an hospitable retreat for the poor and infirm.

A short distance from the priory of St. Mary Ovarie, in Bermondsey, there stood an abbey, dedicated to Mary, the sister of Lazarus, called Magdalen, which was built and endowed under the Saxon Government, as appears from the survey made by order of William the Conqueror. This abbey becoming poor was refounded as a *Monastery*, and dedicated to *St. Saviour*, in or about the year 1081, by a wealthy citizen of London, named Aylewin Childe. William Rufus built for the monks a new great church, and annexed to the monastery in 1094 the manor and Royal mansion of *Bermonds-eye*, corruptly named Bermondsey, and other gifts were superadded in 1122 A.D., and important grants were made to it by Henry I in 1127, Henry II in 1159, and Henry III —the grant of the latter being a market every Monday at Charlton, in the county of Kent, and a fair on Trinity Monday yearly.

History furnishes us with no satisfactory information relative to the progress of this establishment, from the above period, till about the year 1213, when we find there was constructed, in the celleries against the walls of the monastery, a small eleemosynary, or "*Almonry, for indigent Children and necessitous Proselytes*," dedicated to the honour of *St. Thomas* (à Becket). In the course of a few years, the utility of this "*Almonry*" became so apparent that it engaged the attention of Peter de Rupibus, or de la Roche, Bishop of Winchester, in whose diocese it stood, who suggested the benevolent plan of enlarging its advantages by erecting a much larger building on a more eligible site as an hospitium, or house of hospitality for the aged and infirm.

For this purpose, he thought the uninhabited structure (erected by the monks of St. Saviour) very suitable. This small edifice, which then occupied the present

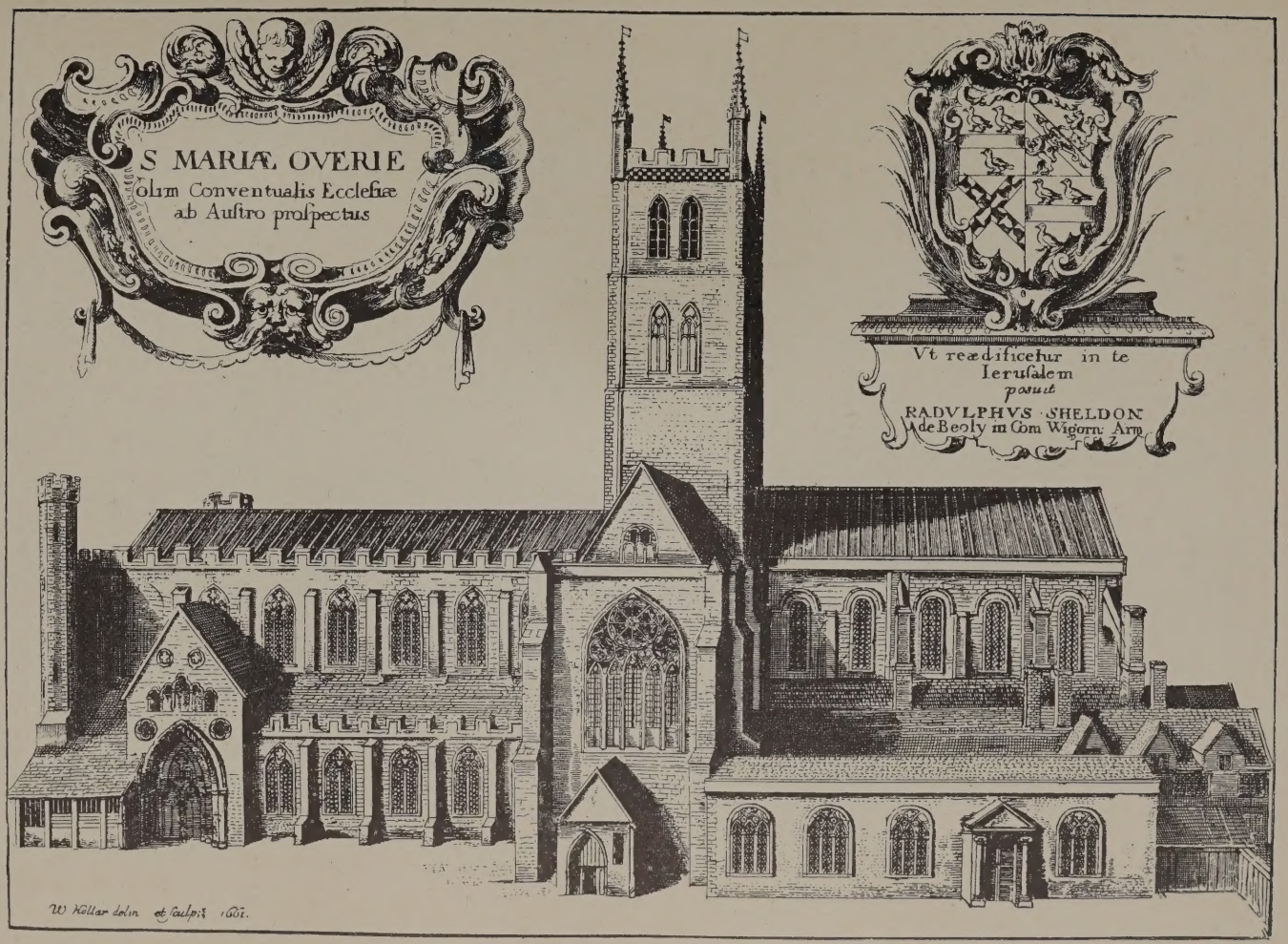

S MARIÆ OVERIE
olim Conventualis Ecclesiæ
ab Austro prospectus
Vt reædificetur in te
Ierusalem
posuit
RADVLPHVS SHELDON
de Beoly in Com Wigorn: Arm
W Hollar delin et sculpsit 1661.

Plate XXXI.—Historical Account of Charing Cross Hospital and Medical School.

TALBOT INN, BOROUGH.

A.D. 1819.

(1819) site of St. Thomas's Hospital, he preferred for its advantageous position, for the salubrity of the air surrounding it, and for the goodness of the water which abounded in the spot on which it stood. An application was made to Amitius, Archdeacon of Surrey, for permission to enlarge it; that prelate granted the request (on promise that a small pecuniary fine should be annually paid to him); Peter de Rupibus contributed to the improvement of the edifice, by a munificent donation, amounting to the yearly revenue of £343, and denominated it the "*Spitil of St. Thomas the Martyr of Canterbury.*"

He placed it under a resident Master and Brethren—under the superintendence of the Abbots of Bermondsey; but retained its patronage and protection to himself and successors in the episcopacy of Winchester.

As the road to Canterbury lay through London, and the only passage over the Thames was in the neighbourhood of "St. Thomas' Spitil," it was ordained by Peter de Rupibus that poor pilgrims, to and from Canterbury (to worship at the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket), should be permitted to lodge and board in that house for the night and in the event of sickness or lameness be hospitably provided for till their recovery.

In the immediate neighbourhood is still (1819) to be seen that famous INN—THE TABARDE, or TALBOT—which was frequented by the more wealthy pilgrims, and from whence Chaucer, the father of English poetry, set out with his merry companions on their pilgrimage.

ITS EARLIER HISTORY (1482–1538).

In virtue of the above origin "*St. Thomas' Spitil*" remained in the hands of the resident Master and Brethren of the Hospital, and was considered by the Bishops of Winchester as being under their patronage and jurisdiction. We find, however, that this prerogative, to which their benevolence gave them a just pretence, was disallowed by the Archbishop of Canterbury soon after the Hospital was opened for charitable purposes; who, seeing its advantages and admiring its repute, became (Anno 1252) desirous of being himself its patron; he asserted the priority of his rank, and claimed the Hospital on the score of its being upon the estate of the Archdeacon of Surrey. [*Ground-landlord claim.*] He was strongly opposed by the then Bishop of Winchester, whose superior claims, on account of the donations his predecessors had made to the Hospital, were at length admitted and the dispute became adjusted.

[*Although adjusted for the time being, as Dr. Golding records, the Bishops of Winchester, soon after this decision in their favour, made themselves so obnoxious to the Superintendents of the Hospital that a Commission was appointed in the reign of Edward I*

(*Anno* 1276) *for an inquisition as to the right of custody of the Hospital and other very curious matters of weight relating to them.*]

Nothing worth particular notice appears to have occurred in its ancient history from 1349 to the year 1458, at which time this establishment, with others of a similar nature, received considerable pecuniary assistance from a munificent Lord Mayor of London, Sir Godfrey Bulleyn, the immediate maternal ancestor of Queen Elizabeth, who was a great benefactor to the various charities of the Metropolis.

It is difficult to ascertain the real amount of the revenues belonging to St. Thomas's Hospital subsequent to the period above mentioned for the space of several years; nor are we now acquainted with any important changes (if any occurred) during the space of time from 1476 to the twenty-sixth year of Henry VIII (1535), when an estimate was formed of its revenues which were found to amount to the annual sum of £347 3*s.* 6*d.*, and to £309 1*s.* 11*d.* clear. At this time there was a Master and Brethren and three Lay Sisters residing in the Hospital, and forty beds were made up for poor, infirm and impotent people.

Its Seizure by the Crown (1538).

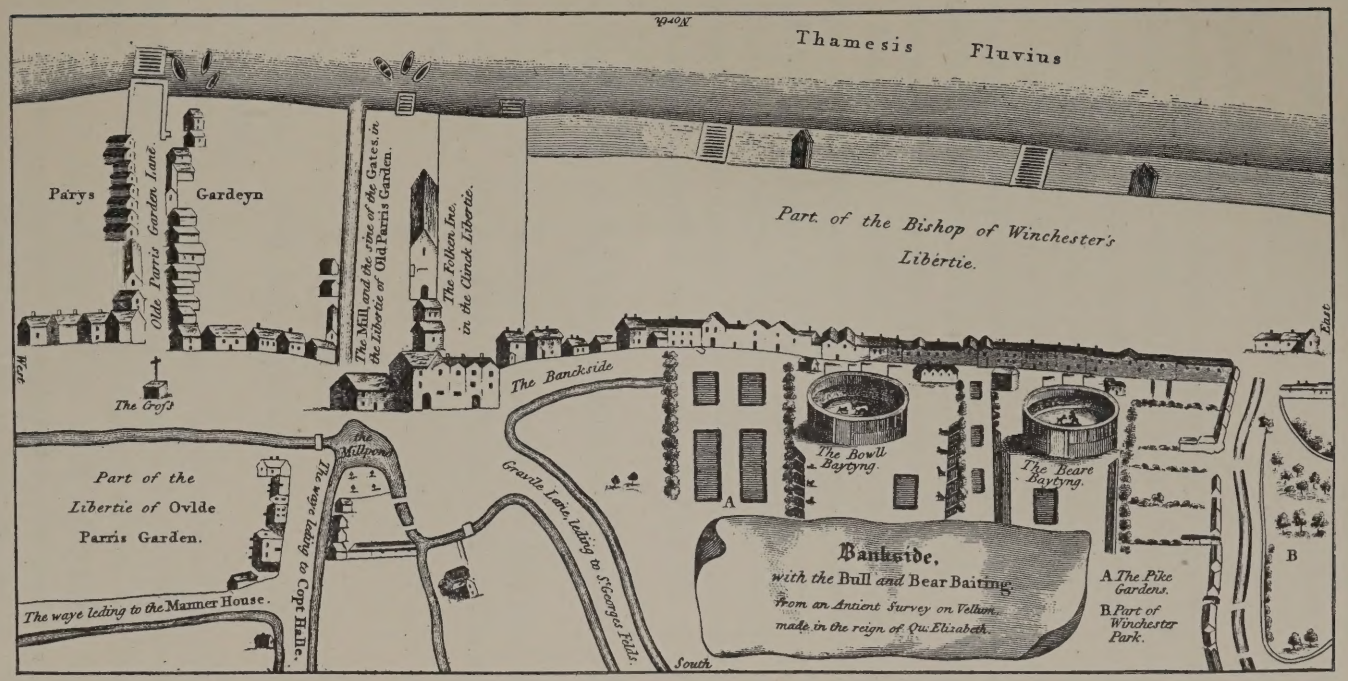
We are now briefly to consider the eventful epoch in the page of history, the early part of the Sixteenth Century, rendered illustrious by the ecclesiastical Reformation—a knowledge of which will greatly facilitate the reader's acquaintance with the subsequent history and progress of St. Thomas's Hospital.

[*Here the Author, Dr. Golding, gives a brief but very illuminating sketch of the events which led up to this change, and of the part taken by Henry VIII in the suppression of the monasteries.*]

The sums of money Henry thus acquired were prodigious. During the years 1538 to 1540 no less than 376 lesser monasteries were dissolved, and their vast revenues granted by Parliament to the Crown, the latter amounting to £32,000 per year, besides the goods and chattels which were valued at £100,000 more.

The greater monasteries shared the same fate, and thus in less than three years all the Church property was seized.

Altogether, this monarch, under various pretences, suppressed no less than 645 monasteries and abbeys (28 of which had abbotts who enjoyed seats in Parliament), 90 colleges and 5 chapels, and 110 hospitals of various descriptions. In spite of exalted exceptions, the *vox populi* was certainly in favour of the change, and Henry found little difficulty in enforcing obedience to his desires.


North
Thamesis Fluvius
Parys Gardeyn
Olde Paris Garden Lane.
The Mill and the rine of the Gates in the liberte of Old Parris Garden.
The Folken Inn, in the Clinck Libertie.
Part of the Bishop of Winchester's Libertie.
East
West
The Crosse
The Bankside
the Millpond
The waye leading to Copt Halle.
Gravile Lane, leading to St George's Fields.
Part of the Libertie of Ovlde Parris Garden.
The waye leading to the Manner House.
The Bowll Baytyng.
The Beare Baytyng.
A
B
Bankside, with the Bull and Bear Baiting. From an Antient Survey on Vellum, made in the reign of Qu. Elizabeth.
A The Pike Gardens.
B Part of Winchester Park.
South

THE above curious PLAN of BANKSIDE

exhibits various particulars, illustrative of its antient state, not elsewhere to be found. It extends from the extremity of Winchester Park, *to* Old Paris Garden Lane, *(which stood near the south end of the present Black Friars Bridge) On this spot was then an old* Stone Crofs. *Farther east, is the* Falcon Inn, *which, till of late years, was a house of great buſineſs, and the place from whence coaches went to all parts of Kent, Surry, and Suſſex. The* Mill Pond, *belonging to St Saviours, is now filled up, but many of the little ſtreams, here marked, as communicating with it, are ſtill to be traced.—The two Amphitheatres for* Bull and Bear Baiting, *are repreſented of this form in all our old Plans.—The* Pike-Ponds, *for keeping the royal pike, adjoined these two places of amuſement, and are ſtill commemorated in the name of* Pike, *or* Pye-Gardens.—*A great part of Bankside was evidently, at this period, unbuilt.*

Various addresses were presented to Henry from individuals of rank, not only acquiescing with his plans, but suggesting the best methods for their completion. That of the Lord Mayor of London—Sir Richard Gresham—is curious, and we deem it worthy of notice in this place.

(*Here follows the Petition to the King, containing inter alia the following.*)

"That your mayer of your cytie of London and his brethren, the aldermen for the time being, shall and may from henceforth, have the order, disposition, rule, and governance of all the lands, tenements, and revenues apperteynyng and belongyn to the said hospitals (Seynt Thomas Spytell, Seynt Bartholomew's Spytell)—so that poore, needy, syke, and indigent persons shall be refreshed, maynteyned, and comforted; and also healed and cured of their infirmities frankly and freely by physicians, surgeons and apothecaries, who shall have stipende and salarie only for that purpose."

St. Thomas's Hospital was claimed, along with the general mass of Church property, by the King; and accordingly we find, that *it was surrendered to him by Nicholas Buckland, the then Master, on the 15th of July*, 1538. It was called St. Thomas à Becket's Spittill, and by same denominated *Saint Thomas of Canterbury's Spittill;* its yearly revenue was estimated at £266 17*s.* 6*d.*; and at that time an annual pension of 5*s.* 8*d.* was payable by the Master, another of 2*s.* 1*d.* by the Curate of the Hospital, to the Archdeacon of Surrey.

The neighbouring Priory of St. Mary Ovarie shortly afterwards was surrendered to the King.

Soon after the seizure of St. Thomas's Hospital, we find, by authentic documents, that the citizens of London purchased of the Crown some of its landed estates, producing about £160 annually.

ITS SITUATION.

The original importance of its situation and of the buildings by which it was surrounded was the following.

The Bishops of Winchester and Rochester, the Abbotts of Waverly and St. Augustine in Canterbury, as also those of Battel and Hyde, and the Prior of Lewes, had their temporary residences in Southwark. In Winchester House the Bishops of that See resided (during the annual period required for their attendance in Parliament) until the time of the Civil Wars immediately preceding the protectorate of Cromwell.

The extensive buildings, formerly occupied by the prelates of Winchester (though subsequently converted into warehouses and manufactories) situated close to the

southern bank of the Thames, were but recently (in 1814) destroyed by fire; and when their interior apartments were laid open, a fine specimen of Gothic architecture was exhibited to admirers of antiquity.

In Southwark were a palace, park and gardens, anciently belonging to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and favourite of Henry VIII, besides which were several superb mansions of other great men. A part of the Borough retains to this day (1819) the name of the Park; hence we find Park Street, the Maze, Great and Little Maze Ponds, &c.; also Cardinal Cap Alley, Canterbury Square, Rochester, Winchester, York, Suffolk, White and Red Cross Streets, &c. Here were originally the stations for theatrical amusements, the residences of the clergy, and the seat of Royalty itself. *Southwark was the Court end of the Metropolis, and the resort of spiritual and temporal princes.*

ITS RE-ENDOWMENT.

From the abolition of Church benefices by Henry till the perfect establishment of the Reformation by Edward, the history of St. Thomas's Hospital is so blended with that of several other charitable institutions, coeval in their endowment, that a separate consideration of them is almost impracticable.

A praiseworthy emulation influenced all ranks of people, and all appeared to vie with each other in works of benevolence and utility. The dissolution of the religious houses subjected the necessitous poor to a temporary state of distress, by depriving them of their usual places of refuge and relief. The affluent soon became sensible of the claims of the indigent upon their commiseration, and were not long in deciding on the best means of extending to them their fostering care and protection.

[*Here follows an interesting account of the general condition of the London poor at this period*, 1550.]

The citizens being desirous of possessing "*The Hospital of the Holy Trinity*" (*Saint Thomas's*), the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen purchased of Edward the manor of Southwark (which comprised the site of the Hospital) for £647 2*s.* 1*d.*, and as the latter had for a short time been unoccupied, and was falling rapidly into decay, they immediately began repairing and enlarging it, at the expense of £1,000 for the immediate reception of 300 sick and helpless objects (Anno 1551).

The Hospital of the Holy Trinity they named, in compliment to Edward, the "*King's Hospital*" and ordained it to receive 260 "*wounded soldiers, blind, maimed,*

ST. THOMAS' HOSPITAL AND STATUE OF KING EDWARD VI.

sick and helpless objects," who were accordingly admitted in the month of November, 1552. At the same time 380 children were likewise directed to be received into *Christ's Hospital.*

The uninhabited palace of *Bridewell,* which had been the occasional abode of the late King, the citizens thought was well adapted for the reception, punishment and employment of strumpets, knavish persons, masterless men and idle vagrants; and they begged of Edward that this unoccupied, though superb edifice, might be given them for those purposes.

[*Here follows an interesting account of the old Palace, dating back as early as the reign of King John; and the measures taken by the citizens of London to effect their benevolent purposes.*]

About a month before the termination of Edward's short but auspicious reign, he incorporated by a Charter, bearing date 6th June, 1553, the Lord Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London, in succession, as perpetual Governors of *Saint Bartholomew's, Christ's, Bridewell, and the King's Hospital* (which last then received the name of ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE) and secured to them the possession of all the estates and revenues appertaining to these establishments by preceding deeds of gift.

ITS PROGRESS.

[*The progress of the Hospital from this date,* 1553, *through the reigns of Mary, Elizabeth, James I, Charles I, and Charles II, and James II, is then briefly traced by the Author.*]

The pecuniary endowment of St. Thomas's Hopsital soon became too limited for its support, and its income was largely augmented by legacies and contributions from the City, the Companies and private individuals.

The great fire of London, in the reign of Charles II (1666) did not reach St. Thomas's Hospital, and the extensive Southwark fires in 1676, 1681 and 1689 left it untouched.

During the reign of Charles, the Royal Hospitals were conducted with much regularity, and in a way highly creditable to their patrons and supporters.

ITS RE-BUILDING.

But shortly after the fire in Southwark it was found that, from the ravages of time, many parts of St. Thomas's had fallen into such dilapidation as to require rebuilding. Subscriptions were opened Anno 1693, donations were given, the City of

London set the example of munificence, and raised a new fabric. Among other benefactors was Thomas Guy (who afterwards founded Guy's Hospital), who undertook the expenses of building and fitting up three wards, at a cost of £1,100 (Anno 1707).

The improvements and alterations were so extensive that scarcely any of the original fabric remained.

It will be unnecessary to particularise all the minor improvements subsequently made to St. Thomas's Hospital, because nothing material can be adduced as having arisen to disturb its harmony down to the present time (1819)."

(*There then follow a full description of the edifice of the Hospital and its condition up to the date of the publication of* THE HISTORY, 1819—*this part taking up the second half of a volume of* 245 *pages—printed throughout in small type, and with numerous voluminous footnotes, in still smaller type, containing matters of greatest interest.*)

II.

THE ORIGIN OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

" The Hospital of St. Bartholomew, originally annexed to a neighbouring priory of Black Canons, was founded, in 1102, by Raherus, minstrel or jester to Henry I, who, quitting his profligate life, became first prior of his own foundation. Legends relate, that having been relieved by St. Bartholomew out of a most horrible dream he was directed by the Saint to found this building in his name, and consecrate it to charitable purposes. He obtained a waste piece of ground from Henry I, and erected an edifice for the entertainment of poor diseased people. Upon its falling to the Crown its revenues amounted to £305 yearly. It was intended by Henry VIII that St. Thomas's Hospital should have received the name of the " *Hospital of the Holy Trinity*," and it was to have been exclusively devoted for the reception of lame, wounded and diseased soldiers. The *monastery of Grey Friars* in Smithfield was reserved for the accommodation, maintenance and education of poor fatherless children, and of poor parents who were incapable of maintaining them. The intentions of Henry were not fully completed ere he was overtaken by death. But he had conferred upon the Lord Mayor and citizens of London, before the termination of his life, not only the hospitals of St. Bartholomew, for the harbour and comfort of the diseased poor, but also that of *Bethlem*, for the " confinement of poor unfortunate maniacs, who from their poverty

Plate XXXIV.—Historical Account of Charing Cross Hospital and Medical School.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL

were burthensome to their friends and families, and from their malady dangerous to the community."

It remained for the pious Edward VI—the son and successor of Henry VIII—to perform the promises made by that monarch respecting the re-endowment of St. Thomas's Hospital, and the suppressed monastery of Grey Friars in Smithfield.

The original founder of *Grey Friars Monastery* was John Ewin, citizen and mercer of London, who endowed it for a small number of mendicants of the Franciscan Order, by whom it was inhabited till the Reformation, when its annual value was estimated at £32 10*s.* 10*d.* Contiguous to this edifice stood an ancient structure, one of the most superb of the conventual, called *Christ Church*, from which the present fabric derives its name—built by the contributions of princes and great men."

III.

THE ORIGIN OF GUY'S HOSPITAL.

"The erection and endowment of that magnificent structure in Southwark, Guy's Hospital, are, in all probability, to be attributed to the excellence and utility of charitable establishments, which its munificent founder observed whilst a Governor of St. Thomas's. MR. GUY was one of the many liberal benefactors and zealous supporters of the latter Institution during the close of the Sixteenth and the commencement of the Seventeenth Centuries; and from an attentive observance of its great importance to the afflicted poor, during the number of years in which he interested himself, particularly in its management and direction, he was led to the noble resolution of appropriating his wealth to the erection and endowment of a similar establishment.

From an obscure beginning, and through great industry, aided by the most frugal habits, MR. GUY obtained, in the business of a bookseller, and by several successful speculations, an immense fortune, with which he was enabled (besides erecting and endowing the hospital in Southwark) to build some wards at St. Thomas's, and bestow upon that charity considerable pecuniary assistance. He gave £400 per annum to Christ's Hospital, erected and endowed some almshouses at Tamworth, the town which he represented in Parliament, and which was his mother's native place. He bestowed various other sums for different charitable purposes, and bequeathed £80,000 to his relations at his decease. He lent a very considerable sum, for ever, to the Worshipful

Company of Stationers, of which he was a member, at a moderate interest, besides other gifts which are annually distributed by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the said Company, and who pay £125 per annum to the Treasurer of Guy's Hospital, the supposed interest for the above sum, which, it is asserted, amounted to nearly £10,000.

Upon forming the resolution to institute an hospital upon the same magnificent scale as that of Royal Foundation, MR. GUY obtained from the Governors of St. Thomas's the lease of a plot of ground, upon which he expended the sum of £18,793 in the erection of the stately pile, which bears his name, and which he had the satisfaction of seeing roofed in before his death, an event that happened in the eighty-first year of his age, 17th December, 1724. He bequeathed by will the sum of £219,499 for its endowment, and directed a system of government to be observed for its management and regulation as nearly as possible like that of St. Thomas's, which he so highly admired.

This extraordinary and very benevolent man, who left more to charitable uses than any other private individual on record, whose appearance was so mean that in some instances, it is said, the alms of the humane were pressed upon him as upon a mendicant, and whose habits were so parsimonious that he dined upon his shop counter, with an old newspaper for a tablecloth, possessed in an eminent degree those inestimable qualities which are the greatest ornaments of the human character. He was pious and unostentatiously charitable, and his heart was feelingly alive to the distresses of his fellow creatures; he sought for wretchedness that he might have the delight of relieving it, and appears to have been endowed with that enviable greatness of mind which is superior to the impulses of vanity, and those narrow motives which too often actuate mankind. He seems to have been uninfluenced by any other consideration than that of doing good, and appears to have sought for no other commendation or reward than the applause of a good conscience, and a pleasing sense of moral rectitude."

GUY'S HOSPITAL, AND STATUE OF THOMAS GUY, THE FOUNDER.

V.

THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE SCHOOL.

CHAPTER XVI

INTRODUCTORY LECTURE TO THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CLASSES OF THE CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, DELIVERED BY DR. WILLIAM SHEARMAN, SENIOR PHYSICIAN, ON THE 1ST OCTOBER, 1834

As already recorded in the FOUNDER'S account (*antea* p. 38), the Medical College established on the Plan there described was formally opened to Students on the 1st October, 1834, by an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE given by DR. WILLIAM SHEARMAN the Senior Physician to the Hospital.

DR. SHEARMAN was the first physician selected by Dr. Golding to help him in forming the Hospital and School, and his tribute to him has already been described (*antea* p. 33): "An excellent physician, and a high-minded honourable man—who during the long period of forty-three years graced by his learning and ability the position which he filled—and whose memory was held in respect by the Governors, in affection by his Colleagues, and in honour by all who knew him."

His Introductory Lecture on the occasion of the opening of the School explained THE PLANS AND DESIGNS of the MEDICAL SCHOOL, and was subsequently published by desire of all the Lecturers, and extensively distributed.

The following are extracts from the Address.

INTRODUCTORY LECTURE.

"TO PROVIDE the means for the efficient study of these two great branches of the healing art (PHYSIC and SURGERY) *with their subordinate Sciences, in all their minute ramifications,* has been one of the objects of the Governors and Managers of the CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.

Having so far attained the essential purpose for which all charitable medical institutions are chiefly founded, as to have erected a convenient and suitable building for the reception of cases of injury and sickness, *they have, with the same desire of rendering*

their exertions efficient for the public good, opened their wards for the admission of students to be instructed in medical and surgical practice; and have, *in conformity with their intentions long since promulgated* (1821), begun to provide suitable accommodations for advancing Professional Education in its various departments. These will be enlarged and extended in proportion as they become requisite. The room in which we are now assembled, and intended for one of the wards, will be exchanged in due course for a commodious theatre, more suitable to the several purposes for which such a building is designed.

THE PLAN it is intended to adopt for facilitating to the student the attainment of every necessary requisite for the knowledge of his profession will, it is presumed, be found to be at once judicious and liberal; and although, perhaps, the extensive course they have marked out cannot, at the first outset, be so completely filled up as might be wished—for to every undertaking time must be allowed for its perfect completion—yet there is every reason to expect a gradual, but certain, accomplishment of their most sanguine desires.

The Medical Officers of this Establishment are charged, each in his respective department, with the important duty of communicating instruction in that particular branch of the science to which his practice is more especially directed. . . .

The student who enters to any of the lectures *has the guarantee of the Hospital for the due completion of the course* for which his money has been paid. A *part of the fees received are assigned to the funds of the Hospital;* it is for the interest of the charity, and therefore becomes *the care of the Governors, that every engagement entered into with the student be carefully performed.* He is, indeed, to be considered rather as the pupil of the Hospital, in those branches of study in which he has entered, than of the teachers individually.

It would indeed be invidious to compare the School of Medicine about to be established here, with those numerous others at present existing in the Metropolis, and presumptuous to boast of any fancied superiority over those which have been so long ably conducted by persons of great ability and eminence. We profess to be labourers in the same field—competitors, not opponents—all equally anxious for the improvement of those who seek instruction from us.

But although it is far from the wish of the conductors of this School to seek to raise its reputation by the ungenerous means of studying to undervalue the just pretensions of any other, it is perfectly allowable for them to state some few *particular points in which they have deviated from the general practice,* and which they submit for public approbation.

In common with some other establishments, it will be their endeavour to concentrate in one focus Lectures upon all the principal branches of Medical Science; and so to arrange the hours of delivering them as to render it convenient for the student to attend them in immediate succession, and thus obviate the necessity of incurring that loss of time unavoidable when the periods and place of delivery are distant and remote from each other. *To render the education of the student as complete as possible* they do not intend, when their arrangements are perfectly completed, to confine their Lectures to those usually denominated the more important branches of the healing art; but *they mean to extend them to those auxiliary branches* which, although not essentially necessary, are still highly useful to the medical student. . . .

No little advantage, it is evident, will be derived from comparing the progress of disease under the strict and regular management in the Hospital and that under the varying and accidental circumstances which influence its character and progress in unfavourable situations, unavoidable in the dwellings of the home patients of the dispensary. In the wards of the Hospital the injunctions of the medical officer are strictly obeyed, and the student has an opportunity of observing with accuracy the actual effect produced by the medicines and diet prescribed. In the hovels of the poor the directions of the physician are often disregarded, sometimes contravened; and it requires the exercise of no little sagacity to detect the imposition which is attempted to be practised—to assign the due share of the change effected to nature and to art respectively—to arrive at a knowledge of the *juvantia* and *laedentia*. A habit of judicious discrimination is thus acquired which often turns to no little account in the after-life of the observant pupil.

The two-fold intention of this Institution as an Hospital for the reception of the more distressing and urgent cases, and of a dispensary for the relief of those of less severity at their own abodes, obviates the necessity of receiving into the wards those who can be successfully treated as out-patients, and renders a very large establishment unnecessary. While its wards afford accommodation for as many cases of dangerous accident and disease as are likely to require admission, the co-operative means of its dispensary department supplies the necessary provision for those of less degree, and thus ensures the essential and efficient requisites for the purposes of charity and professional instruction.

The central situation of Charing Cross, the concentration of the different subjects of pursuit upon one spot, including all the various collateral branches of philosophical (*scientific*) information subservient to Medicine, and the other useful parts of study, hitherto untaught, or but lately and still not generally taught, in this Metropolis will,

it is presumed, render it alike convenient and well adapted for the acquisition of knowledge by the medical pupil, and exceedingly well suited for teaching the respective departments of the profession to those gentlemen who propose practising all or any of the individual branches of the healing art. . . .

In almost every undertaking of importance—were the ultimate ends intended to be accomplished contrasted with the limited means originally employed, the disproportion would appear so great that few persons would have courage to encounter the obstacles and difficulties which intervene between the first attempt and complete success. Energy would be benumbed, and zeal repressed. *Yet have the most humble beginnings and apparently the most inadequate means produced, in many instances, results the most brilliant and success the most complete.*

[*Compare the sequel* described in Chapter XII.—ED.]

Conscious as the professional officers of this Hospital are of the slender claim they possess to those superior powers of mind and originality of genius by which the most unlooked for results have been sometimes attained, and aware as they are of the difficulties with which they will have to contend in commencing THE PLAN now proposed, they yet step forward, not altogether unaccustomed to the business of lecturing, with alacrity to their task; and whilst they offer their services with a becoming diffidence of their own attainments, they trust that by diligence and industry they may render their efforts worthy of approval. . . .

The time occupied in attendance upon lectures and the other courses of instruction delivered in the Schools is to be considered as bestowed in merely laying the foundation of that stable structure, which is afterwards to be reared by future observation, and to be consolidated into a perfect whole by practical experience. In such an extensive science as Medicine—so multifarious in its objects—much care is requisite that *no undue preponderance be permitted to any one of its numerous branches to the neglect or exclusion of the rest.* But it is a matter of notoriety that there exists in the minds of most men a bias to the pursuit of some of its constituent parts in preference to others. This disposition, expecially in prosecuting our early studies, requires to be carefully watched and cautiously regulated lest the views of the science as a whole, and the relative value of its auxiliary branches, should be too partial or limited, and not sufficiently extensive and comprehensive to qualify the students for successful practitioners. . . .

We now commonly find, and indeed confidently expect, a deeper foundation of classical and literary attainments in the youths of the present day destined for the medical profession.

The advantages of erudition, in opening and enlarging the mind, and enabling it to take more comprehensive views of every subject presented to its contemplation, are now generally admitted, and *it is presumed that no one will hereafter apply himself to the study of medicine without having his mind imbued with a competent store of general literature and the liberal sciences.* It is not requisite to enter into an enumeration of these, or to point out in what way they are respectively related to medical science.

Every one must agree in the opinion expressed by Celsus :—

> 'Ista quoque Naturae rerum contemplatio, quamvis non faciat medicum, aptiorem tamen medicinae reddit.'

The accomplished scholar, and the proficient in physical science, will naturally obtain credit with a judicious public for possessing an adequate knowledge of that especial science which his ostensible profession leads him more particularly to cultivate. . . .

The young man who is fully sensible of the obligation under which he lies, to employ usefully every portion of his time, not only as evincing a grateful return to those parents or friends who have furnished—perhaps, in some instances, with inconvenience to themselves—the pecuniary means for his advancement in life, but also as showing that he is fully aware of the deep responsibility he will incur in occupying a station in which the health and lives of numerous fellow creatures will be entrusted to his hands, cannot fail of profiting by every opportunity of improvement.

The arduous duties the future practitioner will have to perform, and the many difficulties he will have to encounter, are sufficiently onerous, without the addition of those pangs of remorse which on many a trying occasion would arise in the mind of him who is conscious of repeated instances of misspent time, and of culpable neglect of numerous opportunities of improvement.

As far as THIS SCHOOL is concerned, *I anticipate the most happy results.* Here, I hope, will be found *the diligent student*, and *the assiduous teacher*, each faithfully discharging the duties of his respective station ; the relation between pupil and teacher daily making progress into ripening feelings of mutual esteem and friendship ; the intercourse thus begun not terminating with the period of pupilage, but continuing in a greater or less degree through life ; *one party grateful for benefits received by instruction, imparted with zeal and assiduity; the other gratified in seeing the beneficial effects of their joint labours daily manifesting themselves in the professional success of his former pupil.*"

CHAPTER XVII

THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE SCHOOL

Period I (1834–1863)

School Management.

The management of the School in the first six years, 1834–1840, was in the hands of the senior officers of the Hospital—as "*Managers of the School*"—Dr. William Shearman, Dr. Golding, Dr. Chowne, and Mr. John Howship.

Mr. Howship died in 1840 and was succeeded by Mr. Henry Hancock as Senior Surgeon. These four officers controlled its destinies during the most formative period of its history—1840–1854. In that year Dr. Shearman retired and his place was taken by Mr. Edwin Canton.

In 1862 Dr. Willshire joined the Board of Managers. In December of that year Dr. Golding attended his last meeting. In the course of thirty years he had rarely missed a meeting; and the Minutes of the meeting of 3rd February, 1863, specially record that "Dr. Golding was unavoidably prevented from attending." He died in June, 1863.

The managers left were Mr. Hancock, Dr. Chowne, Mr. Canton and Dr. Willshire. In 1866 they were joined by Dr. Hyde Salter, who had become Joint Lecturer in the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Dean of the School. In 1868 Dr. F. W. Headland joined the Board of Managers.

Dr. Golding's Retirement from the Directorship of the School, 29th July, 1856.

Dr. Golding expressed to the meeting his anxiety through declining health and strength to obtain some repose from the personal exertions which he had hitherto

sustained by relinquishing the duty of conducting the administrative details of the Medical School.

The same being considered, it was decided :—

THAT DR. GOLDING be relieved from the duty of conducting the administrative duties of the Medical School—and that the cordial thanks of the meeting be recorded for the unwearied attention and great ability with which those duties have been, for so long a period, carried on by Dr. Golding.

The resignation of Dr. Golding having necessitated the consideration of the future arrangements of the Medical School :—

IT WAS decided on as advisable that, for the future, the Medical School be designated " THE CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL " or " THE CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE," and that a Library be considered as an integral part of the said Medical School or College.

IT WAS also decided on as desirable to nominate a DEAN OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL OR COLLEGE to conduct the general supervision of the School or College, in accordance with the decision of the Managers of the Current Proceedings—having under him, and subject to his directions, an efficient person to fulfil all the clerical and administrative details, and combining therewith the duties of Sub-Registrar or Clerk of the Medical College and Librarian.

MR. HANCOCK having consented to undertake the duties of *Dean of the Medical College*, it was deemed desirable that he be appointed to that office.

The last meeting of the original " *School Managers* " was held on the 28th October, 1868.

Present : Dr. Headland, in the Chair, Mr. Hancock, Dr. Chowne, Dr. Hyde Salter and Mr. Edwin Canton.

No men ever rendered more faithful, loyal and effective service in the foundation and building up of two public institutions than the six Physicians and Surgeons who were the original Founders and Organisers of Charing Cross Hospital and Medical School—DR. BENJAMIN GOLDING, DR. WILLIAM SHEARMAN, DR. W. D. CHOWNE, MR. JOHN HOWSHIP, MR. HENRY HANCOCK, and MR. EDWIN CANTON. To this list there remains to be added the name of MR. JOHN ROBERTSON who for a period of forty-five years gave both Institutions his loyal, devoted, gratuitous and unremitting services as their Honorary Secretary.

Their names deserve, indeed, to be ever held in grateful memory, and recorded with honourable praise, in the annals of the Charing Cross Hospital and School.

PROGRESS OF THE SCHOOL.

All the general arrangements of the School, as they have existed and become known to the School during the past eighty years, date largely from this early period. Most of them, *e.g.*, Courses of Study, Examinations, Medals, Certificates, Ceremonies of Distribution of Prizes, Annual Addresses, &c., were put in force as early as 1839, five years after the formal opening of the School.

But the intervening period between 1834, when the School was opened, and 1838, was the most trying one in the history of the School, and rendered doubly so by special circumstances—connected with the foundation of King's College in 1831, and of its Medical Faculty in 1832—which I have described in a later chapter (p. 142).

Unless the constitution of the Hospital and of its Medical School had been exceptionally sound, their subsequent history, as the independent institutions now known, would never have had occasion to be written.

The circumstances referred to were not the foundation of King's College in 1831, nor that of King's College Hospital in 1839, but the disturbing influences created in the young Charing Cross Hospital by the pressure put upon it from many sides between 1832 and 1837 to become the Clinical Hospital of King's College.

The proposals to this end were steadfastly resisted by DR. GOLDING and his fellow School Managers as being premature in the case of two young Institutions having collateral but not identical purposes, and likely to prejudice the due development of them both.

While the negotiations continued they produced a great disturbance in the progress of the School. The entries which had begun with twenty-two students in 1834 were arrested in 1835 and 1836. When the matter was finally settled in 1837, they rapidly rose again; in 1839 and by 1840–2 the School was in full activity with nearly 100 students; amongst them David Livingstone in 1840, and Thomas Henry Huxley, 1842–1846.

From that time onward it never looked back. When Dr. Golding died in 1863 it suffered a temporary set-back for six or seven years; but began another stage of its progress in the early seventies—which carried it on to 1900. From causes connected not with itself but with general changes in the conditions of medical education, it then experienced a period of temporary difficulties extending from 1900 to 1910—once more to be met and overcome by changes effected 1911–1914, described in the last section of this work.

Original School Accommodation.

Minutes of School, 1st June, 1838.

Present—Mr. Howship (in the Chair).
Dr. Shearman.
Dr. Golding.
Dr. Chowne.

Resolved—That in the opinion of this Meeting, it is desirable to make the preliminary arrangements for Lectures and plans of professional instruction at the Medical School of the Institution for the ensuing autumn.

Resolved—That steps be taken for procuring the co-operation of such able instructors as may be desirous of joining as Teachers, and be deemed eligible for that purpose, but that in case of any officer of the Hospital at any time taking part with any other gentleman in a course of Lectures, the name of that officer do stand first.

Resolved—That an abstract of the Minutes of the Committee of the Hospital of the 2nd July, 1836, respecting the use of the Basement Room of the Hospital for practical anatomy be now recorded in these Minutes as follows :—

Abstract Copy.

Recommendation of Dr. Shearman to the Committee respecting the use of the room for Dissection and the Resolution thereon :—

Recommended : That the basement room of the Hospital in the recently erected portion of the building be appropriated to the purposes of practical anatomy, upon the distinct understanding and pledge of the Director of the Hospital and the gentlemen who may be appointed to superintend that branch of study, that the most cleanly and orderly regulations should be observed, to prevent annoyance and inconvenience to the other parts of the Hospital; and that, as soon as the class of students who pay for instruction shall be able to contribute sufficient means for the payment of premises distinct from the Hospital, then the purposes for which it is proposed the same basement room shall be applied, be changed, and the said room shall be applied to such other purposes as it may be adapted for, and that the instructions in practical anatomy shall be discontinued therein, and shall take place elsewhere.

"*Resolved*—That the suggestions of Dr. Shearman be acceded to, and that the basement room be appropriated to the purpose proposed until the said room may be required for the other purposes of the Institution, or until more convenient arrangements may be made by the productive receipts of a more numerous class—provided, the Director and the gentlemen who may conduct the duties of practical anatomy do take especial care, by the adoption of cleanliness and ventilation, that no impurities or annoyances may be created to the prejudice of the Hospital or the displeasure of the Governors."

At the next meeting (15th June, 1838) MR HENRY HANCOCK was appointed Teacher of Anatomy, Physiology and Dissections under the above regulations. Mr. Hancock explained that he proposed to lecture daily in the theatre (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and that the proper hours for dissection would be in the fore part of the day, until the Lecture on Anatomy commenced, when the doors of the Dissecting Room should be closed. It was also decided on that the demonstrator should lecture to the class in the Dissecting Room every morning—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—at a quarter after 10 o'clock.

REGULATIONS REGARDING LECTURERS.

Minutes of School, June 22nd, 1838.

"It being considered desirable that the spirit of such regulations as apply to the more important conditions, on which the co-operation of Gentlemen as Teachers is accepted, should be embodied in a form convenient for their consideration, it was :—

Resolved—That the following being approved of, be communicated to such Gentlemen as may be desirous to join as Lecturers.

1. The Gentlemen joining as Lecturers at this School are expected to conform to such regulations as the Officers-Managers of the School may from time to time deem it necessary to make for the prosperity of the School and the welfare of the Teachers and Students.
2. The engagement of those Gentlemen is to be considered as running on from year to year, till the Managers of the School on the one part, or the Lecturers on the other part, give a written notice of a desire to terminate the engagement—which notice is to be given in on or before the first week in May if it refer to Lecturers comprehended in the Winter Session, or on or before the first week in November if it refer to Lecturers comprehended in the Summer Session.

3. The gratuitous pupils of the Hospital (of whom six are admitted annually) are to be received as free pupils to the respective classes in the same manner as they are received by the Officers of the Hospital.

4. After a deduction of four-tenths from the fees paid by the pupils for Lectures, the remaining six-tenths are to be paid over to the respective Lecturers.

5. All expenses incident to individual branches of instruction are to be defrayed by the Gentlemen in whose department they are incurred—the Hospital finding the Lecture Room, Museum Room, Firing and Lights.

7. Gentlemen joining as Lecturers are to be distinctly given to understand that they thereby become in no way entitled to any right of preference in case of any vacancy which may occur in any of the professional offices of the Hospital—such offices being in the appointment of the Governors."

Resolved—That every Gentleman previous to joining as Lecturer do certify that he acquiesces in the foregoing regulations, to the following effect :—

"*Having read the Regulations numbered* 1–8 *inclusive contained on pages* 243, 244 *and* 245 *of this book, I hereby record my acquiescence therein.*"

The first Lecturer appointed to the School under these conditions was Dr. James Risdon Bennett—afterwards Sir James Risdon Bennett, President of the Royal College of Physicians, London. He was appointed Joint Lecturer with Dr. Shearman on the Principles and Practice of Medicine at the next meeting of the School Managers, held on 6th July, 1838, and his signature appears under the foregoing agreement on page 246.

It is characteristic of Dr. Golding's precise methods in all matters, that the names of the first eighteen Lecturers appointed to the School are summarised in the Minute Book, page 245, in the handwriting of Dr. Golding himself. They are as follows :—

Name.	Subject.	Date.
Dr. J. Risdon Bennett ..	*Medicine*	July 6th, 1838.
Dr. J. Steggall	*Materia Medica* ..	July 20th, 1838.
Dr. H. W. Willshire ..	*Botany*..	November 16th, 1838.
Mr. George Fownes ..	*Chemistry*	July 24th, 1840.
Mr. T. Wharton Jones ..	*Physiology*	May 3rd, 1841.
Mr. F. Hird	*Anatomy*	June 28th, 1841.
Mr. H. F. Watts	*Natural Philosophy* ..	September 17th, 1841.
Dr. R. Rowland	*Medicine*	August 11th, 1843.

Name.	Subject.	Date.
Dr. H. Gavin	*Forensic Medicine* ..	March 22nd, 1844.
Dr. P. B. Ayres	*Chemistry*	August 16th, 1844.
Mr. H. H. Lewis	*Chemistry*	November 6th, 1847.
Dr. W. H. Brown	*Botany*..	April 27th, 1848.
Mr. F. Hird	*Physiology*	April 1st, 1851.
Dr. E. Smith	*Botany*..	September 7th, 1851.
Mr. Edwin Canton	*Anatomy*	April 1st, 1852.
Dr. George Berkett ..	*Forensic Medicine* ..	April 1st, 1852.
Dr. E. Smith	*Anatomy*	September 7th, 1852.
Dr. F. W. Headland ..	*Botany*..	October 5th, 1852.

LIST OF LECTURERS (1834–1863).

The subjects taught and the Lecturers on the School Staff at this period included the following :—

Medicine	DR. WILLIAM SHEARMAN	1823–1850.
	DR. (SIR) JAMES RISDON BENNETT ..	1838–1843.
	DR. RICHARD ROWLAND	1843–1855.
	DR. WILLSHIRE..	1855–1866.
Surgery	MR. T. J. PETTIGREW	1834–1836.
	MR. JOHN HOWSHIP	1836–1841.
	MR. HENRY HANCOCK..	1841–1867.
Ophthalmic Surgery..	MR. HENRY HANCOCK..	1841– .
Midwifery	DR. B. GOLDING	1823–1840.
	DR. F. D. CHOWNE	1840–1852.
	MR. FRANCIS HIRD	1852–1858.
	DR. EDWARD HEAD	1863–1865.
Pathology	MR. JOHN HOWSHIP	1835–1841.
	MR. JOHN AVERY	1842–1845.
Materia Medica ..	DR. J. HUME WEATHERHEAD ..	1836–1838.
	DR. JOHN STEGGALL	1838–1842.
	DR. WILLSHIRE..	1842–1864.
Forensic Medicine ..	DR. HECTOR GAVIN	1844–1851.
	DR. BIRKETT	1852–1861.
	DR. TUSON	1861–1865.

Physiology	MR. T. J. PETTIGREW..	1834–1836.
	MR. HENRY HANCOCK..	1836–1841.
	MR. T. WHARTON JONES	1841–1851.
	MR. FRANCIS HIRD	1851–1852.
	MR. EDWIN CANTON	1852–1854.
	DR. HYDE SALTER, F.R.S.	1854–1864.
Anatomy	MR. GREVILLE JONES	1834–1835.
	MR. T. J. PETTIGREW..	1835–1836.
	MR. HENRY HANCOCK..	1836–1841.
	MR. FRANCIS HIRD	1841–1854.
	MR. EDWIN CANTON	1854–1866.
Comparative Anatomy	MR. RICHARD BARWELL	1856–1866.
Chemistry	MR. MAUGHAM	1834–1840.
	MR. GEORGE FOWNES	1840–1844.
	DR. AYRES	1844–1847.
	MR. H. H. LEWIS	1847–1858.
	MR. TUSON	1858–1862.
Botany	MR. SALESBURY	1834–1835.
	MR. HAYES	1836–1848.
	DR. W. H. BROWN	1848–1850.
	MR. SYME	1856–1864.

TEACHING TRADITIONS.

As early as 1822, Lectures, in connection with the Dispensary, had been given upon the various branches of professional science, by the Medical and Surgical Officers at the house then occupied by the Institution in Villiers Street, but the incompleteness of the arrangements led to the discontinuance of the Lectures till their resumption, in 1834, when the present Hospital was opened.

Starting without any extraneous help and without any support other than that of the great educational purpose laid down in its original Plan of Education, the School had to rely solely on its own teaching merits for any success it hoped to achieve. It therefore, from the first, set itself strenuously to establish a high standard of teaching as its chief asset and as one of its chief traditions. The first to establish this tradition was HENRY HANCOCK (1840–1872), to whom all the traditions of the School assign quite remarkable powers, not only as an eminent Surgeon, afterwards in 1872 recognised

by his election to the *Presidentship* of *the Royal College of Surgeons*, but also, and even more, as an exceptionally able and inspiring Teacher—first of *Anatomy* (1836–1841), and afterwards for twenty-five years of *Surgery* (1841–1867).

The traditions he successfully established in connection with these two all-important subjects were afterwards handed down to his successors in these departments, by whom they have been preserved up to the present time (1914)—first of all through FRANCIS HIRD (*Anatomy*, 1841–1854), one of Huxley's teachers in 1842–1846, afterwards *Dean of the School* (1874–1883); EDWIN CANTON (*Anatomy*, 1854–1866; *Surgery*, 1866–1878); and, subsequently, through EDWARD BELLAMY (1870–1888) and JAMES CANTLIE (*Anatomy*, 1872–1887); then to their successors and pupils now on the Staff of the Hospital and School.

In the other great subject, *Physiology*, which for long bore the title of *Institutes of Medicine*, the School was fortunate enough to gain almost from the outset the services of a very notable worker and Teacher—WHARTON JONES (*Physiology*, 1841–1851)—the man to whom Huxley paid his remarkable tribute, and to whom more than to any other he ascribed his first enthusiasm for Science (*v. postea*, p. 195).

The subject of *Pathology* at that time and for many years later was regarded, and rightly so, as of equal importance to all clinical teachers, medical and surgical alike. One of the original Laws (page 64) indeed specially exempted the subject of *Morbid Anatomy* from the general rule applying to other subjects, and laid it down, that "it was so intimately connected with the practical duties of the Charity, that Lectures might be given on it by any Officer of the Institution, although he might be lecturing upon other branches of study."

But even in this subject of *Morbid Anatomy*—its only branch at that time—the School began early to specialise. One of the first departments and appointments it established (1835) was the *Museum*, and its *Curatorship*, which have, since that time up to the present, afforded such opportunities for the loyal service of its successive Curators (*v. postea*, 177). In two of its first Surgeons, JOHN HOWSHIP (1834–1841) and EDWIN CANTON (*Curator*, 1844–1853), it was fortunate to find two to whom this interesting class of work strongly appealed; who, chiefly by their own collections, which are still in it, laid the basis of the present excellent *Museum* possessed by the School; and, lastly, who established the traditions of interest in this class of work, since handed down through successive Curators to the present time.

In *Medicine*, the first Lecturer was DR. WILLIAM SHEARMAN (1834–1852), of whose teaching no special traditions remain. But his biographical record in the Roll of the Royal College of Physicians (*v. antea*, p. 94) testifies, that "he rendered important

service by his sound and admirable lectures on the theory and practice of medicine."

The impression I gather from a careful study of the records of the School is, that DR. SHEARMAN, the first physician chosen by DR. GOLDING as his colleague, and its loyal Officer from 1818–1853, had from the first, and throughout, a great steadying influence on the fortunes of the School. He passes through the records as he presents himself in the charming Introductory Lecture which he gave on the opening of the School—and as he was described by DR. GOLDING—namely, as one " who for forty-three years graced by his learning and his ability the position which he filled, held in respect, in affection and in honour by all who knew him." The only complaint in his name which I find recorded in the Minutes, is a gentle expression of regret at the surprising deficiency in classical knowledge of some of the Students applying to enter the School!

From the first, DR. SHEARMAN always sought to associate in the Lectureship of Medicine a younger colleague with himself.

The character of his judgment may be estimated by his first happy choice of the *first Lecturer* appointed in the School, namely JAMES RISDON BENNETT (*Medicine*, 1838–1843); afterwards Sir James Risdon Bennett, *President of the Royal College of Physicians.*

His choice was doubtless influenced by RISDON BENNETT'S wide experience before he joined the School. For, after taking his M.D. Degree of Edinburgh University, he had travelled widely on the Continent for several years, as a companion to one of the sons of the Earl of Aberdeen, and had acquired the most intimate knowledge of the chief European languages—French, Italian and German.

DR. W. D. CHOWNE, one of the first Physicians of the Hospital (1837), was an Officer of the Hospital and School for thirty-three years, till his death in 1870. During this period " he secured the respect which attends the able discharge of responsible and important duties. The friends of the Charity gratefully acknowledge the zeal which he ever evinced in promoting the welfare of the Institution; and the Medical College was much indebted to him for its early efficiency and for the favourable position which it began to occupy in public estimation."

He was one of the four original Managers of the School (1837–1867) and was rarely, if ever, absent from its meetings.

One of the first Surgeons of the Hopsital was MR. JOHN HOWSHIP (*Assistant Surgeon*, 1834–1836, *Surgeon*, 1836–1841). His death in 1841, after a dangerous illness and a severe operation, was the first great loss experienced by the School from death, the second from the same cause being, as it happened, in the case of the Officer

appointed to fill the vacancy thus created, viz., MR. JOHN AVERY (1841–1855), to whom reference will presently be made.

"Of Mr. Howship," writes Dr. Golding, "it is but justice to state, that from the time of his appointment until his death he *never ceased to interest himself in the welfare of the Hospital, he neglected no opportunity to increase its funds, and to add to the number of its supporters*, and it was but a few days before his death that Mrs. Howship, at the request of her husband, brought a liberal donation to the funds of the Charity."

The character of the tribute here paid by its Founder to the first Officer whom the Hospital lost by death may here be noted. It denotes, incidentally, one of the great features in the relations of the Charing Cross School to its Hospital throughout their history—to wit, that over and above their professional services, its Staff have always been keen to promote the material prosperity of their Hospital by following their Founder's example (*q.v.*, p. 33). "*I have always considered it to be a duty incumbent upon me*, as a medical man familiarised with human misery, to remind all those, who are blessed with the power of doing good, of the afflictions and necessities of their less fortunate fellow beings. The benefits which had already been afforded by the Institution were shown; the still greater benefits which awaited its more extended operations, if well supported, were described and the *crowning result of a Hospital and a School of Medicine* was explained."

JOHN HOWSHIP was a surgeon with a great scientific bent of mind, who would, had he lived, have rendered great service to scientific surgery. At a time when microscopy was hardly known, he had begun his early studies in one of the most difficult problems of anatomy—namely, the minute structure of bone. The results of his early pioneer work remain to this day in the name of *Howship's Lacunae*, given to the lacunar spaces of bone tissue.

As regards his successor, HENRY HANCOCK, the contemporary history records:—

"The eminence to which MR. HANCOCK has attained in his profession"—wrote Mr. George B. Golding in the first Historical Account of Charing Cross Hospital in 1867—"is a proof of the discrimination of those who elected him to the Surgical Staff of Charing Cross Hospital. It is, indeed, unnecessary to speak of the professional ability of this gentleman; but I beg to bear testimony to his kindness towards its patients; to the almost *affectionate interest which he inspires in the students* who attend his surgical lectures; and to *the indefatigable industry with which he labours to promote the welfare of the Medical School*, and the best interests of the Charity."

Equally sound judgment in the choice of his first Surgical Colleagues was afterwards shown by HENRY HANCOCK when he became Senior Surgeon (1841–1872). The

first he selected were JOHN AVERY, F.R.C.S. (1841–1855), and EDWIN CANTON (1841–1877). The latter fortunately remained to influence his School by his work and teaching in the manner already referred to. But the career of JOHN AVERY was prematurely cut short by death in 1855; and, as he was a man of striking individuality and originality a brief record of his work may here be given from the interesting biographical account recently supplied (1913) by Mr. Macleod Yearsley, F.R.C.S., to the Historical Section of the *Royal Society of Medicine.*

The account is specially interesting to the Hospital and School, which he loyally served as one of its earliest officers, in denoting the type of men in respect of high character, individuality and promise from which it always endeavoured to recruit its officers. JOHN AVERY was essentially a man of this type.

Born in 1807, he became M.R.C.S. in 1829, M.D. Paris in 1831, and being possessed of ample fortune travelled widely over Europe. While he was in Italy, war was raging in Poland, and, seeing an excellent field for Surgery, he entered the Polish service and was immediately appointed Surgeon-in-Chief to a Polish ambulance. He was taken prisoner, his baggage and papers were seized, and being unable to communicate with his friends, he for many months, to quote his own story, "experienced the novelty of living on tenpence a day."

On his release, he returned to London, and began practice as a Consulting Surgeon, and was elected Surgeon to Charing Cross Hospital in 1841, his Senior Colleague being MR. HANCOCK. He was made an honorary F.R.C.S. in 1843.

He became specially distinguished as a careful and expert operator—"particularly in nice and difficult operations on the palate, which identified his name with some of the important improvements in modern surgery." His chief distinction, however, was that he had great mechanical talent and "invented lamps and tubes and reflectors by means of which he was able to examine the ear, urethra, bladder, œsophagus and larynx, *as probably no surgeon had ever examined them before him.*" His portrait depicts him standing with his lamp—for which he received two medals, one from the PRINCE CONSORT, as President of the Society of Arts, the other from the Great Exhibition in 1851.

A man who "took great delight in his work, of high honour and sensitive disposition, a delightful companion and a true friend—who, had he lived, would have taken one of the first places among contemporary scientific surgeons"—such was JOHN AVERY, one of the earliest honoured officers of Charing Cross Hospital and School.

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

NOTICE, 11TH JUNE, 1853.

"The Committee of Managers of the Medical School have received a communication dated 2nd June referring to circumstances which have lately occupied their serious attention.

Making on this occasion every allowance for the misapprehension under which the communication was written, the Committee state, that their measures are at all times governed by a desire for the welfare of the School, the sound professional instruction of the students, and the just fulfilment of the expectations of the Examining Bodies by whom the Medical Schools are recognised; and they hereby intimate, that if any students be inclined to complete their studies elsewhere in either or all of the classes to which they have entered here, they shall be at once free to do so, and there shall be returned to them such an amount of the fees which they have paid as shall be proportionate to the portion of the Lectures unfinished and uncertified in their Schedules.

The production of these Schedules will suffice for determining the respective amounts."

THE CHARACTER OF THE STUDENTS.

One of the great objects had in view and specifically recorded by the Founders of the School was, not only to give education but to develop character among its Students —to make him "fully sensible of the obligation under which he lies to employ usefully every portion of his time, as showing that he is *fully aware of the deep responsibility* he will incur *in occupying a station in which the lives of numerous fellow creatures will be entrusted to his hands.*"

In the Hall of the School there is placed a mural tablet, which arrests the attention of the visitor, and records an incident of self-sacrificing courage and devotion on the part of one of the *Students of the Cross*, which the School cherishes as one of its precious traditions.

IN MEMORY OF

DAVID HERBERT LLEWELLYN

FORMERLY A STUDENT OF THIS HOSPITAL

AND AFTERWARDS

SURGEON TO THE CONFEDERATE WAR STEAMER

"ALABAMA."

AFTER HER ACTION WITH THE FEDERAL STEAMER "KEARSAGE," OFF CHERBOURG, THOUGH ENTREATED BY THE WOUNDED TO JOIN THEM ON THEIR BOAT, HE REFUSED TO PERIL THEIR SAFETY BY SO DOING, AND WENT DOWN WITH THE SINKING VESSEL ON THE 19TH JUNE, 1864, IN THE 26TH YEAR OF HIS AGE.

THIS TABLET HAS BEEN ERECTED, AND A SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDED
IN HIS NAME BY
HIS FELLOW STUDENTS AND OTHERS IN ENGLAND AND INDIA
TO COMMEMORATE HIS SELF-SACRIFICING
COURAGE AND DEVOTION.

The following are a few of the earliest resident "House Pupils" in the Hospital, and of the earliest "*Students of the Cross*":—

HOUSE PUPILS.

1822 .. WALTER BAYNTON—afterwards Curator of St. Batholomew's Hospital.
1825 .. JOHN MAYER—afterwards Professor of Chemistry, Madras.
1827 .. JOHN HAMMOND—afterwards Surgeon to Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge.
1829 .. MR. FRANKUM—afterwards Resident Medical Officer, York Lunatic Asylum.
1834 .. WILLIAM VESALIUS PETTIGREW (1834–1835)—afterwards Lecturer on Anatomy, St. George's Medical School.
1834 .. HENRY HOLGATE (1834–1835)—afterwards Surgeon to the Military Hospital, China.
1837 .. W. W. HYDE (1837–)—afterwards Curator of Museum, Charing Cross School (1839–1842).

1838 .. EDWIN CANTON (1838–1839)—afterwards Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgeon to the Hospital (1841–1857).

1840 .. DAVID LIVINGSTONE—The African Explorer.

1841 .. GEORGE BIRKETT, M.D. (1841)—afterwards Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence, Charing Cross Hospital (1831–1861).

1841 .. WILLIAM O. MARKHAM, M.D. (1841–1842)—Physician to St. Mary's Hospital.

1842 .. THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY—afterwards President of the Royal Society.

1845 .. WILLIAM GUYER HUNTER, M.R.C.S. (1849)—afterwards Surgeon-General SIR WILLIAM GUYER HUNTER, M.D., K.C.M.G., M.P., Consulting Physician to Charing Cross Hospital.

1846 JOSEPH FAYRER, afterwards SIR JOSEPH FAYRER, M.D., K.C.S.I., F.R.S.—Consulting Physician to the Hospital.

1855 .. CHARLES FIELD GOLDSBRO—afterwards Curator of Museum (1853–1866).

1857 .. DAVID HERBERT LLEWELLYN (1857–1861)—*Gave his life to save others, 19th June*, 1864.

1860 .. WILLIAM CARTER (M.D., F.R.C.P.)—afterwards Professor of Materia Medica, University of Liverpool.

1873 .. JOHN W. TAYLOR, M.D. (R.M.O. and R.S.O.)—afterwards Professor of Midwifery, Birmingham.

1873 JAMES CANTLIE, M.A., M.B., C.M. (R.S.O.)—afterwards Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgeon to the Hospital (1872–1887), *Founder of the Volunteer R.A.M.C.*

1875 .. P. B. CONOLLY (R.S.O.), *Llewellyn Scholar*—afterwards *Surgeon, Army Medical Staff.* Died, aged 31, whilst engaged in the *Gordon Relief Expedition*, after service—*Battles of Ulundi*, 1879 (*Medal and Clasp*); *Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir*, 1882 (*Medal, Clasp and Khedive's Star*); *Siege and Fall of Plevna* (*Gold Cross of Roumania*).

(A Memorial Tablet to his Memory is in the Hall of the School.)

DAVID LIVINGSTONE AND THOMAS HUXLEY AS STUDENTS OF THE SCHOOL.

I have placed these Memorial tributes to DAVID LLEWELLYN and to P. B. CONOLLY, two of its Students, in the foreground of this portion of the Records of the early history of the School. Greater service can no man render than that of voluntarily laying down his life on behalf of his fellow creatures.

The early records of the Students of Charing Cross School contain, however, two outstanding examples of men who lived and strove conspicuously in the service of mankind and in the attainment of two of its greatest objects—the advancement of civilisation and of knowledge.

Among its first Students was DAVID LIVINGSTONE (1840), the Great African Explorer and Missionary of Civilisation, a man of whom it may be said that no greater, more inspiring, self-sacrificing, lovable agent of civilisation ever existed.

It included also THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY (1842–1846)—the greatest Master of Science of his century—of whom it can be said that no greater, more inspiring, fearless exponent and defender of the value of Science in the service of humanity ever existed.

The connection of HUXLEY with his School of Charing Cross (1842–1846), the influence its teachers had in forming his character and in embuing him with the love of Science, and the profound influence which his subsequent life's-work has exerted on the progress of medicine, form the subjects of a later special section of this History. It is there recorded (*postea*, p. 199) by himself and by his biographers, how at the outset, when he was only seventeen years of age, apprenticed to a dispenser, with the career of an apothecary before him, and without the means to pursue the medical career he aimed at, "*the opportunity to which he looked came* in the shape of the *Free Scholarships offered by the Charing Cross School* to students of good position and general education, whose parents were unable to pay for their medical education."

How he there "*for the first time came under the influence of a really good teacher*—WHARTON JONES"; how he "*worked hard to obtain his approbation*"; how "*he never felt so much respect for anybody as a Teacher before or since*"; how "*he never forgot his debt to Wharton Jones*"; and, lastly, how he impressed his fellow students by his intense energy and enthusiasm for his work, and how the most distinguished of them, in their turn (SIR) JOSEPH FAYRER (M.D., K.C.S.I., F.R.S.) (1846–1850)—who carried off every honour in the School—(SIR) WM. GUYER HUNTER (1845–1849), who remained his life friends, were instrumental in determining his future career after finishing his studies at Charing Cross.

The career and influence of HUXLEY constitute and will always remain the greatest and most complete tribute to and memorial of the great *Educational Purpose* for which the Charing Cross School was originally designed by its Founder, GOLDING. Throughout its original *Statutes* there ran his continuous desire to conjoin *Benevolence* and *Science* —"*to promote the sacred cause of philanthropy, the welfare of the Charity, the comfort of the needy in affliction*"—and, with these, to promote also "*the advancement of science, the prosecution of knowledge, the honour of the healing art, and the good of humanity.*"

DAVID LIVINGSTONE AS A STUDENT OF CHARING CROSS SCHOOL (1840).

The connection of DAVID LIVINGSTONE (1840) with the School was of a shorter character than that of Huxley. He was born in Blantyre on 19th March, 1813, and it is recorded of him that although he could read his Virgil and Horace easily before he was sixteen, his chief delight was in science especially natural science. He took the earlier portion of his medical course in the Andersonian College, Glasgow, his class certificates bearing dates from November 1st, 1836, to April 25th, 1838, for the subjects of *Chemistry*, *Anatomy*, *Practical Anatomy*, *Materia Medica* and *Lectures on Surgery*.

When, subsequently, in 1857, the Faculty of this College publicly presented Dr. Livingstone with its Diploma of Honorary Fellowship, its President, Professor Robert Hunter, who had been his teacher in Anatomy twenty years before, recorded "It was now nearly twenty years since Dr. Livingstone was seen modestly, yet zealously, prosecuting his medical studies in Glasgow."

The list of requirements of the full curriculum at that period (1837) included, however, *Practice of Medicine*, *Theory of Medicine*, *Clinical Medicine*, *Surgery*, *Clinical Surgery*, *Hospital Practice*, *Midwifery* and *Medical Jurisprudence*, and eighteen months' attendance on a Public Hospital.

On 1st September, 1838, Livingstone came to London for his early missionary and this portion of his medical studies during 1839 and 1840, and entered at the Charing Cross School.

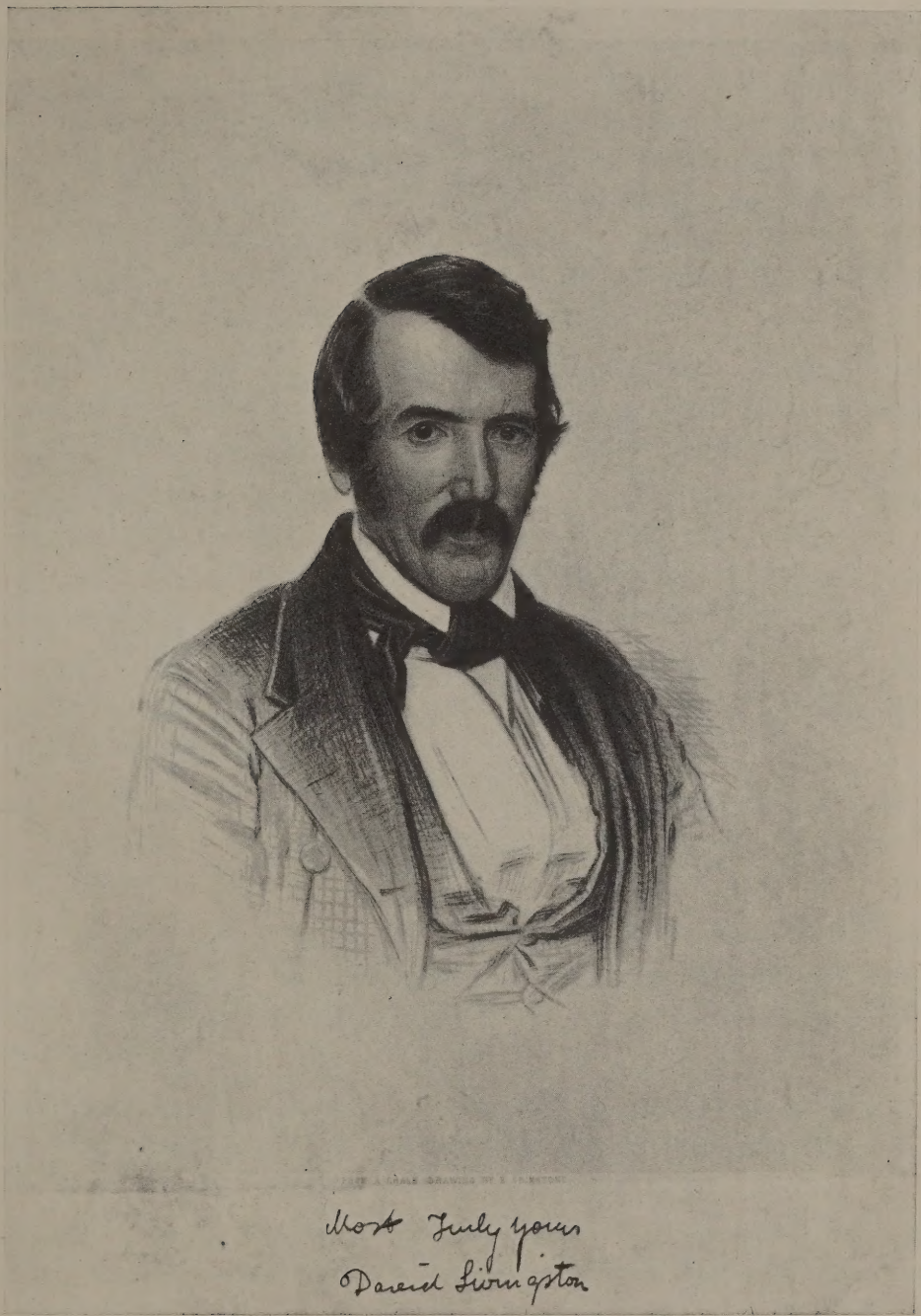
The fees he paid were for full courses of *Medical Practice*, *Midwifery* and *Botany*.

The Officers and Lecturers on these subjects in the School at the time were :—

Medicine	Dr. William Shearman.
	Dr. (Sir) James Risdon Bennett.
Midwifery	Dr. Chowne.
Surgery	Mr. Howship.
	Mr. Hancock.
	Mr. Partridge.
Materia Medica ..	Dr. Steggall.
Medical Jurisprudence	Dr. J. Risdon Bennett.
Botany	Dr. Willshire.

We have no record in Livingstone's case, as we happily have in Huxley's case, of the exact dates and circumstances of his connection with the School or of the influence of any of his teachers upon him. But it is clear, from one circumstance, that one of

Plate XXXVI.—Historical Account of Charing Cross Hospital and Medical School.



them did impress himself upon him, namely, DR. JAMES RISDON BENNETT, who was one of the Lecturers on Medicine.

It appears from the scanty records of Livingstone's early student career, that, after coming to London at the latter part of 1839, or early in 1840, and while he was a student at Charing Cross Hospital, he also took the Medical Practice of the General Dispensary, Aldersgate, London, of which Risdon Bennett was then one of the physicians, his other Colleagues being William Holt Yates, M.D., and Arthur Davis. A certificate which he produced from this Dispensary—bearing date 11th November, 1840, and signed by these officers—states that he had attended the Medical Practice of that Institution from January to June inclusive, 1840.

It appears thus likely that Livingstone, attending Risdon Bennett's Lectures on Medicine and also on Medical Jurisprudence at Charing Cross, had followed Risdon Bennett to the Aldersgate Dispensary to share his medical teaching there.

The other courses he took at Charing Cross—for which he paid the special fees of three guineas and two guineas respectively—were Midwifery, under Dr. Chowne, and Botany, under Dr. Willshire—then a Lecturer on Botany (1840–1848), and afterwards Assistant Physician and Physician to the Hospital (1856–1866).

The other Hospital practice he saw during his course at Charing Cross included the surgical practice and teaching of Howship, Hancock and Richard Partridge, all of them excellent anatomists and surgeons.

Having completed his course of Final Studies, Livingstone was ready by the end of 1840 to enter for his Faculty examination in Glasgow, due to be held on the 16th November, 1840.

Preparatory to leaving London for this purpose, he obtained the necessary certificates, and in the case of Charing Cross School paid his fees, payment having apparently been deferred, as is still sometimes the case from unavoidable causes, till the end of the course.

The official record of the School at this period (1840) of students joining the School was not the date of entry, but the Treasurer's Ledger recording the date and amount of fees paid by each student for the courses he had taken.

In Livingstone's case, the date of payment was 11th November, 1840, and in his case this date probably represents the completion of his student's course—not the commencement of it.

For the certificate still extant from the Officers of the Aldersgate Dispensary—testifying that he had attended the practice there from January to June inclusive of that year—bears the same date, 11th November, 1840.

Supplied with his certificates, Livingstone left London and "appeared at a General Meeting of Examinators at the Faculty Hall, Glasgow, for his Final Examination, and his essay having been approved of, and he having taken the Oath, he was Licensed accordingly."—(*Faculty Hall, Glasgow, 16th November*, 1840.)

Such is the record, from the scanty material available, of Livingstone's connection with the Charing Cross School. He derived his early practical training from it, which afterwards throughout his exploring career he turned to such good purpose. It is probable, also, that his early contact with men of the force of character of Howship, Hancock, Richard Partridge, of Golding, Shearman and Risdon Bennett—especially, in his case, the latter—served to arouse or develop in him some at least of those remarkable qualities of character, love of humanity, and love of science and of the natural world which he, both early and afterwards, displayed in so unique a degree.

His biography, indeed, records, that he came specially under the influence of Risdon Bennett, and made the acquaintance of Professor Owen.

> "*It was with unfeigned delight*," he wrote, "*I became a member of a profession, which with unwearied energy pursues from age to age its endeavours to lessen human woe.*"

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The financial arrangements of the School were from the first of a simple and well-defined character—which they have retained practically uninterrupted up to the present time (1914).

The School, unlike all other Schools, was an integral part of the Hospital system, under the supreme control of the Council, representing the Governors of the Hospital.

The arrangements as regards fees put in force from the outset (1834) were the following :—

One-tenth to be allotted for Maintenance.

One-tenth for Administration.

Two-tenths for the Hospital.

Six-tenths for the Lecturers.

The working of this arrangement was such, that in his valedictory address to the Council on his retirement in 1862, Dr. Golding, the Director, was able to give the Report —assuredly unique in the history of any School—that "organised and conducted under

well matured regulations, *the School had always been carried on at its own cost*; unlike the majority of similar undertakings, it *had occasioned no expense* to the Hospital, but had, on the contrary, contributed in a moderate degree to the Institution to which it owed its source."

The amount so contributed 1834–1862 was, I find, no less than approximately £5,000, or an average of about £170 per annum—no small annual subscription to a charitable institution.

It does not fall within the scope of this work to deal with the financial history of the School. But the following reference may here be permitted, in relation to the above—one of the distinctive regulations laid down in the original statutes. Starting in 1834, with a contribution of £26 12*s*. 6*d*. for the first three months after the opening, the School payments to the Hospital were continued up to the year 1905, when in accordance with the decision of the King's Hospital Fund all financial relations between Hospitals and Medical Schools were discontinued. In the case of Charing Cross School, the payments rose steadily till, in the period of its maximum prosperity, 1891–1893, they reached their maximum of over £1,000 a year.

I have the whole figures before me for the past eighty years. They show that the financial relations of Charing Cross School to its Hospital have throughout been of a singularly clear character, highly creditable to the management of both institutions, and to the forethought of their great Founder, who originally established them.

A balance struck shows that the total payments of the School to the Hospital have exceeded the payments of the Hospital on behalf of the School by several thousands; and that, including in addition all capital expenditure, the total difference is only two or three thousand pounds, spread over a period of eighty years.

EARLY DIFFICULTIES OF THE SCHOOL.

Although quite clear and simple as between the Hospital and its School, financial exigencies were nevertheless matters of the first importance both to the Hospital and School at this early period in their history (1834–1840). The Hospital had just been built at a cost of £20,000, and formally opened in 1834, with about 136 Beds. For some years later it had to be progressively equipped and to meet its increasing current expenditure.

The years 1834 to 1838 may therefore be said to have been, without exception, the most trying in the history of the Hospital and School; and it is little wonder that the health of their Founder, Dr. Golding, began to suffer under his "great fatigues"

(*v. antea*, p. 77), and finally broke down in 1841 with a stroke of paralysis, which afterwards left him partially paralysed on one side of his body.

His anxieties about the Hospital at this period (1836) were immensely added to and complicated by difficulties connected with the School—interesting in themselves, at the time, but now more so from a historical point of view. To these reference must now be made, as any history of Charing Cross School would be incomplete without them. Curiously enough, these perplexities were occasioned by kindly proposals to make Charing Cross Hospital the Clinical Hospital of the newly-founded King's College (1832); by inherent difficulties, in no way connected with terms, that rendered it impossible for the Governors and Officers of Charing Cross Hospital to meet the wishes of the King's College Authorities; and lastly, by the disturbing influences produced on the progress of the young School while the negotiations continued (1835–1837).

The historical interest of these negotiations is, that they constitute the first attempt to solve the problem before the University and Schools of London eighty years later, namely, that of *Clinical Concentration of University Studies*, of combining full University control of clinical teaching with Hospital control over and responsibility for the care of the sick.

The circumstances under which the negotiations arose were the following.

Its great Plan of Education, framed on University lines and with University objects, had been laid down as early as 1822, before the question of a University of London had been raised. It had to wait patiently for ten years (1834) before its Founder succeeded, by sheer individual endeavour, in acquiring the site he wished in the most central spot in London, and erecting and opening a suitable Hospital.

During this interval, the University of London (University College) had been formed and incorporated as an Educational Corporation in 1826, under conjoint political and Non-conformist influences, and had formed a Medical Faculty in 1828.

This had been immediately followed by the creation of a rival Educational Corporation of King's College in 1829, including a Theological Faculty, and by the creation and opening of a Medical Faculty in 1832, but without any Hospital, just at the time when Charing Cross Hospital was in course of erection.

While University College was without any Hospital (1828–1834), its Students as already seen (*antea*, p. 16) had sought their practical instruction in the Middlesex Hospital—which, although founded in 1745, was then without any Medical School.

When University College built its own Hospital, and withdrew its Students from the Middlesex Hospital, the question of the latter forming a Medical School of its own arose for the first time (*i.e.*, in 1835); and its School was created in that year by

subscription. *The creation of University College Hospital was thus the immediate cause of the formation of the new Medical School, viz., that of the Middlesex Hospital.*

On the other hand, the story of the early relations between Charing Cross Hospital and King's College, now to be told for the first time, discloses the interesting fact that it *was the existence of the Charing Cross Medical School,* as an integral part of its Hospital, in 1822, that *was indirectly the cause of the formation of a New Hospital, viz., that of King's College Hospital.*

In other words, while the *primarily educational objects of University College* led directly and indirectly to the formation of another New Educational Establishment—namely, the Medical School of Middlesex Hospital.

The *primarily charitable purposes of Charing Cross Hospital,* with which was combined *from the outset its School with educational objects* as an essential adjunct second only to its charitable purpose, led directly and indirectly to the formation of another large Charitable Institution, *King's College Hospital.*

How this came about is told in the following Chapter.

The existence of a great educational purpose in the Plan of Foundation of Charing Cross Hospital in 1821 prevented the incorporation of its Hospital with King's College in 1834, and led to the formation of a large new Charity (King's College Hospital) in 1839.

On the other hand, the great educational purpose of University College in 1828 led to the formation of a new Charitable Institution—University College Hospital, in 1834—and, indirectly thereby to the formation of another educational institution, the Medical School of Middlesex Hospital.

The desire to promote Medical Education was thus directly and indirectly responsible for the original foundation of no fewer than three large Hospitals in London—Charing Cross in 1818–1821 ; University College Hospital, in 1834 ; and King's College Hospital in 1839–1841.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE FIRST ATTEMPT AT CLINICAL CONCENTRATION IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Early Negotiations for Clinical Concentration between King's College and Charing Cross Hospital, 1832—1837.

In 1834 Charing Cross had a Hospital in the most central situation in London, with a young School just forming in connection therewith; King's College had just been founded (1831), had formed a Medical Faculty (1832), but was without a Hospital for the practical instruction of its students.

It was under these circumstances that proposals for co-operation between the two institutions were put forward by the Authorities of King's College—first, in 1832, while Charing Cross Hospital was in course of construction; renewed in 1835 after it was opened, and again renewed in 1836 and 1837, after its Medical School had been formally started in 1834 with an entry of twenty-two students.

The negotiations proved abortive, not from any want of good-will on both sides, but from considerations of a practical nature which, characteristically enough, presented themselves with overwhelming force to the mind of Dr. Golding, and were shared by his fellow Managers of the Charing Cross School.

The story of these negotiations is fully recorded in the early Minutes of the Charing Cross School, and forms one of its most interesting Chapters. A brief account of them may here be given, as they reveal in a striking manner the wide outlook which Dr. Golding, as a Hospital Founder, took, not only of the interests of Charing Cross Hospital, but also of the wider interests of the public in the establishment of similar Charitable Institutions. Had he taken the course influentially pressed upon him, having apparently many immediate advantages, Charing Cross Hospital and King's College would have found themselves betrothed by fond parents, and committed prematurely to a union that would most assuredly have arrested their due development, and been a source of difficulty to both. And lastly—*qua* the public—it would have prevented the formation of another great Charitable Institution—King's College Hospital—which has rendered such humane services to the suffering poor of London during the past seventy years.

FIRST PROPOSALS, NOVEMBER, 1832.

The negotiations commenced with a letter from the Bishop of London in November, 1832, to Lord Henley—a Trustee and Great Benefactor of Charing Cross Hospital and a Member of King's College Council—containing a statement of the advantages which would result to the new Charing Cross Hospital from a connection with King's College, then just founded (1831), and the mutual benefit which would be derived by the latter.

The chief of the advantages were stated to be—Firstly, the proximity of the Hospital to the College, which would serve to attract all the Medical Students of King's College to the Hospital; Secondly, the large annual fund, calculated at about £1,300, which would be derived for the support of the Hospital from the fees paid by King's College pupils; and Thirdly, the necessity of a Hospital to King's College to make its School complete, and the exertions which it would therefore make to support any Hospital with which it might become immediately connected.

On the other side, failing any union, King's College would be compelled to raise a Hospital of its own, which would necessarily diminish the number of Students attending the Charing Cross School.

Reply.

Upon receiving these proposals, Dr. Golding lost no time in convening his colleagues and requesting their opinion thereon. Their opinion, fully coinciding in every respect, was embodied in a reply sent by Dr. Golding to Lord Henley without delay.

This letter acknowledged the kind communication, the subject of which had been before mentioned to him through various channels, and stated that it had also been his opinion that *the proximity of the two Institutions would render them mutually serviceable* provided the kind feeling of good neighbours were cultivated, and both sedulously fulfilled their important duties in their respective walks of public utility.

Not having any details of the mode by which it was proposed to effect a more intimate connection, he could not speak as to its practicability, and he would therefore confine himself to its expediency on the basis of the proposals submitted.

The grand and primary object for which all Hospitals were intended was the welfare of the sick and lame poor; and he must do his colleagues the justice to say,

that any desire to risk this great object, by a hasty and *forced advancement* of the educational objects of the Charity *beyond the means and resources of an infant Institution*, was far from their thoughts; and they, therefore, in the conversations he had had with them, had considered that at present any ostensible connection between the two Institutions *would not only be premature*, but also calculated to injure both of them.

The rise to maturity of a well-arranged Hospital was unavoidably slow, and this perhaps was really conducive to its welfare, as its friends were enabled to make such progressive improvements during its advancement as might better insure its perfection and permanence. He indulged the belief that, when the Charing Cross Hospital commenced the exercise of its full operations, it would be found to have made a proper use of its opportunities as a valuable and substantial addition to our most useful Charities.

But as the one at whose instance the Hospital was commenced, and who had watched over its progress for so many years with no ordinary solicitude, and who had seen it reach a state of prosperity far exceeding anticipation, he was bound to confess that he did not think it yet sufficiently advanced to hazard a union with any other establishment, which, whatever might be *its propriety* and *perhaps future advisability* would at that time be likely to excite animadversion with the public, by whom such coalitions were regarded with distrust, as being rather concluded for individual benefit than the advantage of the community.

The Charing Cross Hospital and the King's College must ever depend upon public opinion for their prosperity; and he thought that there would be *no small risk to both establishments* in that respect by such a procedure. He thought, therefore, that it would be a dangerous experiment, even if convinced of its propriety, and at present a premature and improper one.

He was inclined to believe that the advocates for the measure at King's College would upon reflection take the same view of it; but if they decided otherwise and determined to raise a Hospital, he was sure he spoke the sentiments of his colleagues with his own when he said, that any loss of pupils which the promotion of such a Hospital might inflict on Charing Cross School would be amply compensated by the satisfaction derived from the knowledge that another benevolent asylum would be thus afforded to the friendless and destitute of this overgrown Metropolis, which unhappily stands in need of many more such institutions.

SECOND PROPOSALS, 1835.

Such was the position taken up at this early period by the Charing Cross Hospital in regard to this matter; it was not departed from in the later negotiations that followed. Pending the completion and opening of the Hospital (in 1834) no further negotiations took place.

But in May, 1835, the subject was again brought up for consideration, and brought before Dr. Golding by Lord Henley. At this interview, Lord Henley most kindly bestowed considerable attention on the subject of the proposed connection of the two institutions, and to Dr. Golding's explanations of the sentiments of himself and his colleagues, and of their disinclination to the connection. Dr. Golding expressed his conviction that the benefits which the proposers of the measure asserted would accrue to the Hospital were much over-rated; he thought the future welfare of the Hospital and the permanence *of its primary and important object—the relief of the sick poor*—would be more effectually promoted by its continuing unconnected with any other institution.

The proposals submitted a few weeks later were that two Officers of Charing Cross Hospital—a Physician and a Surgeon—should be appointed Clinical Professors jointly of the Hospital and the College. Also that two new Professors of the College should in a similar manner be appointed Clinical Professors at the Hospital and the College, and that these four should jointly give clinical lectures to the students—two in Medicine and two in Surgery at the Hospital; the fees paid by these students for attendance on these lectures, viz., 25 guineas each, being allotted—20 guineas to the general support of the Hospital and 5 given to the Professors.

No interference would be sought or desired by the Authorities of King's College, unless at the express desire of the Managing Committee of the Hospital. The other Medical Officers of the Hospital would remain exactly as they were and would be benefited by the growing prosperity of the Hospital. The friends of King's College would under this arrangement become subscribers to the Hospital; probably £300 per annum might be guaranteed from this source, and £500 might be expected.

Reply.

The Officers of Charing Cross School were summoned to take into consideration the foregoing proposals. They considered that the eventual success and prosperity of

the Hospital being no longer doubtful, time alone was wanted to accomplish all the objects contemplated by the Hospital and its School, and that they should regret any union which might *perchance endanger the future welfare of the Hospital* and the happy association and cordial feeling of its Officers towards each other now subsisting.

A reply was therefore agreed upon, written out fair, and signed by all the Officers confirming the opinion expressed in their first letter in December, 1832, with which they fully and unanimously concurred; and in the propriety of which they had additional reasons for acquiescing, upon considering the tendency of the late Parliamentary Enquiry into the State of the Medical Profession, and the great legislative changes in the plans and places of professional instruction which appeared to be on the eve of accomplishment.

Both institutions having been established without reference to each other, and both being regarded and supported by the public as thriving and useful establishments in their own respective objects and intentions—collateral but not identical—they saw no possible advantages to the Charity from the proposed connection which were not already insured to it, nor did they consider that any concession of fees or income derivable from that source would be likely to exceed that which would accrue to its funds from their own exertions for the welfare of the Institution.

A very large establishment had never been contemplated by the supporters of the Hospital nor deemed desirable by the public, in a district bounded by the great Metropolitan Hospitals. And as all the difficulties insuperably attendant upon the formation of such a work as a complete and efficient establishment had then been surmounted, the undersigned Officers did not anticipate any deficiency in its means of support, which the liberality of the public, the deduction from their own receipts as professional teachers, and a steady attention to economy in the expenditure of its resources would not amply supply.

But should so unlooked for an event occur, they were prepared to make any additional sacrifice of emolument on their own parts from the fees derivable from the applicants for their own tuition, to ensure the prosperity of an institution to which they were so sincerely attached, and to the perfect fulfilment of whose objects—as an asylum for their sick and suffering fellow creatures and as a place of professional instruction—they felt themselves bound to contribute to the best of their power.

Desirous of confining their exertions solely and sedulously to the duties which they had undertaken as Officers and Teachers of the Hospital—the conscien-

tious fulfilment of which required all their time and attention—they trusted that the reasons now recited, and those before given, would be deemed sufficient for their being unable to acquiesce in the proposal submitted to them.

The prospect of a union of the two establishments, thus definitely revived, continued to interest individual supporters of both institutions, and formed the subject of informal and unauthorised interviews and conversations.

Amongst its warmest supporters on the Staff of King's College was Professor Richard Partridge, Professor of Anatomy, who called on Dr. Golding and to whom Dr. Golding explained—what necessarily was unknown to the public—the original Plan of the Charing Cross Hospital and its Medical School, and the rules and regulations arranged for it long before the King's College and the London University were established, embodying when duly developed, all the substantial means of perfecting medical education.

It also began to receive support from two of the Officers of the Charing Cross School—who raised the question of the utility of joining Charing Cross Hospital to King's College as a Clinical School, and discontinuing all their courses of instruction except their clinical lectures; on the view that they could not possibly succeed in establishing a School of Medicine; that the Council of King's College were about to erect a Hospital, and that the public would much dislike to see, and therefore would not support, two Hospitals so near; and that consequently Charing Cross Hospital would be less likely to succeed in gaining support under such circumstances.

This despondent and despairing view was not shared by the other Managers of the School. They expressed their entire dissent from it, their regret that it should have been taken, and their opinion that such a desponding view was calculated to injure the School and verify its own predictions.

They intimated their determination to *persist in their duties at the School; to carry into effect the views and wishes of the Governors;* to carry out the arrangements calculated to advance the welfare of the Hospital and the reputation of the School, and to *promote by diligence and every zealous means in their power* the welfare of the School to which they felt sincerely attached and which had fully realised their expectations, so far as it had at present proceeded.

The discussions appear to have become known to the public in some way, for there appeared soon after, in some of the numbers of *The Lancet*, hints of the proposed connection between the Hospital and King's College. (*The Lancet*, 2nd January and 16th January, 1836.)

The School Managers, under these circumstances, considering that the Governors had entrusted to its Officers the important duty of regulating the affairs of the School for the due and honourable fulfilment of its objects, passed a *Resolution* (20th May, 1836) that it would be beneficial to have the personal co-operation of some of the Governors themselves—three or four Governors nominated annually to be present at the Meetings of the Officers upon the affairs of the School, to examine all the measures discussed thereat, and *to see to the steady and faithful adherence to the objects and intentions contemplated in the establishment of the School.*

They also *Resolved*: *That* the Meeting disclaiming any undue power in their combined capacity as Officers of the Hospital and Managers of the School in matters not strictly relating thereto, disown also the right to assume any such power in their individual capacity, and consider that by entering into discussions or treaty in that capacity with other individuals or with the Authorities of other Institutions they should be guilty of disingenuousness towards the individuals or authorities so treated with, for they would thereby imply the possession of a power or influence which they could not individually possess.

THIRD PROPOSALS, 1836.

The matter was again raised at the end of August, 1836, in connection with the vacant Surgeonship created at this period by decision of a special Court of Governors, and the application of Professor Partridge of King's College for the appointment.

Professor Partridge was duly appointed in December, 1836, and rendered very effective and loyal service to the Hospital for a period of years till he was appointed Professor of Surgery in the new King's College Hospital, 1841. In his letter of application he adverted to the advantages of a connection if it could be carried out; and the Officers of the Hospital took special note of this at their Meeting on 24th August, 1836.

Reply.

We, the undersigned, having duly considered the foregoing communication from Mr. Partridge, deem it proper to state, that we entertain the same sentiments as have been heretofore expressed by the Officers with regard to a union or close connection between the Hospital and King's College—considering that it might be injurious to the ultimate interests of the Charity, by rendering it subservient to intentions not contemplated by its founders, and perhaps subversive of those benevolent objects which ought ever to be held primary to all others—and considering also that a public Hospital should be kept perfectly distinct in itself, and be preserved from all risk of dependence upon the success or decline of any other establishment.

We acknowledge, and are ready to repeat the opinion expressed by the Officers of the Hospital in December, 1832 :—

> "The proximity of the two Institutions will render them mutually serviceable provided the kind feeling of good neighbours be cultivated, and both sedulously fulfil their important duties in their respective walks of public utility."

How measures can be devised, as alleged, to secure the perfect independence of both the Hospital and the College, and the independence of the Hospital permanently ensured are not obvious to us.

Upon these apparently insurmountable difficulties our objections have chiefly rested, and continue to rest.

Signed—

Wm. Shearman. B. Golding.
H. D. Chowne. John Howship.

William Shearman,
Chairman.

29th August, 1836.

FOURTH PROPOSALS, 1837.

The matter remained in abeyance till 9th June, 1837, when it was again revived by the following proposals, which are of particular interest, in relation to the problem of University Control of Clinical Education in 1914 :—

> Conceiving that the objects and interests of the Charing Cross Hospital and of King's College might be greatly promoted by some arrangement between them, a plan was submitted for consideration which appeared to be calculated to benefit both Institutions, and at the same time leave each independent of the other. The plan itself was not an untried one ; it was in fact almost the same as that which had so long subsisted between the University of Edinburgh and the Royal Infirmary of that city, and which had been one of the chief causes of the high character and prosperity of them both.

The proposal stated in broad outline was as follows :—

> *First.*—That two wards in the Charing Cross Hospital, each capable of containing twenty beds, should be appropriated to the purposes of Clinical Instruction by the Professors of King's College.

Secondly.—That the fitting up of these wards and the support of the patients received into them should be contributed by the friends of King's College, and that the disposition of the fund raised for this purpose should be placed under the direction of the present Authorities of the Hospital.

Thirdly.—That the patients received into these wards should be placed under the care of the Medical Professors of King's College who should be appointed by the College.

Fourthly.—That the Clinical Professors shall not be considered permanent Officers of the Hospital, nor have any authority in the ordinary management of the Hospital.

Fifthly.—That no King's College student should be permitted to attend these Clinical Wards unless he enter to the Hospital generally.

The advantages of the foregoing plan to the Charing Cross Hospital generally seemed to be: that the funds of the Hospital would be directly increased, and its means of usefulness as a Charity enlarged, by a considerable accession of new contributors; and, secondly, that a further source of income would accrue to the Hospital from the King's College students, who following their Professors would resort to the Hospital for their education in practical Medicine and Surgery, a portion of whose fees would be set apart (*according to its present regulations*) towards the maintenance of the Institution.

Reply.

The plan proposed was that of appropriating two wards of forty Beds in this Hospital for Clinical instruction, and placing the patients received into these wards under the care of two of the medical Professors who should be appointed by the College, *without being officers of the Hospital.*

This raised a new principle, which the School Managers felt they could not deal with.

"We beg to assure you that it would give us *great pleasure to see the two Institutions mutually serviceable to each other, in their respective spheres of public utility;* but we feel, that we should not be justified in entering upon the consideration of a proposition founded upon so important a measure as that of assigning to the Professors of the College appointments involving the care and medical treatment of the Hospital, the election to which rests with the Governors."

CONCLUSION.

Such is the interesting story of this, the first attempt at *Clinical Concentration* in the University of London Schools, the chief medical problem before the Royal Commission on University Education eighty years later, and the one now before the University and the Schools of London.

The first thought that occurs to one on perusing it is, that a great opportunity was missed by the Charing Cross Hospital in not seeing its way to meet the wishes of King's College.

But on consideration one realises more and more that by the attitude he took up from the first in this matter, Dr. Golding, the Founder of Charing Cross Hospital, rendered a service to King's College and to the public of London of no less importance than his original one in founding Charing Cross Hospital.

The line he was pressed to take was the line of least resistance, offering apparently the easiest course and the least responsibility. It offered helpful association with a young University Institution, which would have at once identified Charing Cross School with University Education, and relieved it of some of the difficulties of the great task it had by its Statutes undertaken.

But, on the other hand, these Statutes were, as he afterwards described, a *work of deliberate forethought*; they fitted the School into the Hospital as parts of one great whole. To tear away any part of them and to introduce another element, independent in its objects and its outlook, into the scheme of Charity and Education he had devised would have altered the whole character of his well-thought-out Plan of Education, and threatened what he attached far more importance to—the smooth working and success of his great charitable purpose.

The final impression left on my mind by the perusal of this Chapter in the history of Charing Cross Hospital, is that it shows Dr. Golding's sound judgment and far-sightedness at their very highest level—not only in relation to the interests of Charing Cross Hospital, but also, and even more, in relation to those of King's College.

Had he accepted the proposals made to him, the identity of Charing Cross School would have been lost before it had even had a chance of becoming established; and King's College would have found itself beset with difficulties that would have grievously hampered its great independent progress. And, lastly, the poor of London would have been deprived of another great charitable institution—King's College Hospital.

The forty beds in charge of two Professors, which King's College sought at that period, would never have sufficed for its great subsequent needs.

Two years after the conclusion of the negotiations it founded its own Hospital in Clare Market with 120 beds, at once available for teaching purposes; and it has since subsequently carried on its great work with double and treble that number of beds.

The negotiations and their sequel never interfered for a moment with the close mutually helpful relations between the two Institutions. While they were in progress Charing Cross Hospital elected (1836) Professor Richard Partridge—Professor of Anatomy in King's College—to be one of the Surgeons of their Hospital, thereby giving him the experience that enabled him to become Professor of Surgery in his own King's College Hospital when it was opened in 1841. On the other side, the Charing Cross School for a period, 1836–37, sent its students to King's College for their early studies in Chemistry, Anatomy and Physiology, pending the completion of its own arrangements for this class of studies.

Lastly, it may be mentioned as a sequel to these interesting and close relations between King's College and Charing Cross School throughout their history—that the Deans of their two Hospital Schools appeared together to give evidence before the Royal Commission on University Education in 1911. They there supported in its fullest extent the *Principle of Concentration* of *Earlier Scientific Studies*, which both their Schools had carried out, but also the wider and more difficult *Principle of Clinical Concentration* their Institutions had endeavoured to carry out four score years before, to which they still tried to give effect by allowing their studentsaccess under due regulations to the clinical teaching of each of their respective Hospitals.

A year later, in 1912, the two Institutions followed this by another important development in the interests of University Medical Education. This was the transference of the University of London King's College Departments of Public Health and Bacteriology to the Laboratories of the Charing Cross School, vacated by the transference by the Charing Cross School of their earlier Scientific Studies to the Laboratories of King's College.

Such is the happy historical sequel to this interesting Chapter in the history of the School. While the negotiations lasted—1836–1837—they nearly ruined the School, as may be judged by the following figures: In the fifteen months dating from 1st October, 1834, when the School was formally opened to the end of 1835, the number of entries and students in the School were *forty-three*—and Income was £371. In 1836–1837 the total entries were only *seventeen* and the Income was only £160. After the matter was finally settled in 1837 the School recovered with a bound. In 1838 the numbers were *thirty-five*, Income of £572; in 1839, they rose to *fifty-one*, with Income of £785; and in 1840, to *eighty-one* with an Income of £1,342.

CHAPTER XIX

PROGRESS OF THE SCHOOL (*continued*)

Period II (1863–1880).

Constitution of "The School Committee."

In 1868, at a Special Meeting held on the 9th November, the following Rules were drawn up, constituting "The School Committee" :—

1. The School, with its Offices, Library, Museum, Theatre, Dissecting Rooms, &c., is to be under the direction of a Committee of Management to be called the "*School Committee,*" which Committee is to direct and manage the School by such Bye-Laws, Rules, Regulations and arrangements as it may deem proper, subject to the superior control of the Council.
2. The School Committee shall consist of :—
   (1) Medical Officers of the Hospital who are, or have been, Lecturers in the Medical School.
   (2) Teachers in the Medical School who, not being officers in the Hospital, have lectured on subjects comprised in the regular curriculum of the Medical School for two years consecutively.
3. A President of the School Committee shall be annually appointed at the ordinary meeting of the Committee in December, to preside at all meetings of the Committee for the succeeding year, beginning on the 1st January following; and each Lecturer shall in rotation fill the office of Chairman, according to seniority dating from the time of his original appointment to a Chair in the School.
4. Every Lecturer upon his appointment is to sign an undertaking to abide by the Rules, Laws and Regulations and such Bye-Laws as may be at the time existing, or may from time to time be adopted, for the management and welfare of the School.

5. All Laws and Regulations proposed by the School Committee for the consideration and sanction of the Council are to be in writing, and have the approbation of at least three-fourths of the Committee annexed thereto, and all applications to the Council for the alteration or repeal of established Bye-Laws and Rules are to have the written sanction of a similar three-fourths of the Committee, and the "reason for desiring the same annexed thereto."

The first meeting of the enlarged "School Committee" was held on Saturday, 20th February, 1869. Present—Mr. Hird, in the Chair, Dr. Salter, Mr. Heaton, Mr. Barwell, Dr. Silver, Dr. Pollock.

Mr. Hancock was unanimously appointed Chairman for the ensuing year.

NEW OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

This change in the School Committee was a good one. It was rapidly followed by a number of developments in the School during the next ten years, eventuating finally in the building and opening of new Medical School in October, 1881.

A large number of new appointments were made to the junior staff of the Hospital, and of new Teachers and Demonstrators in the School.

The Deans of the School at this period were Dr. Hyde Salter, F.R.S., 1867–1868, Dr. Julius Pollock, 1868–1874, and Mr. Francis Hird, 1874–1883.

The new officers appointed on the staff of the Hospital and the School included —*Medical*: Dr. Julius Pollock (1866), Dr. Alexander Silver (1867), Dr. T. Henry Green (1868), Dr. (Sir) Douglas Powell (1871), Dr. J. Watt Black (1869), Dr. Vivian Poore (1871), Dr. J. Mitchell Bruce (1871), Dr. (Sir) Thomas Barlow (1876), Dr. Sangster (1876), and Dr. David B. Lees (1877). *Surgical*: Mr. Barwell (1871), Mr. Edward Bellamy (1871), Mr. James Cantlie (1872), Mr. Astley Bloxam (1872), Mr. (Sir) Rickman J. Godlee (1876); and Mr. Heaton (1862—*Chemistry*).

The Lecturers on the School Staff included :—

Medicine	DR. HYDE SALTER, F.R.S. (1866–1871).
	DR. F. W. HEADLAND (1871–1874).
	DR. T. JULIUS POLLOCK (1874–1890).
Surgery	MR. EDWIN CANTON (1866–1878).
	MR. RICHARD BARWELL (1878–1888).
Midwifery	DR. J. WATT BLACK (1869–1898).
Skin Diseases	DR. TILBURY FOX (1868–1870).
	DR. SANGSTER (1876–1894).

Operative Surgery ..	MR. BARWELL (1866–1873).
	MR. EDWARD BELLAMY (1873–1878).
Surgical Pathology ..	MR. JAMES CANTLIE (1878).
	MR. EDWARD AMPHLETT (1878–1881).
Pathology	DR. T. HENRY GREEN (1868–1887).
Materia Medica ..	DR. (SIR) R. DOUGLAS POWELL (1871–1877).
	DR. J. MITCHELL BRUCE (1877–1890).
Forensic Medicine and Public Health.	DR. VIVIAN POORE (1871–1876).
Physiology	DR. ALEXANDER SILVER (1869–1882).
	DR. J. MITCHELL BRUCE (1871–1877).
Anatomy	MR. BARWELL (1866–1874).
	MR. BELLAMY (1870–1888).
	MR. JAMES CANTLIE (1872–1887).
	MR. (SIR) RICKMAN J. GODLEE (1876–1878).
Chemistry	MR. HEATON (1862–1893).

The most important developments of this period—one of the most formative in the history of the School—were those connected with, and initiated by, DR. GREEN in *Pathology* (1868–1887), DR. SILVER and DR. J. MITCHELL BRUCE in *Physiology* (1871–1877), and by the latter subsequently in *Materia Medica* (1877–1890), and MR. BELLAMY (1870–1888) and MR. JAMES CANTLIE (1872–1887) in *Practical Anatomy.*

The permanent traditions of the School specially associate with this period the names and services of Dr. Henry Green, Dr. Mitchell Bruce and Mr. James Cantlie—all of them happily still associated with the School to which they rendered such signal services.

Three of the first and most widely-used Text-Books in Medicine during the past thirty years take their origin from this period, viz., *Green's "Pathology," Mitchell Bruce's "Materia Medica and Therapeutics,"* and *Vivian Poore's "Forensic Medicine."*

It is of interest to note, that of the members of the School Staff up to this period no fewer than five attained in their after careers the high distinction of becoming *Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons*, viz., Mr. Henry Hancock, Senior Surgeon to the Hospital, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, 1872; Sir James Risdon Bennett (1876–1881),* Sir R. Douglas Powell, Bart. (1905–1910), and Sir Thomas Barlow, Bart. (1910–1914), Presidents of the Royal College of

* Sir James Risdon Bennett, M.D.(Edin.), was the first President of the Royal College of Physicians who was not a Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge University.

Physicians; and Sir Rickman J. Godlee, Bart., the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, the last two mentioned being the Presidents of their respective Royal Colleges at the present time (1914).

This record is noteworthy, since it denotes one—and by no means the least—of the services the Charing Cross School has been able to render to medical science in London, to wit, that of a School where many eminent men have obtained their first practical training and experience in teaching, and have thereby acquired reputations that carried them on to well-deserved promotion to larger and wider spheres of usefulness.

The Charing Cross School takes legitimate pride in the careers of success of those who, by their loyal services to it, have paved the way to further success in other institutions giving a larger scope for their work, although in no case with any more grateful appreciation and memory of their services than is accorded to them by their first Teaching School.

The income of the School, which during Dr. Golding's directorship from 1840 to 1863 had remained fairly uniform, fell off a little in the following years, 1866–1870. But under the new management it soon began to rise; the entries of students rose from 15 in 1870 to 36 in 1871, to 45 in 1875, and to 67 in 1876.

At this period, 1877, corresponding developments took place simultaneously in the Hospital, a large portion of it being rebuilt and enlarged, and its accommodation increased up to the number of 236 beds, and the new wards were formally opened by H.R.H. THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES—afterwards KING EDWARD VII and QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

It is interesting here to note that this close relationship between the prosperity of the Hospital and School has shown itself at every period of their history—fresh spirit and progress in the one being always attended by corresponding developments in the other.

The relationship has not been a financial one. The influence of the School in stimulating the Hospital has been in no degree less marked than that of the Hospital on the School—it has indeed often preceded the Hospital change. The same relation has been strikingly shown in their recent history, 1911–1914.

PERIOD III (1881–1900).

OPENING OF NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS, 1ST OCTOBER, 1881.

The original arrangements as to the School premises continued in force till 1881, when the new School which now exists was opened.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL AND SCHOOL,
1881.

At the meeting of the School Committee on 1st March, 1878, it was recorded that the subject of new buildings had been brought before the Hospital Authorities, and that the Council agreed to pay ground rent and build School premises, on the condition that the School should pay to the Hospital a certain *fixed sum* a year for rent, rates, taxes and repairs. Early in 1879 the plans for the new buildings were adopted.

In May, 1878, the Dean submitted a Report on the proposed buildings and financial arrangements connected therewith. After much deliberation the Committee suggested to the Council, that instead of a fixed sum the original scheme of distribution of the School Fees—which had been in force since 1834, when the School was opened—should, so far as the Hospital was concerned, be adhered to, viz., one-fifth for Hospital, one-fifth for Maintenance and Administration, and three-fifths for the School Teachers; that one-fifth of the gross income of the School be paid over to the Hospital, the first payment to commence from the Session 1880;* that the Hospital should erect and maintain in order the necessary School buildings and pay all rates and taxes.

That the Council might know how readily a sacrifice of income has been made for the benefit of the School, the Committee mentioned that for the past fifteen years the Lecturers had not accepted the proportion of fees—three-fifths—to which by the rules of the Hospital they were entitled.

The Committee in conclusion begged earnestly to impress on the Council the fact, that the Post Mortem Room being in such close proximity to the wards constituted a real source of danger to the patients, and that its removal from within the Hospital, with as little delay as possible, was a paramount duty devolving on the Governors.

In reply to this the Council stated that in case there should be any deficiency in the sum necessary to complete the School buildings in a thoroughly efficient manner, it was proposed by the Governors to raise a Guarantee Fund of £2,000, or such less sum as might be required, the interest of which at 4 per cent. should be paid out of the School Funds. At their meeting on 12th July, 1880, the School Committee accepted this proposal.

In October, 1880, the plans of the new buildings were submitted by Mr. Thomson and approved; the work was put in hand, and the new School was opened by H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, the President of the Hospital, on 1st October, 1881.

PROGRESS OF THE SCHOOL.

The results of the change were immediate and very satisfactory. The entries of students—increased by the admission of dental students in 1880—rapidly rose to more

* The subsequent payments of the School to the Hospital always exceeded the fixed sum originally suggested, and for a period of years were nearly double that sum.

than double their former number; and the following period of ten to fifteen years (1880–1894) proved the most prosperous one in the financial history of the School.

The administrative officers associated with the history and progress of the School during this important period were :—

Deans	DR. J. MITCHELL BRUCE (1883–1890).
	MR. STANLEY BOYD (1890–1895).
	DR. H. MONTAGUE MURRAY (1895–1901).
School Treasurers ..	DR. J. WATT BLACK (1890–1898).
	MR. J. HAMMOND MORGAN (1898–1906).

The officers who formed the Staff of the Hospital and School at this period, and whose names will always be honourably associated with its progress at this time, included Dr. T. H. Green (1868–1902), Dr. Mitchell Bruce (1873–1904), Dr. J. Watt Black (1869–1898), Mr. Barwell (1866–1888), Mr. Bellamy (1873–1891), Mr. Cantlie (1872–1887), Mr. J. H. Morgan (1880), Dr. John Abercrombie (1881), Dr. Montague Murray (1884), Mr. Stanley Boyd (1882), Dr. Amand Routh (1884), and Dr. F. W. Mott (1884) (*Physiology*). Mr. H. F. Waterhouse (1890), Mr. F. C. Wallis (1889), and Dr. Chalmers Mitchell (1892) (*Biology*).

From 1890 onwards, the following additional officers joined the School: Dr. C. J. Arkle (1892–1901), Dr. James Galloway (1894–), Dr. Wm. Hunter (1895–), Mr. Charles Gibbs (1894–), Mr. A. T. Collum (1894–1896), Dr. Percy Smith (1895–1905) (*Mental Diseases*); Dr. Whitelegge (1891–1901) (*Public Health*); Dr. Pembrey (1895–1901) (*Physiology*); Dr. C. J. Eyre (1898–1903) (*Bacteriology*); Dr. Forster Morley (1893–1911) (*Chemistry*).

EXTENSION OF TEACHING TRADITIONS.

The outstanding feature of this period was the great development of the *Teaching Traditions*, which the School had always kept before it as its chief asset, from the time of HANCOCK (1838) and WHARTON JONES (1841) onwards.

The traditions of HANCOCK in *Anatomy and Surgery* (1840–1873), handed down direct through FRANCIS HIRD (1841–1880), were continued through him and the successive Teachers of Anatomy in this period, BELLAMY (1870–1888), JAMES CANTLIE (1872–1887), who was one of Hancock's pupils, and who still speaks of him as the greatest teacher he has ever known, STANLEY BOYD (1888–1897), and handed on to their Juniors, H. F. WATERHOUSE (1890–1901), and CHARLES GIBBS (1894–1901). Through them—it may here be stated by way of anticipation—they were successfully continued

and extended by their successors in the Anatomy Department in the following period (1900–1911), namely, PROFESSOR CHRISTOPHER ADDISON (1901–1907), PROFESSOR ALEXANDER MACPHAIL (1907–1911), and their successive Demonstrators (see *Roll*, p. 180).

The tradition in *Physiology*, first created by WHARTON JONES (1841–1851), had been signalised for all time by its first outcome and the tribute paid to it by THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY (1841–1846), his first pupil. Handed down and revived by ALEXANDER SILVER (1869–1882) and J. MITCHELL BRUCE (1871–1877), it was now in this period still further revived and extended in a remarkable manner by FREDERICK MOTT (1884–1895), who during this time laid the firm basis of his own great reputation, both as a physiologist and as a neuro-pathologist.

When he retired in 1895, the tradition was fully maintained by his successors PROFESSOR M. S. PEMBREY (1895–1901), PROFESSOR BENJAMIN MOORE (1901–1903), and PROFESSOR MYERS WARD (1903–1911).

The traditions in *Pathology*—early established by the creation of a Chair of Pathology in 1866, and by the teaching of THOMAS HENRY GREEN (an early pupil of VIRCHOW in 1860 (1868–1887) in connection therewith—were continued by him into this period, and handed on to H. MONTAGUE MURRAY (1888–1900), and to successive Lecturers, Pathologists and Curators (see *Roll*, p. 177).

The most outstanding *new traditions* at this period (1880–1900) were, however; those created in *Clinical Medicine* by the teaching of DR. T. HENRY GREEN and DR. J. MITCHELL BRUCE, and by that of their younger colleagues, upon whom their influence specially fell. The School traditions associated with the teaching of DR. GREEN and DR. MITCHELL BRUCE by successive generations of "*Students of the Cross*" are that it was the best in London, their clinical teaching and Lectures on Medicine being always recalled by their many old students with the greatest admiration and gratitude.

At no time, and in the case of no teachers of this School, were the hopes expressed, by its first Senior Physician, DR. WILLIAM SHEARMAN (1818–1856), in his introductory Address on the opening of the School in 1834, more happily and fully realised than in the case of these two great physicians and teachers of this School:—

> "I anticipate the most happy results: here will be found the diligent student and the assiduous teacher, each faithfully discharging his duties; their relation making progress into ripening feelings of mutual esteem and friendship the intercourse thus begun not terminating with the period of pupilage, but continuing in greater or less degree through life; one party grateful for benefits received by instruction imparted with zeal and assiduity; the other

gratified by the effects of their joint labours manifesting themselves in the professional success of his former pupil"—and, it may now be added, in the permanent gratitude of their SCHOOL for the traditions of service and loyalty which they have left behind them to their successors.

The new School built in 1881 was soon found to be inadequate for the greatly increased numbers of students. Large additions were made to the Anatomical, Physiological, Pathological and Chemical Departments. A large new Museum was built, the old Museum being converted into the present Students' Club Room, and a new Bacteriological Laboratory was built at the top of the School.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE CONDITIONS OF MEDICAL EDUCATION.

In 1894 just at the time when the School, in common with all other Medical Schools in London, thought that their continued prosperity was assured, there occurred certain changes in the conditions of medical education throughout the country that entirely altered the position of medical education in London, financially and otherwise.

The first of these was the increasing importance of the earlier scientific branches of study—Chemistry, Biology, Anatomy and Physiology, and the necessity for increased provision of Laboratories and special teachers in connection therewith; and, at the same time, the rise of new branches of study—Pathology, Clinical Pathology, Bacteriology and Public Health—requiring equal provision of Laboratories and expert teachers. These requirements doubled or trebled the cost of this class of work, and this was met by reducing to zero the amount hitherto available for the clinical teachers of the School.

But a second, and far more serious change occurred—namely, a rapid fall in the number of students affecting all Schools, but the Schools of London more particularly.

This fall, as was afterwards shown by the present writer (1906), was traceable to three great causes :—

(*a*) Increase of the curriculum from four to five years (1894).

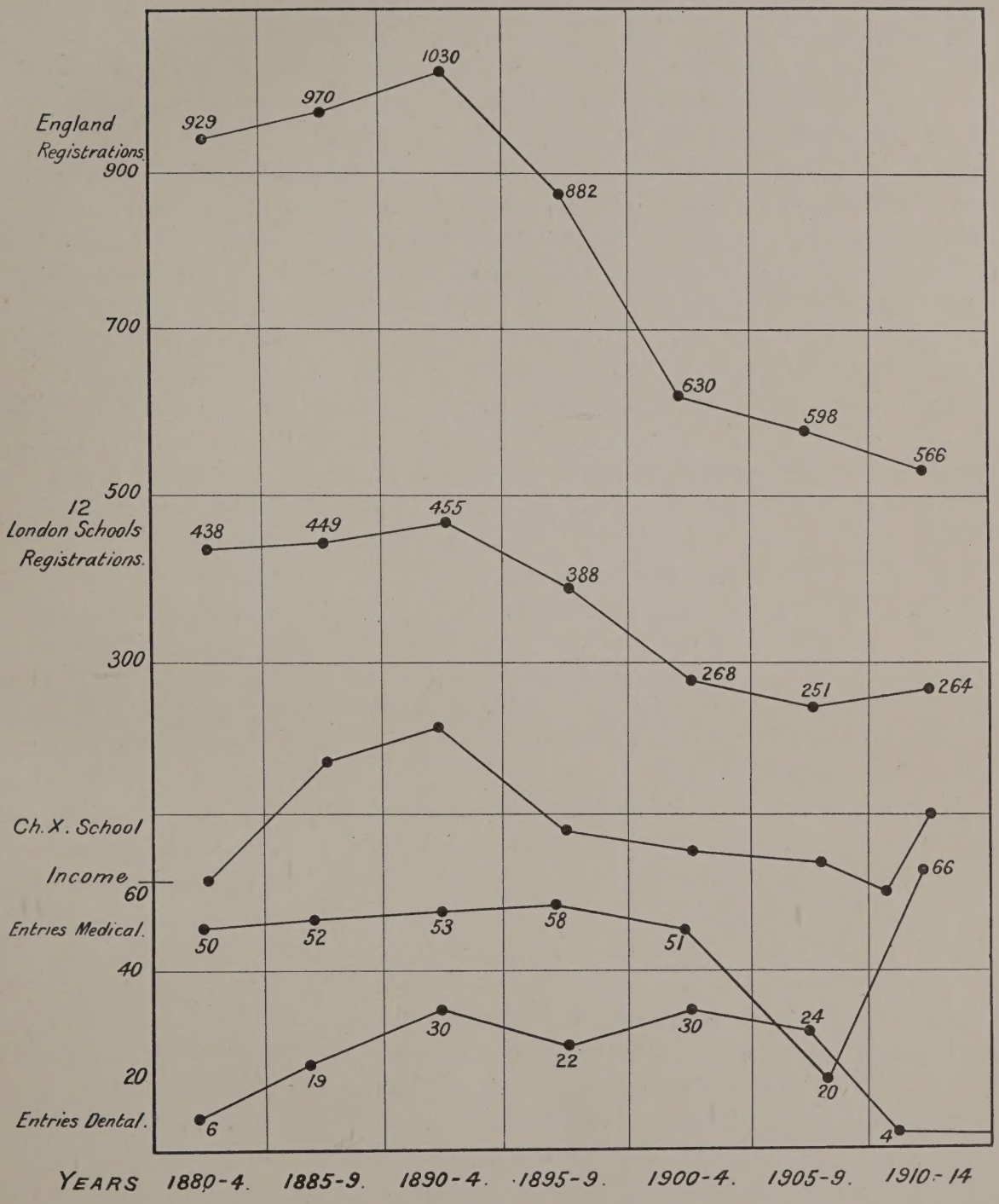
(*b*) Abolition of the system of pupilage as a method of commencing the medical course (1895)—a change which knocked off more than 20 per cent. of the medical students of England. (*See Chart* 2, p. 255.)

(*c*) The increasing attraction of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford as medical centres, and the creation of the new Provincial Universities of Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol and Cardiff.

These changes steadily reduced the numbers of students *commencing* their studies in London *for their whole course* from the annual average of 455 in 1890–4, to 251 in 1905–9.

CHART 1.

Number of Students Registering in England and in London Schools, and of Entries in Charing Cross School, Annually. (Quinquennial Averages.)



The combined result thus was, that the cost of medical education had doubled and trebled, at the time when the receipts from fees had fallen by nearly one-half.

In the case of Charing Cross School, the effects of these changes began to show themselves in the quinquennial period 1895–1899—first of all in the composition fees paid for the full curriculum, which fell suddenly by about £1,200 a year; and later on more gradually in the number of entries of medical students. (See *Chart I.*)

This latter fall was hidden for some period by the number of entries of dental students; but from 1905 onwards it became more manifest, pointing clearly to changed conditions, calling for corresponding changes in the organisation of the School. These changes related to the earlier scientific studies, the upkeep of which practically absorbed all the means available for teaching, leaving little or none for the development of the new sciences of Pathology, Bacteriology, &c., more immediately and closely related to the clinical work of the Hospital.

A complete *Reorganisation of the School* was therefore decided on, and carried out towards the end of 1911, with the successful results described in the last section of this work, and in the Dean's Annual Reports for the past three years.

The accompanying Chart represents graphically the striking fall in the number of students entering the medical profession during the past fifteen years: (*a*) in England; (*b*) in the London Schools.

The figures are taken from the Statistics and Charts presented by the present writer to the Royal Commission on University Education in November, 1911 (Appendix V).

The lower curves show the degree to which the Charing Cross School was ultimately affected by these changes, and the effect of the reorganisation it has recently carried out (1911–1914).

PERIOD IV (1900–1914).

This period was marked by important changes. The first of these was the retirement, on conclusion of their long and ever-memorable services to the Hospital and School, of DR. T. HENRY GREEN in 1902, after thirty-five years' service on the Staff and twenty-eight years' service as Physician to the Hospital; DR. J. MITCHELL BRUCE in 1904, after thirty-one years' service on the Staff, and twenty-five years' service as Physician; DR. JOHN ABERCROMBIE in 1905, after twenty-five years' service on the Staff, during seventeen of which he was Physician to the Hospital; MR. J. ASTLEY BLOXAM in 1903; MR. J. H. MORGAN in 1905, after thirty-one and twenty-five years' service respectively. Later changes included the lamented death of Dr. Montague

Murray in 1907, after twenty-five years of the most devoted and loyal service rendered to the Institution; and, at a later period, of Sir F. C. Wallis, who died in 1912.

The vacancies thus created were filled by corresponding promotions, from the Junior to the Senior Staff, and by the addition of Dr. W. Hunter (1903), Dr. Bosanquet (1903), Dr. W. J. Fenton (1906), Dr. David Forsyth (1906), Dr. Jewesbury (1907), and Dr. Gordon Holmes (1913) to the *General Staff*; of (Sir) J. Mackenzie Davidson (1898), Dr. J. M. H. MacLeod (1903), Dr. Ironside Bruce (1906), Dr. Percy Smith (1902–1905), Dr. Charles Mercier (1905–1913), and Dr. Macnamara (1913) to the *Special Staff*; the promotion of Dr. Amand Routh (1898–1913) and appointment of Dr. T. Watts Eden (1898–) and Dr. J. Cuthbert Lockyer (1912) on the *Obstetric Staff*; and the appointment of Mr. H. S. Clogg (1903), Mr. P. L. Daniel (1905), Mr. H. A. T. Fairbank (1905), Mr. W. S. Fenwick (1912), Mr. Treacher Collins (1901), Mr. Waggett (1905), Mr. E. D. Davies (1913) on the *Surgical Staff*; of Dr. W. C. Topley (1911), Dr. J. Walter McLeod (1912), and Mr. A. B. Rosher (1913), on the *Pathological Staff*.

The full Roll of the Staff of the Hospital and School from 1834 to 1914, and of the present Staff, 1914, is appended in a later Chapter.

Among the names included in this later Roll deserving to be specially mentioned with grateful acknowledgment of their loyal services are those of certain officers no longer connected with the School.

Professors Pembrey (1895–1901), Benjamin Moore (1901–1903), and Myers Ward (1903–1911), *Lecturers on Physiology*; Professors Christopher Addison (1901–1907) and MacPhail (1907–1911), *Lecturers on Anatomy*; Dr. Marett Tims (1901–1911), *Lecturer on Biology*; Dr. Whitelegge (1891–1901), and Dr. Bulstrode (1901–1911), *Lecturers on Public Health*; Dr. C. J. Arkle (1893–1898) and Dr. C. J. Eyre (1898–1903), *Lecturers on Bacteriology*; Dr. R. Percy Smith (1895–1906) and Dr. Charles Mercier (1906–1913), *Lecturers on Mental Diseases*.

ROLL

OF

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL

AND OF

LECTURERS OF CHARING CROSS MEDICAL SCHOOL,

1818-1914.

x 2

CHAPTER XX

ROLL

OF

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, 1818–1914

PHYSICIANS

Period I (1818–1863).

Consulting Physician.

Dr. William Shearman, M.D.	1856–1862

Physicians.

Dr. William Shearman, M.D.	1818–1856
Dr. John Mitchell, M.D.	1818–1825
Dr. Sigmond, M.D.	1834–1836
Dr. W. D. Chowne, M.D.	1837–1867

Assistant Physicians.

Dr. Sigmond, M.D.	1826–1834
Dr. Chowne, M.D.	1834–1837
Dr. Willshire, M.D.	1856–1862

Period II (1863–1880).

Consulting Physicians.

Dr. W. D. Chowne, M.D.	1867–1870
Sir Joseph Fayrer, M.D., K.C.S.I., F.R.S.	1877–1907
Surg.-Gen. Sir Wm. Guyer Hunter, M.D., K.C.M.G. (M.P.)	1884–1901

Physicians.

Dr. Willshire, M.D.	1862–1866
Dr. Hyde Salter, M.D., F.R.S.	1866–1871
Dr. F. W. Headland, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.	1867–1874

PHYSICIANS—*continued.*

DR. A. JULIUS POLLOCK, M.D., F.R.C.P.	1871–1890
DR. ALEXANDER SILVER, M.A., M.D.	1871–1884
DR. T. HENRY GREEN, M.D., F.R.C.P.	1874–1902

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

DR. HYDE SALTER, F.R.S.	1862–1866
DR. F. W. HEADLAND, F.R.C.P.	1866–1867
DR. A. JULIUS POLLOCK, F.R.C.P...	1866–1871
DR. ALEXANDER SILVER, M.A., M.D.	1867–1871
DR. T. HENRY GREEN, M.D., F.R.C.P.	1868–1874
DR. (SIR) DOUGLAS POWELL, M.D., F.R.C.P. (*Pres.* R.C.P.)..	1871–1877
DR. G. VIVIAN POORE, M.D., F.R.C.P.	1871–1876
DR. J. MITCHELL BRUCE, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.	1873–1882
DR. J. PEARSON IRVINE, B.A., B.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P.	1874–1880
DR. (SIR) THOMAS BARLOW, M.D., F.R.C.P. (*Pres.* R.C.P.) ..	1876–1877
DR. DAVID B. LEES, M.D., F.R.C.P.	1877–1880
DR. W. B. HOUGHTON, M.D.	1877–1881
DR. ROBERT SMITH, M.A., M.D.	1880–1881
DR. D. COLQUHOUN M.B., M.R.C.P.	1880–1882
DR. J. MITCHELL BRUCE, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.	1882–1906
DR. JOHN ABERCROMBIE, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.	1890–1907

PERIOD III (1881–1900).

PHYSICIANS.

DR. T. HENRY GREEN, M.D., F.R.C.P.	1874–1902
DR. J. MITCHELL BRUCE, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.	1882–1904
DR. JOHN ABERCROMBIE, M.D., F.R.C.P.	1890–1905

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

DR. JOHN ABERCROMBIE, M.D., F.R.C.P.	1881–1890
DR. F. WILLCOCKS, M.D., F.R.C.P.	1882–1902
DR. M. LUBBOCK, M.D., F.R.C.P.	1882–1890
DR. H. MONTAGUE MURRAY, M.D., F.R.C.P.	1884–1902
DR. F. W. MOTT, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.	1890–1903
DR. C. J. ARKLE, M.D., F.R.C.P.	1895–1901

PERIOD IV (1900–1914).

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

DR. T. HENRY GREEN, M.D., F.R.C.P.	1902–
DR. T. MITCHELL BRUCE, M.A., M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P. ..	1904–
DR. JOHN ABERCROMBIE, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.	1905–

PHYSICIANS.

DR. H. MONTAGUE MURRAY, M.D., F.R.C.P.	1902–1907
DR. F. W. MOTT, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.	1903–1913
DR. JAMES GALLOWAY, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.	1906–
DR. WILLIAM HUNTER, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.E... ..	1907–
DR. W. C. BOSANQUET, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.	1913–

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

DR. JAMES GALLOWAY, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.	1901–1906
DR. WILLIAM HUNTER, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.E. ..	1903–1907
DR. W. C. BOSANQUET, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.	1903–1913
DR. W. J. FENTON, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.	1906–
DR. DAVID FORSYTH, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P.	1906–
DR. R. C. JEWESBURY, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.	1907–
DR. GORDON HOLMES, B.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.	1913–

SURGEONS.

PERIOD I (1818–1863).

SURGEONS.

MR. PETTIGREW, F.R.C.S.	1822–1836
MR. HOWSHIP, F.R.C.S.	1836–1841
MR. R. PARTRIDGE, F.R.C.S.	1838–1840
MR. HENRY HANCOCK, F.R.C.S. (*Pres.* R.C.S.)	1840–1872
MR. JOHN AVERY, F.R.C.S...	1841–1855
MR. EDWIN CANTON, F.R.C.S.	1855–1877

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

MR. HOWSHIP, F.R.C.S.	1834–1837
MR. R. PARTRIDGE, F.R.C.S.	1836–1838
MR. HENRY HANCOCK, F.R.C.S.	1839–1840
MR. JOHN AVERY, F.R.C.S.	1841–1855
MR. EDWIN CANTON, F.R.C.S.	1841–1855
MR. FRANCIS HIRD, F.R.C.S.	1855–1871

PERIOD II (1863–1880).

CONSULTING SURGEONS.

MR. HENRY HANCOCK, F.R.C.S. (*Pres.* R.C.S.)	1872–1879
MR. EDWIN CANTON, F.R.C.S.	1877–1885
MR. FRANCIS HIRD, F.R.C.S.	1880–1888

SURGEONS.

MR. HENRY HANCOCK, F.R.C.S. (*Pres.* R.C.S.)	1840–1872
MR. EDWIN CANTON, F.R.C.S.	1855–1877
MR. FRANCIS HIRD, F.R.C.S.	1871–1880
MR. RICHARD BARWELL, F.R.C.S.	1872–1888
MR. E. BELLAMY, F.R.C.S.	1877–1886

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

MR. R. BARWELL, F.R.C.S.	1871–1872
MR. E. BELLAMY, F.R.C.S.	1871–1877
MR. W. FAIRLIE CLARKE, F.R.C.S.	1871–1877
MR. J. ASTLEY BLOXAM, F.R.C.S.	1872–1880
MR. (SIR) RICKMAN J. GODLEE, B.A., M.S., F.R.C.S. (*Pres.* R.C.S.)	1876–1877
MR. JAMES CANTLIE, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S.	1877–1886
MR. EDWARD AMPHLETT, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S.	1877–1880

PERIOD III (1880–1900).

SURGEONS.

MR. J. ASTLEY BLOXAM, F.R.C.S.	1880–1902
MR. JAMES CANTLIE, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S.	1886–1888
MR. J. H. MORGAN, M.A., F.R.C.S., C.V.O.	1888–1905

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

MR. J. H. MORGAN, M.A., F.R.C.S. (C.V.O.)	1880–1888
MR. HAYWARD WHITEHEAD, F.R.C.S.	1881–1882
MR. STANLEY BOYD, M.B., F.R.C.S.	1882–1891
MR. A. MARMADUKE SHEILD, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.	1887–
MR. B. WAINEWRIGHT, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S.	1888–1891
MR. H. F. WATERHOUSE, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S.	1891–1903
MR. F. C. WALLIS, B.A., M.B., F.R.C.S.	1893–1905
MR. A. T. COLLUM, M.B., F.R.C.S.	1894–1896
MR. CHARLES GIBBS, F.R.C.S.	1896–1912

PERIOD IV (1900–1914).

CONSULTING SURGEONS.

MR. RICHARD BARWELL, F.R.C.S.	1888–
MR. J. ASTLEY BLOXAM, F.R.C.S.	1903–
MR. J. H. MORGAN, M.A., F.R.C.S., C.V.O.	1905–

SURGEONS.

MR. STANLEY BOYD, M.B., F.R.C.S.	1891–
MR. H. F. WATERHOUSE, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S.	1903–
MR. (SIR) F. C. WALLIS, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.	1905–1912
MR. CHARLES GIBBS, F.R.C.S.	1912–

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

MR. H. S. CLOGG, M.S., F.R.C.S.	1903–
MR. P. L. DANIEL, F.R.C.S.	1905–
MR .W. S. FENWICK, M.S., M.B., B.Sc., F.R.C.S.	1912–

OBSTETRIC PHYSICIANS.

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. GOLDING, M.D.	1862–1863
DR. J. WATT BLACK, M.D., F.R.C.P.	1898–
DR. AMAND ROUTH, M.D., F.R.C.P.	1912–

PHYSICIANS.

DR. GOLDING, M.D.	1818–1862
DR. EDWARD HEAD, M.D.	1863–1865

PHYSICIANS—*continued.*

DR. EDWARD PARSON, M.D.	1865-1869
DR. J. WATT BLACK, M.D., F.R.C.P.	1869–1898
DR. AMAND ROUTH, M.D., F.R.C.P.	1898–1912
DR. T. WATTS EDEN, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.	1912–

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

DR. AMAND ROUTH, M.D., F.R.C.P.	1884–1898
DR. T. W. EDEN, M.D., F.R.C.P.	1898–1912
DR. J. CUTHBERT-LOCKYER, M.D., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.P. ..	1912–

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.

PHYSICIANS FOR DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

(*Instituted* 1887.)

DR. J. MONTAGUE MURRAY, M.D., M.R.C.P.	1887–1890
DR. F. W. MOTT, M.D., F.R.C.P.	1890–1895
DR. C. J. ARKLE, M.D., F.R.C.P.	1895–1899
DR. JAMES GALLOWAY, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.	1899–1903
DR. W. C. BOSANQUET, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.	1903–1906
DR. DAVIS FORSYTH, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.Sc.	1906–1909
DR. R. C. JEWESBURY, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.	1909–1913
DR. GORDON HOLMES, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.	1913–

PHYSICIANS FOR SKIN DISEASES.

(*Instituted* 1868.)

DR. TILBURY FOX, M.D.	1868–1870
DR. H. BEIGEL, M.D.	1870-1872
DR. E. J. SPARKS, M.B.	1872–1876
DR. A. SANGSTER, M.B.	1876–1894
DR. JAMES GALLOWAY, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.	1894–1914
DR. J. M. H. MACLEOD, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.	1903–

PHYSICIAN TO FINSEN LIGHT DEPARTMENT.

(*Instituted* 1903.)

DR. J. M. H. MACLEOD, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.	1903–

PHYSICIANS IN CHARGE OF ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

(*Instituted* 1887.)

DR. H. MONTAGUE MURRAY, M.D., M.R.C.P.	1887–1891
DR. F. W. MOTT, M.D., F.R.C.P.	1891–1895
DR. C. J. ARKLE, M.D., M.R.C.P...	1895–1899
DR. WILLIAM HUNTER, M.D., F.R.C.P.	1899–1903
DR. W. IRONSIDE BRUCE, M.D.	1903–

RADIOGRAPHERS.

(*Instituted* 1898.)

(*SIR*) *J. MACKENZIE DAVIDSON, M.B.*	1898–1906
DR. W. IRONSIDE BRUCE, M.D.	1906–

PHYSICIANS FOR MENTAL DISORDERS.

(*Instituted* 1902.)

DR. R. PERCY SMITH, M.D., F.R.C.P.	1902–1905
DR. CHARLES MERCIER, M.D., F.R.C.P.	1905–1913
DR. E. D. MACNAMARA, M.D., F.R.C.P.	1913–

PHYSICIANS FOR THROAT DISEASES.

(*Instituted* 1887.)

DR. F. WILLCOCKS, M.D., F.R.C.P.	1887–1905

(Merged with Nose and Throat and Ear Department, 1905.)

SURGEONS FOR NOSE AND EAR DISEASES.

(*Instituted* 1887.)

MR. A. MARMADUKE SHEILD, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.	1887–1893
MR. H. F. WATERHOUSE, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S.	1893–1905

SURGEONS FOR NOSE, THROAT AND EAR DISEASES.

(*Created a Special Department.*)

E. B. WAGGETT, M.B., F.R.C.S.	1905–
E. D. DAVIS, F.R.C.S. (Assistant)	1913–

OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS.

(*Created a Special Department.*)

MR. E. TREACHER COLLINS, F.R.C.S.	1901–

ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEONS.

(*Instituted* 1894.)

MR. F. C. WALLIS, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.	1894–1905

(*Created a Special Department* 1905.)

MR. H. A. T. FAIRBANK, M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.	1905–

SURGEON ANAESTHETISTS.

MR. PETER MARSHALL, M.R.C.S.	1868–1872
MR. ARCHER FARR, M.R.C.S.	1872–1878
MR. WOODHOUSE BRAINE, M.R.C.S.	1873–1890
MR. G. H. BAILEY, M.R.C.S.	1876–1883
DR. (SIR) FREDERIC HEWITT, M.D.	1884–1898
MR. C. CARTER BRAINE, F.R.C.S.	1889–
MR. C. J. WOOLLETT, M.R.C.S.	1890–1893
MR. A. G. INCE, M.R.C.S.	1894–1895
MR. H. BELLAMY GARDNER, M.R.C.S.	1895–1904
MR. HARVEY HILLIARD, M.R.C.S.	1898–1899
MR. E. CECIL MONTGOMERY, M.R.C.S.	1899–1900
MR. R. W. COLLUM, M.R.C.S.	1901–1908
DR. VICTOR CORBOULD, M.D.	1905–
MR. W. MONRO ANDERSON, M.R.C.S.	1905–
DR. BERNARD E. POTTER, M.B.	1908–

SURGEON-DENTISTS.

MR. GEORGE PARKINSON	1868–1871
MR. JOHN FAIRBANK, M.R.C.S.	1871–1893
MR. J. F. COLYER, M.R.C.S.	1893–

CHAPTER XXI

ROLL

OF

LECTURERS OF CHARING CROSS MEDICAL SCHOOL, 1821–1914

DEANS OF THE SCHOOL.

Dr. Benjamin Golding (Director), M.D. (St. And.)	1821–1856
Mr. Henry Hancock, F.R.C.S. (*Pres.* R.C.S.)	1856–1867
Dr. W. Hyde Salter, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P.	1867–1868
Dr. Julius Pollock, M.D. (St. And.), F.R.C.P.	1868–1874
Mr. Francis Hird, F.R.C.S.	1874–1883
Dr. J. Mitchell Bruce, M.A., M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.P.	1883–1890
Mr. Stanley Boyd, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S.	1890–1895
Dr. J. Montague Murray, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.P.	1895–1901
Mr. H. F. Waterhouse, M.D., C.M. (Edin.), F.R.C.S.	1901–1906
Prof. Christopher Addison, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (M.P.)	1906–1907
Mr. (Sir) F. C. Wallis, M.B., B.S. (Cantab.), F.R.C.S.	1907–1910
Prof. C. F. Myers Ward, M.R.C.S.	1910–1911
Dr. William Hunter, M.D., C.M. (Edin.), F.R.C.P., F.R.S.E.	1911–

Treasurers of the School.

(*Instituted 20th January*, 1870.)

Mr. Henry Hancock, F.R.C.S. (*Pres.* R.C.S.)	1870–1870
Dr. T. Hyde Salter, M.D., F.R.S.	1870–1871
Mr. Francis Hird, F.R.C.S.	1871–1874
Dr. T. Julius Pollock, M.D. (St. And.)	1874–1890
Dr. J. Watt Black, M.D. (Edin.), F.R.C.P.	1890–1898
Mr. J. H. Morgan, M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.C.S., C.V.O.	1898–1906
Mr. Stanley Boyd, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S.	1906–1911

LECTURERS ON MEDICINE.

DR. WILLIAM SHEARMAN, M.D. (Edin.)	1823–1850
(SIR) J. RISDON BENNETT, M.D. (Edin.), F.R.C.P. (*Pres.* R.C.P.)	1838–1843
DR. W. D. CHOWNE, M.D.	1850–1855
DR. R. ROWLAND, M.D.	1843–1855
DR. WILLSHIRE, M.D.	1855–1866
DR. HYDE SALTER, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.	1866–1871
DR. F. W. HEADLAND, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.	1871–1874
DR. T. JULIUS POLLOCK, M.D. (St. And.), F.R.C.P.	1874–1890
DR. J. MITCHELL BRUCE, M.A., M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.P. ..	1890–1901
DR. JOHN ABERCROMBIE, M.D. (Cantab.), F.R.C.P.	1901–1905
DR. J. MONTAGUE MURRAY, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.P.	1901–1907
DR. F. W. MOTT, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.P., F.R.S.	1907–1913
DR. JAMES GALLOWAY, M.A., M.D. (Aberd.), F.R.C.P. ..	1907–

PRACTICAL MEDICINE.

(*Instituted* 1882.)

DR. M. LUBBOCK, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.P.	1882–1885
DR. FREDERICK WILLCOCKS, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.P.	1885–1895
DR. H. MONTAGUE MURRAY, M.D. (Lond.)	1885–1895
DR. JAMES GALLOWAY, M.A., M.D. (Aberd.), F.R.C.P. ..	1895–1906
DR. C. J. ARKLE, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P.	1895–1899
DR. WILLIAM HUNTER, M.D., C.M. (Edin.), F.R.C.P.	1899–1906
DR. W. C. BOSANQUET, M.A., M.D. (Oxon.), F.R.C.P... ..	1906–1910
DR. W. J. FENTON, M.A., M.B. (Cantab.), M.R.C.P.	1906–1907
DR. DAVID FORSYTH, M.D., D.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.C.P.	1907–1914
DR. R. C. JEWESBURY, M.A., M.B. (Oxon.), M.R.C.P. ..	1910–
DR. GORDON HOLMES, M.A., M.D. (Dubl.), M.R.C.P.	1914–

PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE AND INSANITY.

(*Courses Instituted* 1842.)

DR. CONOLLY (of Hanwell Asylum)	1842–

PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE AND INSANITY—*continued.*

Special Lecturers.

DR. HACK TUKE, M.D.	1892–1895
DR. R. PERCY SMITH, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.P.	1895–1906
DR. CHARLES MERCIER, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.P...	1906–1913
DR. C. F. MACNAMARA, M.A., M.D. (Cantab.), F.R.C.P. ..	1913–

TROPICAL DISEASES.

(*Instituted* 1898.)

SIR PATRICK MANSON, M.D. (Edin.), K.C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.	1898–

LECTURERS ON SURGERY.

MR. JOHN HOWSHIP, F.R.C.S.	1837–1841
MR. HENRY HANCOCK, F.R.C.S. (*Pres.* R.C.S.)	1841–1867
MR. EDWIN CANTON, F.R.C.S.	1866–1878
MR. BARWELL, F.R.C.S.	1878–1888
MR. EDWARD BELLAMY, F.R.C.S.	1888–1891
MR. J. ASTLEY BLOXAM, F.R.C.S...	1891–1895
MR. STANLEY BOYD, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S.	1896–1905
MR. H. F. WATERHOUSE, M.D., C.M. (Edin.), F.R.C.S. ..	1905–
MR. (SIR) F. C. WALLIS, M.B., B.C. (Cantab.), F.R.C.S. ..	1909–1912

OPERATIVE SURGERY.

(*Instituted* 1866.)

MR. RICHARD BARWELL, F.R.C.S.	1866–1873
MR. EDWARD BELLAMY, F.R.C.S.	1873–1878
MR. J. ASTLEY BLOXAM, F.R.C.S.	1879–1889
MR. STANLEY BOYD, M.B., M.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S.	1899–1891
MR. A. MARMADUKE SHEILD, M.B., B.C. (Cantab.), F.R.C.S...	1891–1894
MR. H. F. WATERHOUSE, M.D., C.M. (Edin.), F.R.C.S. ..	1894–1897
MR. F. C. WALLIS, B.A., M.B., B.C. (Cantab.), F.R.C.S. ..	1897–1901
MR. CHARLES GIBBS, F.R.C.S.	1901–1912
MR. H. S. CLOGG, M.B., M.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S.	1912–

SURGICAL PATHOLOGY.

(*Instituted* 1879.)

MR. JAMES CANTLIE, M.A., M.B. (Aberd.), F.R.C.S.	1878–1878
MR. EDWARD AMPHLETT, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S.	1878–1881
MR. J. H. MORGAN, M.A., F.R.C.S.	1881–1892
MR. A. MARMADUKE SHEILD, M.B., B.C. (Cantab.), F.R.C.S...	1892–1894
MR. F. C. WALLIS, B.A., M.B., B.C. (Cantab.), F.R.C.S. ..	1894–1898
MR. PETER L. DANIEL, F.R.C.S.	1899–1914

OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

(*Instituted* 1841.)

MR. HENRY HANCOCK, F.R.C.S.	1841–

(And Surgeons of Hospital.)

SURGEONS OF WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL ..	1878–1901

(*A Special Department Created* 1901.)

MR. E. TREACHER COLLINS, F.R.C.S.	1901–

NOSE, THROAT AND EAR SURGERY.

(*Lectures Instituted* 1905.)

MR. E. B. WAGGETT, M.B. (Cantab.), F.R.C.S.	1905–

LECTURERS ON MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.

DR. GOLDING, M.D. (St. And.)	1823–1852
MR. FRANCIS HIRD, F.R.C.S.	1852–1858
DR. EDWARD HEAD, M.D.	1863–1865
DR. EDWARD PARSON, M.D.	1865–1869
DR. J. WATT BLACK, M.D. (Edin.), F.R.C.P.	1869–1898
DR. AMAND ROUTH, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.P.	1893–1912
DR. T. W. EDEN, M.D., C.M. (Edin.), F.R.C.P.	1912–
DR. J. CUTHBERT LOCKYER, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.	1912–

PATHOLOGY AND MORBID ANATOMY.

MR. HOWSHIP, F.R.C.S.	1835–1841
MR. JOHN AVERY, F.R.C.S.	1842–1845

PATHOLOGY AND MORBID ANATOMY—*continued.*

THE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS	1843–1866
DR. A. JULIUS POLLOCK, M.D. (St. And.), F.R.C.P	1866–1868
DR. T. H. GREEN, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.P.	1868–1887
DR. H. MONTAGUE MURRAY, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.P.	1888–1900
DR. F. W. MOTT, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.P., F.R.S.	1900–1903
DR. WILLIAM HUNTER, M.D., C.M. (Edin.), F.R.C.P., F.R.S.E. (University Reader in Pathology, 1913)	1903–

PATHOLOGISTS.

THE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS	1834–1886
(*Hospital Appointment.*)	
MR. STANLEY BOYD, M.B. (Lond.), F.R.C.S.	1886–1888
DR. H. MONTAGUE MURRAY, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P.	1888–1892
DR. C. J. ARKLE, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P.	1892–1895
DR. WILLIAM HUNTER, M.D. (Edin.), F.R.C.P.	1895–1900
DR. W. C. BOSANQUET, M.A., M.D. (Oxon.), F.R.C.P... ..	1900–1902
MR. PETER DANIEL, F.R.C.S.	1902–1905
DR. C. J. FENTON, M.A., M.D. (Cantab.), F.R.C.P.	1905–1907
DR. DAVID FORSYTH, M.D., D.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.C.P.	1905–1914
DR. R. C. JEWESBURY, M.A., M.D. (Oxon.), M.R.C.P. ..	1909–

BACTERIOLOGY.

DR. C. J. ARKLE, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.P.	1893–1898
DR. C. J. EYRE, M.D. (Durh.), D.P.H. (Cantab.)	1898–1903
MR. A. N. LEATHEM, M.R.C.S.	1903–1911
DR. W. W. C. TOPLEY, M.B., B.C. (Cantab.), M.R.C.P. ..	1911–

CURATORSHIP.

(*School Appointment.*)

MR. JOHN MILLER	1835–1839
MR. HYDE, M.R.C.S...	1839–1842
MR. ALEXANDER WILLIAMS..	1842–1844
MR. EDWIN CANTON, F.R.C.S.	1844–1853
DR. T. W. J. GOLDSBRO	1853–1866

CURATORSHIP—*continued.*

(*School Appointment.*)

MR. EDWARD BELLAMY, F.R.C.S.	1866–1870
DR. T. H. GREEN, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P.	1870–1874
DR. J. MITCHELL BRUCE, M.A., M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.	1874–1875
MR. J. ASTLEY BLOXAM, F.R.C.S.	1874–1878
MR. EDWARD AMPHLETT, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S.	1878–1882
MR. J. H. MORGAN, M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.C.S. (C.V.O.)	1882–1888
DR. MONTAGU LUBBOCK, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.P.	1888–1892

(*Hospital Appointment.*)

DR. C. J. ARKLE, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P.	1892–1895
DR. WILLIAM HUNTER, M.D., C.M. (Edin.), F.R.C.P., F.R.S.E.	1895–1903
MR. P. L. DANIEL, F.R.C.S.	1903–1905
DR. W. J. FENTON, M.D. (Cantab.), F.R.C.P.	1905–1907
DR. FORSYTH, M.D., D.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.C.P.	1907–1914
DR. JEWESBURY, M.A., M.D. (Oxon.), M.R.C.P.	1909–

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE, FORENSIC MEDICINE, TOXICOLOGY.

DR. (SIR) JAMES RISDON BENNETT, M.D. (*Pres.* R.C.P.) ..	1838–1843
DR. HECTOR GAVIN	1844–1851
DR. BIRKETT	1851–1861
DR. TUSON	1861–1865
DR. ALEXANDER SILVER, M.A., M.D.	1865–1869
DR. A. JULIUS POLLOCK, M.D. (St. And.), F.R.C.P.	1869–1871
DR. VIVIAN POORE, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.P.	1871–1875
DR. J. PEARSON IRVINE, B.A., B.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P.	1875–1881
DR. W. B. HOUGHTON, M.D.	1881–1882
DR. ABERCROMBIE, M.D. (Cantab.), F.R.C.P.	1882–1901
DR. JAMES GALLOWAY, M.A., M.D. (Aberd.), F.R.C.P... ..	1901–1906
DR. W. J. FENTON, M.A., M.D. (Cantab.), F.R.C.P.	1906–1908
MR. C. H. HEATON, F.C.S. (Toxicology)	1885–1894
DR. H. FORSTER MORLEY, M.A., D.Sc., F.I.C. (Toxicology) ..	1894–
DR. W. A. BREND, M.A., M.B., B.Sc. (Barrister-at-Law) ..	1908–

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

DR. VIVIAN POORE, M.D., M.R.C.P.	1873–1875
(*Course Revived* 1885.)	
MR. C. H. HEATON, F.C.S.	1885–1894
DR. WHITELEGGE, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.	1891–1901
DR. H. T. BULSTRODE, M.A., M.D. (Cantab.), D.P.H... ..	1901–1911
PROF. W. R. SIMPSON, M.D., F.R.C.P., C.M.G...	1912–

MATERIA MEDICA.

(THERAPEUTICS.)

DR. SHEARMAN, M.D. (Edin.)	1823–1836
DR. G. HUME WEATHERHEAD	1836–1838
DR. JOHN STEGGALL	1838–1842
DR. WILLSHIRE, M.D.	1842–1864
DR. F. W. HEADLAND, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.	1864–1871
(SIR) DR. RICHARD DOUGLAS POWELL, M.D. (Lond.), (*Pres.* R.C.P.)	1871–1877
DR. J. MITCHELL BRUCE, M.A., M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.P. ..	1877–1890
DR. FREDERICK WILLCOCKS, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.P.	1886–1902
DR. JAMES GALLOWAY, M.A., M.D. (Aberd.), F.R.C.P.	1902–1907
DR. W. J. FENTON, M.A., M.D. (Cantab.), F.R.C.P.	1907–1913

PHYSIOLOGY.

MR. T. J. PETTIGREW	1834–1836
MR. HENRY HANCOCK, F.R.C.S. (*Pres.* R.C.S.)	1836–1841
MR. T. WHARTON JONES, F.R.C.S...	1841–1850
MR. FRANCIS HIRD, F.R.C.S.	1851–1852
MR. EDWIN CANTON, F.R.C.S.	1852–1854
DR. HYDE SALTER, M.D., F.R.S.	1854–1866
DR. MORRIS TONGE	1866–1868
DR. CLAYE SHAW, M.D.	1868–1869
DR. ALEXANDER SILVER, M.A., M.D.	1869–1882
DR. J. MITCHELL BRUCE (*PRACTICAL*), M.A., M.D.	1871–1877
DR. WOLFENDEN (*PRACTICAL*), M.D.	1881–1884

PHYSIOLOGY—*continued.*

DR. F. W. MOTT, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.P., F.R.S.	1884–1895
DR. M. S. PEMBREY, M.A., M.D., B.Ch. (Oxon.)	1895–1901
PROF. BENJAMIN MOORE, M.A.	1901–1903
PROF. MYERS WARD, M.R.C.S.	1903–1911

ANATOMY.

MR. GREVILLE JONES	1834–1835
MR. T. J. PETTIGREW	1835–1836
MR. HENRY HANCOCK, F.R.C.S. (*Pres.* R.C.S.)	1836–1841
MR. FRANCIS HIRD, F.R.C.S.	1841–1854
MR. EDWIN CANTON, F.R.C.S.	1854–1866
MR. BARWELL, F.R.C.S.	1866–1874
MR. BELLAMY, F.R.C.S.	1874–1888
MR. STANLEY BOYD, M.B. (Lond.), F.R.C.S.	1888–1897
MR. H. F. WATERHOUSE, M.D., C.M. (Edin.), F.R.C.S. ..	1897–1901
PROF. ADDISON, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (M.P.)	1901–1907
PROF. MACPHAIL, M.B. (Glasg.)	1907–1911

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

MR. EDWARD BELLAMY, F.R.C.S.	1870–1873
MR. JAMES CANTLIE, M.A., M.B. (Aberd.), F.R.C.S.	1872–1887
MR. RICKMAN J. GODLEE, B.A., M.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. ..	1876–1878
MR. STANLEY BOYD, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S.	1887–1888
MR. MARMADUKE SHEILD, M.B., B.S. (Cantab.), F.R.C.S. ..	1887–1889
MR. BENJAMIN WAINWRIGHT, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), F.R.C.S. ..	1887–1889
MR. F. C. WALLIS, M.B., B.S. (Cantab.), F.R.C.S.	1889–1890
MR. WOOLLETT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	1889–1890
MR. H. F. WATERHOUSE, M.D., C.M. (Edin.), F.R.C.S. ..	1890–1897
MR. CHARLES GIBBS, F.R.C.S.	1894–1895
MR. A. T. COLLUM, F.R.C.S.	1895–1896
MR. CHARLES GIBBS, F.R.C.S.	1897–1901
PROF. CHRISTOPHER ADDISON, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. ..	1901–1907
MR. W. H. UNWIN, M.B. (Lond.), F.R.C.S.	1901–1904
MR. H. S. CLOGG, M.B., M.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S.	1903–1911

PRACTICAL ANATOMY—*continued.*

MR. SIDNEY BOYD, M.D., M.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S.	1904–1911
MR. E. D. DAVIES, F.R.C.S.	1905–1910
PROF. ALEXANDER MACPHAIL, M.B., C.M. (Glasg.)	1907–1911
H. A. T. FAIRBANK, M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.	1907–1911

APPLIED ANATOMY.

MR. JAMES CANTLIE, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S.	1897–1907

NATURAL HISTORY, COMPARATIVE ANATOMY, BIOLOGY.

MR. BARWELL	1856–1866
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MR. J. C. GALTON	1869–1873
MR. A. H. GARROD	1873–1874
MR. J. F. BLAKE	1875–1881
MR. W. A. FORBES	1881–1883
DR. GARSON	1883–1892
DR. P. CHALMERS MITCHELL, M.A., D.Sc. (Oxon.), LL.D., F.R.S.	1892–1895
DR. H. H. POLLARD, B.A., D.Sc.	1895–1897
DR. M. S. PEMBREY, M.A., M.D. (Oxon.)	1897–1901
DR. H. MARETT TIMS, B.A., M.D. (Edin.)	1901–1911

CHEMISTRY.

MR. MAUGHAM	1834–1840
MR. GEORGE FOWNES	1840–1844
DR. AYRES	1844–1847
MR. H. H. LEWIS, M.A.	1847–1858
MR. TUSON	1858–1862
MR. HEATON, F.C.S.	1862–1893
DR. J. FORSTER MORLEY, M.A., D.Sc., F.T.C.	1893–1911

BOTANY.

MR. SALISBURY	1834–1835
MR. HAYES	1836–1840
DR. WILLSHIRE	1840–1848
DR. W. H. BROWN	1848–1850

BOTANY—*continued.*

DR. EDWARD SMITH	1851–1852
DR. F. W. HEADLAND, B.A., M.D. (F.R.C.P.)	1852–1856
MR. SYME	1856–1864
DR. EDWARD HEAD	1863–1864
MR. HARLAND COULTAS	1864–1866
DR. ALEXANDER SILVER, M.A., M.D.	1866–1869
DR. E. DOWSON	1869–1874
DR. J. PEARSON IRVINE, B.A., B.Sc., M.D. (F.R.C.P.) ..	1874–1876
MR. J. C. SAUNDERS, M.A.	1876–1879
DR. W. B. HOUGHTON, M.D.	1879–1881
DR. COLQUHOUN, M.B., M.R.C.P.	1881–1883
DR. WILLCOCKS, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P...	1883–1886

STAFF OF CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL

AND

MEDICAL SCHOOL,

1914.

STAFF OF CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.

1914.

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Consulting Obstetric Physicians	J. WATT BLACK, M.A., M.D. (Edin.), F.R.C.P. AMAND ROUTH, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.P.
Physicians	JAMES GALLOWAY, M.A., M.D. (Aberd.), F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. WILLIAM HUNTER, M.D., C.M. (Edin.), F.R.C.P., F.R.S. (Edin.). WM. CECIL BOSANQUET, M.A., M.D. (Oxon.), F.R.C.P.
Physicians with care of Out-patients.	W. J. FENTON, B.A., M.D. (Camb.), F.R.C.P. DAVID FORSYTH, M.D., D.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.C.P.
Assistant Physicians	R. C. JEWESBURY, M.A., M.D., B.Ch. (Oxon.), M.R.C.P. GORDON HOLMES, B.A., M.D. (Dubl.), F.R.C.P.
Obstetric Physician	T. W. EDEN, M.D. (Edin.), F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).
Obstetric Physician with care of Out-patients.	J. CUTHBERT LOCKYER, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.
Physician for Mental Disorders	E. D. MACNAMARA, M.D. (Camb.), F.R.C.P.
Physician for Diseases of the Skin.	J. M. H. MACLEOD, M.A., M.D. (Aberd.), M.R.C.P.
Physician to Electrical Department.	W. IRONSIDE BRUCE, M.D. (Aberd.).
Medical Registrar	J. HAHN, M.B., B.S. (Lond.).
Obstetric Registrar	J. B. BANISTER, M.A., M.D. (Camb.), M.R.C.P.
Pathologists	R. C. JEWESBURY, M.A., M.D., B.Ch. (Oxon.), M.R.C.P. GORDON HOLMES, B.A., M.D. (Dubl.), F.R.C.P.
Bacteriologist and Clinical Pathologist.	W. W. C. TOPLEY, B.A., M.B., B.C. (Cantab.), M.R.C.P.

SURGICAL STAFF.

Consulting Surgeons	RICHARD BARWELL, F.R.C.S. J. ASTLEY BLOXAM, F.R.C.S. J. H. MORGAN, C.V.O., M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.C.S.
Consulting Surgeon-Dentist ..	JOHN FAIRBANK, M.R.C.S.
Consulting Radiographer ..	Sir J. MACKENZIE DAVIDSON, M.B., C.M.
Surgeons	STANLEY BOYD, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. H. F. WATERHOUSE, M.D. (Edin.), F.R.C.S. CHARLES GIBBS, F.R.C.S.
Surgeons with care of Out-patients.	H. S. CLOGG, M.B., M.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. PETER DANIEL, F.R.C.S.
Assistant-Surgeon	W. S. FENWICK, M.S., M.B., B.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.C.S.
Ophthalmic Surgeon	E. TREACHER COLLINS, F.R.C.S.
Surgeon for Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Ear.	E. B. WAGGETT, M.B., B.C. (Cantab.).
Assistant-Surgeon ditto ..	E. D. DAVIS, F.R.C.S.
Surgeon for the Orthopædic Department.	H. A. T. FAIRBANK, M.B., M.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S.
Dental Surgeon	J. F. COLYER, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.D.S. (Eng.).
Surgeon Anæsthetist	C. CARTER BRAINE, F.R.C.S.
Anæsthetists	VICTOR CORBOULD, M.D. W. M. ANDERSON, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. B. E. POTTER, M.B. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. G. R. PHILLIPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
Surgical Registrar	N. C. LAKE, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.S.
Resident Medical Officer ..	ABEL EVANS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Analyst	P. A. ELLIS RICHARDS, F.I.C., F.C.S.

STAFF OF LECTURERS AND TEACHERS,

CHARING CROSS SCHOOL.

I.—"*ADVANCED*" *MEDICAL STUDIES.*

A.—*Pathology, Clinical Pathology and Bacteriology.*

General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.	WILLIAM HUNTER, M.D., F.R.C.P. (*University Reader in Pathology, Lecturer and Director*).
Pathological Laboratory and Morbid Histology.	J. WALTER MCLEOD, M.B., Ch.B. (*Assistant Lecturer and Research Fellow*).
Special Pathology and Post-Mortems.	R. C. JEWESBURY, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P. GORDON HOLMES, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Bacteriology and Clinical Pathology.	W. W. C. TOPLEY, B.A., M.B., M.R.C.P. (*Lecturer*). A. B. ROSHER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (*Demonstrator*).
Surgical Pathology	PETER DANIEL, F.R.C.S.
Gynæcological Pathology ..	CUTHBERT LOCKYER, M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.
Pathology of the Skin	J. M. H. MACLEOD, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.

B.—*Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Toxicology and Public Health.*

Therapeutics	DAVID FORSYTH, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P.
Toxicology	H. FORSTER MORLEY, M.A., D.Sc., F.I.C.
Hygiene and Public Health ..	W. J. R. SIMPSON, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.

C.—*Medicine* (*Systematic and Clinical*).

General Medicine	JAMES GALLOWAY, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.
Clinical Medicine	JAMES GALLOWAY, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. WILLIAM HUNTER, M.D., F.R.C.P. W. C. BOSANQUET, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Medical Tutors	W. J. FENTON, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. DAVID FORSYTH, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P.
Practical Medicine ..	R. C. JEWESBURY, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P. GORDON HOLMES, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Medical Registrar	J. HAHN, M.B., B.S.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.

Diseases of the Skin	J. M. H. MACLEOD, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.
Psychological Medicine ..	E. D. MACNAMARA, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Tropical Diseases	Sir PATRICK MANSON, K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., LL.D.
Electrical and X-Rays	W. IRONSIDE BRUCE, M.D.
Medical Jurisprudence ..	W. A. BREND, M.A., M.B., B.Sc., Barrister-at-Law.

D.—*Surgery (Systematic and Clinical).*

General Surgery	H. F. WATERHOUSE, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Clinical Surgery	STANLEY BOYD, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. H. F. WATERHOUSE, M.D., F.R.C.S. CHARLES GIBBS, F.R.C.S.
Operative Surgery	H. S. CLOGG, M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.
Surgical Pathology	PETER DANIEL, F.R.C.S.
Surgical Anatomy	W. STEPHEN FENWICK, M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.
Minor Surgery	H. A. T. FAIRBANK, M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.
Surgical Tutors	PETER DANIEL, F.R.C.S. W. STEPHEN FENWICK, M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.
Surgical Registrar	N. C. LAKE, M.D.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.

Diseases of the Eye	E. TREACHER COLLINS, F.R.C.S.
Nose, Throat and Ear	E. B. WAGGETT, M.B., B.C. E. D. DAVIS, F.R.C.S.
Orthopædic Surgery	H. A. T. FAIRBANK, M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.
Anæsthetics	W. M. ANDERSON, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

E.—*Midwifery and Diseases of Women (Systematic and Clinical).*

Systematic Midwifery	T. W. EDEN, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. CUTHBERT LOCKYER, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.
Diseases of Women	T. W. EDEN, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. CUTHBERT LOCKYER, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.
Practical Midwifery	CUTHBERT LOCKYER, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S.
Tutor	J. B. BANISTER, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.

KING'S COLLEGE DEPARTMENTS OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND BACTERIOLOGY.

(IN CHARING CROSS SCHOOL.)

F.—*Hygiene and Public Health.*

Professor	W. J. R. SIMPSON, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant Professor on Hygiene	DAVID SOMERVILLE, B.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Lecturer on Chemistry, &c. ..	RHYS CHARLES, F.I.C.
Lecturer on School Hygiene ..	W. F. ROACH, M.D., D.P.H.
Lecturer on Sanitary Law ..	E. W. ROUTLEY, M.D.
Lecturer on Tropical Hygiene ..	Col. KING, I.M.S.

BACTERIOLOGY.

Professor	R. T. HEWLETT, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Lecturer	F. E. TAYLOR, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.
Demonstrator	GILBERT HARE, M.D.
Lecturer in Microscopy ..	J. E. BARNARD, F.R.M.S.
Lecturer in Parasitology ..	G. C. LOW, M.D.

II.—"*PRELIMINARY*" *AND* "*INTERMEDIATE*" *STUDIES.*

(UNIVERSITY LABORATORIES, KING'S COLLEGE.)

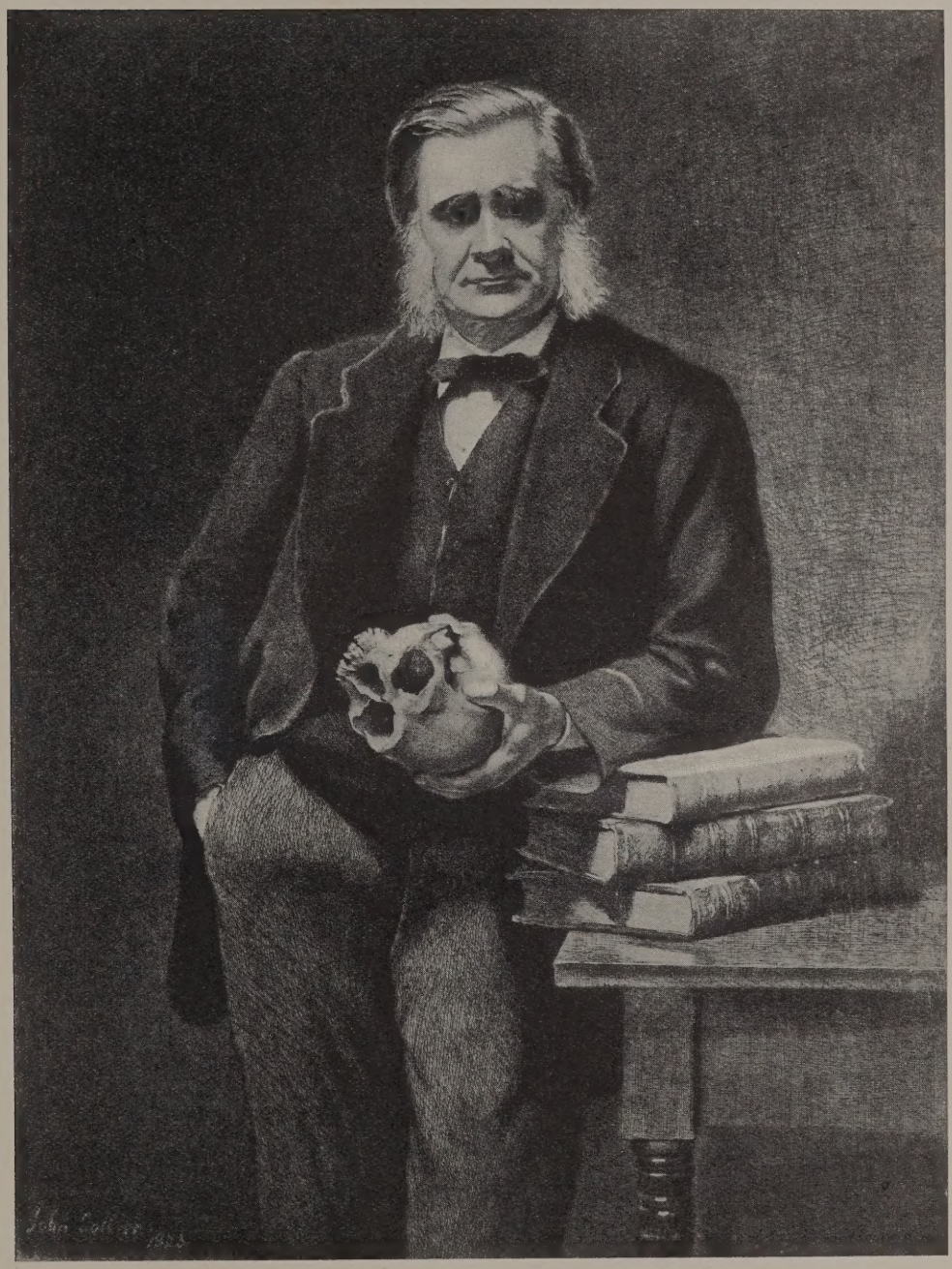
Physics	Prof. C. G. BARKLA, M.A., D.Sc., M.Sc. H. S. ALLEN, M.A., D.Sc. W. WILSON, Ph.D. H. MOORE, B.Sc. G. H. MARTIN, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.

Chemistry	Prof. J. M. THOMSON, LL.D., F.R.S., F.I.C. Prof. H. JACKSON, F.I.C., F.C.S. P. H. KIRKALDY, F.I.C., F.C.S. S. W. COLLINS, B.Sc., F.I.C. L. E. HINKEL, F.I.C. T. WRIGHT, B.Sc., A.I.C.
Botany	Prof. W. B. BOTTOMLEY, M.A., Ph.D., F.L.S. E. J. SCHWARTZ, M.A., B.Sc. ETHEL SPRATT, B.Sc.
Zoology and Animal Biology ..	Prof. ARTHUR DENDY, D.Sc., F.R.S. R. W. H. ROWE, B.Sc.
Anatomy	Prof. DAVID WATERSTON, M.A., M.D. R. J. GLADSTONE, M.D., D.P.H., F.R.C.S. SIDNEY BOYD, M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S. W. S. FENWICK, M.B., F.R.C.S.
Physiology, Practical Physiology and Histology.	Prof. W. D. HALLIBURTON, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P. C. F. MYERS-WARD, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. F. S. LOCKE, M.A., M.D. O. ROSENHEIM, F.C.S. W. BROWN, M.A., D.Sc.
Materia Medica, Pharmacology, Therapeutics.	Prof. W. E. DIXON, M.A., M.D., F.R.S.

VI.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY—AND HIS SCHOOL.

THE HUXLEY LECTURESHIP AND LECTURERS, 1896-1912.



THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY, F.R.S.

CHAPTER XXII

PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S CAREER AS A STUDENT AT CHARING CROSS SCHOOL

The biographical account* of Huxley's early career as a Student of Charing Cross School (1842–1846), and of the dominant influence it exerted upon his subsequent life work, is so interesting that I have here selected and largely drawn upon it to illustrate the conditions of Medical Education prevailing at that time, the spirit of Educational and Scientific Endeavour, and the successful overcoming of difficulties that marked the first ten years' progress of Charing Cross School.

In 1842 Huxley and his elder brother, James, applied for election as Free Scholars at Charing Cross Hospital. The entry in the School Minutes for 6th September, 1842, states :—

> " Applications from the following Gentlemen (including the two sons of Mr. George Huxley, late Senior Assistant Master in Ealing School) were laid before the meeting of School Managers—*Present*, Dr. Shearman, in the Chair, Dr. Golding, Dr. Chowne, Mr. Henry Hancock—and their testimonials being approved of : It was Decided that these Gentlemen should be admitted as Free Scholars if their classical attainments should be found, upon examination, to be satisfactory."

The two Huxleys were duly elected, and began their Hospital work in October of the same year ; and they were duly re-elected, on formal re-application, during their course of study at the Hospital, 1842–1846.

Those who know the Laboratories and Lecture Rooms which have since grown up in connection with the Hospitals on London must have difficulty in realizing the humble

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*" Thomas Henry Huxley," by Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, M.A., D.Sc. (Oxon.), LL.D., F.R.S. (formerly Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy, Charing Cross School, 1892–1895.—Methuen & Co., London, 1900–1912.

arrangements for teaching Students in the early forties. What endowments there were—and Charing Cross Hospital was never an endowed hospital—were devoted entirely to the Hospital as opposed to the Teaching School. There were no separate buildings for Anatomy, Physiology and so forth—such as were afterwards formed on building the New School in 1880. At Charing Cross the School, with its Dissecting Room, and rooms for Chemistry, Botany and Physiology were accommodated in the basement of the Hospital. The teachers were not specialists devoting their whole time and attention to particular branches of science—as later on was the case—but were doctors engaged in practice, who, in addition to their private duties and their work at the Hospital, undertook each to lecture upon a special scientific subject.

Yet it was under these circumstances that Huxley had first aroused in him the great scientific spirit and enthusiasm that afterwards created him one of the greatest Masters of Science of the nineteenth century. The story of how this spirit was first aroused in him is the following interesting one.

HUXLEY was a Student of the School, 1842-1846, at a time when, as its records show, an immense spirit of development pervaded it. This period had followed one of initial difficulties (1835-1837) that would have broken the spirit of anyone but DR. GOLDING, and have shattered the fortunes of any School less soundly constituted than was the Charing Cross School.

Among his teachers were MR. HENRY HANCOCK, F.R.C.S., then in his prime as one of the most brilliant Teachers and Surgeons of London—afterwards (1872) President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Dr. (Sir) James Risdon Bennett, M.D. Edin., Joint Lecturer on Medicine and afterwards President of the Royal College of Physicians of London; Mr. Edwin Canton, F.R.C.S., then laying the foundation of the Museum with his own remarkable and original collections; Mr. Francis Hird, F.R.C.S., then Lecturer on Anatomy; and, lastly, MR. T. WHARTON JONES, Lecturer on Physiology, who had begun to teach in the School a year before (1841) and under whose influence Huxley specially came. Among his fellow students was (Sir) Joseph Fayrer.

Two of these men influenced Huxley's career in a special degree. It was Wharton Jones who embued Huxley with the love of Science, and Fayrer who gave Huxley the great opportunity that determined his future work. He was the means of Huxley going to sea, by giving him an introduction to the Director-General of the Naval Department.

As already stated it was WHARTON JONES under whose influence HUXLEY specially came, and as a forecast of Huxley's bent of mind it may be mentioned that the only prizes he took were those of Senior Physiology and Chemistry Classes. (His brother,

who was elected a Free Scholar at the same time as Huxley [1842] got the Good Conduct Prize.)

The character of Wharton Jones's influence on Huxley may here be dwelt on as a striking illustration of the degree of influence which an enthusiastic teacher can exert upon the character and career of a young enquiring student.

MR. WHARTON JONES was a devoted student of Anatomy and Physiology, and made several classical contributions to Scientific Knowledge—his best known discoveries relating to blood corpuscles; he was the first to describe the coarsely granular type of leucocytes, and the nature of the mammalian egg cells. But his greatest claim to fame is, that it was he who first embued HUXLEY with the love for Anatomical Science, and with a knowledge of the methods of investigation.

Of Wharton Jones, HUXLEY wrote in his Biography :—

> "The extent and precision of his knowledge impressed me greatly, and the severe exactness of his method of lecturing was quite to my taste. *I do not know that I have ever felt so much respect for anybody as a Teacher before or since. I worked hard to obtain his approbation*, and he was extremely kind and helpful to the youngster, who, I am afraid, took up more of his time than he had any right to do.
>
> It was he who suggested the publication *of my first scientific paper*—a very little one—in the *Medical Gazette* of 1845, and most kindly corrected literary faults which abounded in it, short as it was. For at that time, and for many years afterwards, I detested the trouble of writing, and would take no pains over it."

This little paper, although Huxley deprecates it, was remarkable as the work of so young an investigator. In it he demonstrated the existence of a hitherto unrecognised layer in the inner root-sheath of hairs—a layer that has been known since as "*Huxley's Layer.*"

His interest in Anatomy and Physiology brought him distinction in a wider field than his Hospital School, namely, in the University of London, in the Honours Division of the First Examination for the Degree of M.B., in which he obtained second place with a Medal.

His application was such that having completed his course of study at the Hospital, in the Winter of 1845–46, he was prepared to offer himself at the Examination for the Membership of the Royal College of Surgeons, but, being not yet 21 years of age, he could not be admitted as a candidate till the following year.

CHOICE OF A CAREER.

"It was now time for Huxley to enter definitely on his profession. He would have preferred to continue his investigations in London, and to wait for the chance of a teaching post in physiology, as many others of a like spirit since his time would gladly have done, but it was necessary for him to earn a living.

One of those whom he consulted was his brilliant fellow-student, Joseph Fayrer, who during his course took almost every prize open to him. Fayrer, hailing from Bermuda, knew something of those that go down to the sea in ships, and advised Huxley to write to Sir William Burnett, at that time Director-General for the Medical Service of the Navy, for an appointment, with the following interesting sequel, described by Huxley in his Autobiography :—

> I thought this rather a strong thing to do, as Sir William was personally unknown to me ; but my cheery friend would not listen to my scruples, so I went to my lodgings and wrote the best letter I could devise. A few days afterwards, I received the usual official circular of acknowledgment, but at the bottom was written an instruction to call at Somerset House on such a day.
>
> I thought that looked like business, so at the appointed time I called and sent in my card, while I waited in Sir William's ante-room. He was a tall, shrewd-looking old gentleman, with a broad Scotch accent—and I think I see him now as he entered with my card in his hand. The first thing he did was to return it, with the frugal reminder that I should probably find it useful on some other occasion. The second was to ask whether I was an Irishman—I suppose the air of modesty about my appeal must have struck him. I satisfied the Director-General that I was English to the back-bone, and he made some enquiries as to my student career, finally desiring me to hold myself ready for examination.
>
> Having passed this, I was in Her Majesty's service, and entered on the books of Nelson's old ship, the *Victory*, for duty at Haslar Hospital, about a couple of months after I made my application.

About the same time he passed his examinations at the Royal College of Surgeons and so became a fully qualified medical man."

Such then was the degree, striking in its character, in which the scientific spirit was first aroused in Huxley by the teaching in his old School, and the opportunity first given to him by his young fellow student—Joseph Fayrer, for entering on the scientific career, which he afterwards so adorned.

The influence of his old School, moreover, did not end there. During his career as a Student he had come under the influence and seen something of the enthusiasm of another of his Teachers—Edwin Canton—for Museum work.

"At Haslar Hospital there was a Museum of Natural History containing a collection of considerable importance, gathered from the gifts of sailors and officers. The Museum Curator was an enthusiastic Naturalist, and Huxley had the opportunity of extending his knowledge of at least the external characters of many forms of life hitherto unknown to him ; and it is certain that Huxley at least *did not lose at Haslar any of the enthusiasm for Zoology with which he had been inspired at the Charing Cross School.*

The Chief at Haslar was Sir John Richardson, an excellent Naturalist, and well known as an Arctic Explorer. He *recognised the peculiar ability of his young assistant*, and although he was a silent, reserved man, who seldom encouraged his assistants by talking to them, he made several attempts to obtain a suitable post for Huxley. Such a post was that of Surgeon to H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, then about to start under the command of Captain Owen Stanley for surveying work in the Torres Straits. Captain Stanley had *expressed a wish for a Surgeon who knew something of Science*, and on the recommendation of Sir John Richardson obtained the post for Huxley. There was, however, to be a special Naturalist attached to the expedition, but *Huxley had the opportunity he wanted.*

After a brief stay of seven months at the Haslar Hospital, he left it for his ship, *and thus definitely entered on his work in the world.*"

Such is the story of Huxley's connection with the Charing Cross School, and of its influence upon his career. So far as the career of a brilliant man can be definitely ascribed to the influences of his early academic education and its surroundings, that credit may be claimed by Charing Cross School in connection with Huxley's early start —in his election as a Free Scholar, when otherwise he might have been compelled to choose another profession and another career ; in the scientific spirit which he met with in his early Teachers, especially Wharton Jones ; in the happy companionship and friendship of his fellow-student, Joseph Fayrer, which stood him in such good stead at a critical period of his life ; in the early acquaintance with Museum work which he made under Edwin Canton ; and last, but not least, the extraordinary spirit of endeavour which he found around him at his School—in all these relations Huxley got the opportunities he wanted for entering well equipped upon his life's work.

He acknowledged his debt and showed his interest in his old School on several important occasions after he attained his great position in the Scientific world. He returned to it twice in later years—on the first occasion in the early seventies, to preside

at the opening of its Session's work; and on the second occasion in 1884, when, as President of the Royal Society, he presided at the Complimentary Dinner given to Mr. Francis Hird—his old Teacher of Anatomy (1841–1845), Dean of the School (1874–1883)—and was supported by the presence of his old fellow-students, Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., F.R.S., and Sir Wm. Guyer Hunter, K.C.M.G., M.P.

When he died, to perpetuate the memory of his connection with the School which he had so signally honoured by his achievements, THE SCHOOL established THE HUXLEY LECTURESHIP, "ON RECENT ADVANCES IN SCIENCE IN THEIR BEARING ON MEDICINE AND SURGERY," since delivered biennially by a group of the most eminent men of science that have ever honoured the memory of any one man—Professor VIRCHOW in Pathology, representing German science; LORD LISTER, representing English Surgery; Professor WELCH and Professor FLEXNER, representing American Pathology; Professor PAVLOV, representing European Physiology; SIR PATRICK MANSON, representing the Science of Tropical Diseases, and DR. F. W. MOTT, F.R.S., representing the great Science of Mental Pathology. Both these latter subjects were those specifically mentioned in the early Statutes of the School by Dr. Golding as among those which he specially desired to foster and develop in the School; and his wishes in this, as in all other respects, have been fulfilled to the letter, for both the last-mentioned eminent Masters of their subjects are Teachers on the Staff of Charing Cross School.

THE GREATEST HISTORIC MOMENT in the history of The Charing Cross Medical School was, and will ever remain, that in which RUDOLF VIRCHOW—*the Founder of Modern Pathology*—of whom one of his successors, PROFESSOR WILLIAM WELCH testified—"I do not know what greater name there is in the whole history of medicine"—stood as HUXLEY LECTURER in its midst on the 1st October, 1898, with LORD LISTER, *the Founder of Modern Surgery*, presiding; when, after referring in eloquent and eulogistic terms to LISTER'S services to medical science, he turned with sudden impulse and grasped him warmly by the hand, with the exclamation, "I am proud to be able to greet him as an old friend"; and when he then, *in what proved to be his last address in medicine*, summarized his own great life's work, testified to what he owed to Huxley's influence, and concluded with the graceful compliment to Huxley's School—that "it had been one of his warmest wishes to see Charing Cross Hospital, the scientific birthplace of such great men as Livingstone and Huxley."

And the second hardly less historic moment was on the 3rd October, 1900, when LORD LISTER—his successor in the office of HUXLEY LECTURER—took the occasion, *in what also proved to be his last public address in medicine*, to review and summarize his own great life's work in Antiseptic Surgery.

The following further biographical details of Huxley's connection with Charing Cross School are given in his Biography* by his son :—

"Thomas Henry Huxley was born at Ealing in 1825. He was the son of the Senior Assistant Master at St. Nicholas's School at Ealing, where he was educated.

He was seventeen years of age when he entered the Charing Cross School in 1842.

He had already had two years' "practice in pharmacy," as a testimonial put it. After a similar apprenticeship, his brother was given the post of dispenser or "apothecary" at Gloucester Lunatic Asylum—a post which he filled so satisfactorily as to receive a promise that if he went to London for a couple of years to complete his medical training, a substitute would be appointed meanwhile to keep the place till he returned.

The opportunity to which both the brothers looked came in the shape of the Free Scholarships offered by the Charing Cross Hospital to students whose parents were unable to pay for their education. Testimonials as to the position and general education of the candidates were required, and it is curious that one of the persons applied to by the elder Huxley was John Henry Newman, at that time Vicar of Littlemore, who had been educated at St. Nicholas's School at Ealing.

The application for admission to the lectures and other teaching at the Hospital states of the young T. H. Huxley that :—

> "He has a fair knowledge of Latin, reads French with facility, and knows something of German. He has also made considerable progress in the Mathematics, having, as far as he has advanced, a thorough, not a superficial, knowledge of the subject."

The document ends with the following confident words :—

> "I appeal to the certificates and testimonials that will be herewith submitted for evidence of their past conduct; offering prospectively that these young men, if elected to the Free Scholarships of the Charing Cross Hospital and Medical College, will be diligent students, and in all things submit themselves to the control and guidance of the Director and Medical Officers of the Establishment. A father may be pardoned, perhaps, for adding his belief that *these young men will hereafter reflect credit on any institution from which they may receive their education.*"

The authorities replied that "although it is not usual to receive two members of the same family at the same time, the Officers, taking into consideration the age of

* "LIFE AND LETTERS OF THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY." By his Son, Leonard Huxley. 1900.

Mr. Huxley, Senr., the numerous and satisfactory testimonials of his respectability and of the good conduct and merits of the candidates, have decided upon admitting Mr. J. E. and Mr. T. Huxley on this occasion."

The brothers began their Hospital course on 1st October, 1842. Here, after a time, T. H. Huxley seems to have begun working more steadily and systematically than he had done before, *under the influence of a really good teacher.*

He never forgot his debt to Wharton Jones, and years afterwards was delighted at being able to do him a good turn by helping to obtain a pension for him.

Although, in retrospect, he condemned the fitfulness of his own energies and his want of system, which left much to be learned afterwards which might with advantage have been learned there, still it was his energy that struck his contemporaries.

I have a story from one of them that, when the other students used to go out into the court of the Hospital after lectures were over, they would invariably catch sight of young Huxley's dark head at a certain window bent over a microscope, while they amused themselves outside. The constant silhouette framed in the outlines of the window tickled the fancy of the young fellows, and a wag amongst them dubbed it with a name that stuck, " The Sign of the Head and Microscope."

In other respects his student's career was a brilliant one. In 1843 he won the first Chemical prize, the certificate stating that his " extraordinary diligence and success in the pursuit of this branch of science do him infinite honour."

At the same time he also won the first prize in the class of Anatomy and Physiology. On the back of Wharton Jones's certificate is scribbled in pencil :—

" Well, 'tis no matter. Honour pricks me on. Yea, but how if honour prick me off when I come on ? How then ? "

Finally, in 1845, he went up for his M.B. at London University, and won a gold medal for Anatomy and Physiology, being second in honours in that section.

The scientific paper, which he mentions, was somewhat remarkable under the circumstances. It is not given to every medical student to make an anatomical discovery, even a small one. In this case the boy of nineteen, *investigating things for himself*, found a hitherto undiscovered membrane in the root of the hair, which received the name of Huxley's layer.

Whatever he might think of his own work, judged by his own standards, he had done well enough as medical students go."

CHAPTER XXIII

THE HUXLEY LECTURESHIP

ON

"RECENT ADVANCES IN SCIENCE AND THEIR BEARING ON MEDICINE AND SURGERY."

(Founded in Commemoration of Professor Huxley, P.R.S., Student of the School, 1842–1846.)

LECTURERS.

1896. SIR MICHAEL FOSTER, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S., LL.D.,
Professor of Physiology in the University of Cambridge, and Secretary of the Royal Society.

1898. PROFESSOR RUDOLF VIRCHOW,
Professor of Pathology in the University of Berlin.

1900. THE RIGHT HON. LORD LISTER,
President of the Royal Society.

1902. PROFESSOR WILLIAM WELCH, M.D., LL.D., ETC.,
Professor of Pathology in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, U.S.A.

1904. PROFESSOR SIR WILLIAM MACEWEN, M.D., F.R.S.,
Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow.

1906. PROFESSOR PAVLOV, M.D.,
Professor of Physiology in the University of St. Petersburg.

1908. SIR PATRICK MANSON, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P.

1910. PROFESSOR FREDERICK W. MOTT, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P.,
Senior Physician to the Hospital.

1912. PROFESSOR SIMON FLEXNER, M.D.,
Director of the Rockefeller Institute, New York.

THE HUXLEY LECTURE

ON

THE INFLUENCE OF BIOLOGICAL STUDIES UPON MEDICINE

Delivered at the Opening of the Winter Session of Charing Cross Hospital Medical School on 1st October, 1898.

By Professor Rudolf Virchow,
of Berlin.

"The Times," 1st October, 1898.

THE MEDICAL SESSION.

Charing Cross.

Professor Virchow on Medical Science.

The opening of the winter session of the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School was yesterday signalised by the presence of Professor Rudolf Virchow, Director of the Berlin Pathological Institute, who delivered in the St. Martin's Town Hall the second of the Huxley Lectures. The subject chosen by the Professor was "Recent Advances in Science and their Bearing on Medicine and Surgery." The hall was crowded with members of the medical profession and students of the Medical School. Lord Lister, President of the Royal Society, occupied the chair, being supported by most of the members of the Hospital Staff, and among others for whom places were reserved were Sir R. Giffen, Lord Reay, Sir John Evans, Sir Henry Thompson, Sir Norman Lockyer,

Sir H. Howorth, M.P., Sir F. Abel, Sir W. H. Broadbent, Sir R. M. Craven, Sir Dyce Duckworth, Sir William Dalby, Sir Douglas Galton, Sir W. T. Gairdner, Sir A. Geikie, Sir W. Gowers, Sir W. Huggins, Sir W. Kynsay, Sir W. MacCormac, Sir A. Noble, Lieutenant-General Sir R. Strachey, Sir W. Roberts, Sir C. Hartley, Sir B. Samuelson, Sir R. Thorne Thorne, Sir W. Turner, Sir J. Williams, Sir S. Wilks and Major-General Sir C. W. Willson.

The reception accorded to the great German pathologist was quite enthusiastic in its cordiality. His appearance on the platform, accompanied by LORD LISTER, was the signal for an outburst of cheering, again and again renewed, to which PROFESSOR VIRCHOW, who was evidently affected by the demonstration, repeatedly bowed his acknowledgments. The same enthusiasm marked the proceedings throughout, and the frequent applause provoked by the address—excellently delivered in English—showed with what deep interest and attention the lecturer's words were followed. The climax was reached when Professor Virchow referred in eloquent and eulogistic terms to Lord Lister's services to medical science. "I am proud," the Professor said, "to be able to greet him as an old friend," and, turning from the desk with a sudden impulse, Professor Virchow cordially grasped Lord Lister's hand—the unpremeditated incident being greeted with a storm of cheering which did not quickly subside.

LORD LISTER said: This reception of yours shows how grateful we are to Professor Virchow for making a journey all the way from Berlin for the purpose of giving this Huxley Lecture. Virchow requires no introduction to an audience like this and I am sure I shall best consult the wishes of you all if without further preface I ask him to be good enough to address you.

PROFESSOR VIRCHOW, who was received with prolonged cheering, said:

THE HONOUR of being invited to deliver the second Huxley Lecture has deeply moved me. How beautiful are these days of remembrance which have become a national custom of the English people! How touching is that act of gratitude when the celebration is held at the very place wherein the genius of the man whom it commemorates was first guided towards its scientific development! We are filled not alone with admiration for the hero but at the same time *with grateful recognition of the institution which planted the seed of high achievement in the soul of the youthful student.* That you, Gentlemen, should have entrusted to a stranger the task of giving these feelings expression seemed to me an act of such kindly sentiment, implying such perfect confidence that I at first hesitated to accept it. How am I to find in a strange tongue words which shall perfectly express my feelings? How shall I, in the presence of a circle of men who are personally unknown to me, but of whom many knew him who

has passed away and had seen him at work, always find the right expression for that which I wish to say as well as a member of that circle itself could? I dare not believe that I shall throughout succeed in this. But if, in spite of all, I repress my scruples, it is because I know how indulgently my English colleagues will judge my often incomplete statements, and how fully they are inclined to pardon deficiency in diction, if they are convinced of the good intentions of the lecturer.

Professor Huxley's Work.

I may assume that such a task would not have been allotted to me, had not those who imposed it known how deeply the feeling of admiration for Huxley is rooted within me, had they not seen how fully I recognised the achievements of the dead master from his first epoch-making publications, and how greatly I prized the personal friendship which he extended towards me. In truth, the lessons that I received from him in his laboratory—a very modest one according to present conditions—and the introduction to his work which I owe to him form one of the pleasantest and most lasting recollections of my visit to Kensington. The most competent witness of Huxley's earliest period of development, Professor Foster, presented in the first of these lectures a picture of the rapidly increasing extension of the biological knowledge, which must have excited not only our admiration, but also the emulation of all who study medicine. Upon me the duty is incumbent of incorporating with this presentment the newer strides of knowledge, and of stating their influence upon the art of healing. So great a task is this, that it would be presumptuous even to dare to attempt its accomplishment in a single lecture. I have decided, therefore, that I must confine myself to merely sketching the influence of biological discoveries upon medicine. In this way also will the example of Huxley be most intelligible to us. I must here make a confession. When I tried to ascertain how much time would be required to deliver my lecture as I had prepared it, I found, to my regret, that its delivery would occupy nearly double the time assigned to me. I had therefore to reduce it to about half of its original dimensions. This could only be done by means of very heroic cuts, seriously damaging in more than one place my chain of ideas. If therefore you should find, gentlemen, that my transitions from one point to the other occasionally are of a somewhat sudden and violent character, I trust you will bear with me and remember that, if you should take the trouble of reading my address afterwards, you will be less shocked than you may be to-day by my statements when they appear in print.

The Beginnings of Biology.

Huxley himself, though trained in the practical school of Charing Cross Hospital, *won his special title to fame in the domain of biology.* As a matter of fact, at that time even the name of biology had not come into general use. It was only recently that the idea of life itself obtained its full significance. Even in the late middle ages it had not sufficient strength to struggle through the veil of dogmatism into the light. I am glad to be able to-day for the second time to credit the English nation with the service of having made the first attempts to define the nature and character of life. It was Francis Glisson, who, following expressly in the footsteps of Paracelsus, investigated the *principium vitæ.* If he could not elucidate the nature of life, he at least recognised its main characteristic. This is what he was the first to describe as "irritability," the property on which the energy of living matter depends. How great was the step from Paracelsus to Glisson, and—we may continue—from Glisson to Hunter! According to Paracelsus, life was the work of a special *spiritus* which set material substance in action, like a machine; for Glisson, matter itself was the *principium energeticum.* Unfortunately, he did not confine this dictum to living substances only, but applied it to substance in general, to all matter. It was Hunter who first announced the specific nature of living matter as contrasted with non-living, and he was led to place a *materia vitæ diffusa* at the head of his physiological and pathological views. According to the teaching of Hewson and Hunter, the blood supplied the plastic materials of physiology as well as the plastic exudates of pathology. Such was the basis of the new biological method, if one can apply such an expression to a still incomplete doctrine, in 1842, when Huxley was beginning his medical studies at Charing Cross Hospital. It would lead too far afield were I to recount in this place how it happened that I myself, like Huxley, was early weaned from the pernicious doctrines of humoral pathology.

The Development of Biology.

When Huxley himself left Charing Cross Hospital, in 1846, he had enjoyed a rich measure of instruction in anatomy and physiology. Thus trained, he took the post of naval surgeon, and by the time that he returned, four years later, he had become a perfect zoologist and a keen-sighted ethnologist. How this was possible, any one will readily understand who knows from his own experience how great the value of personal observation is for the development of independent and unprejudiced thought. For a young man who, besides collecting a rich treasure of positive knowledge, has practised

dissection and the exercise of a critical judgment, a long sea-voyage and a peaceful sojourn among entirely new surroundings afford an invaluable opportunity for original work and deep reflection. Freed from the formalism of the schools, thrown upon the use of his own intellect, compelled to test each single object as regards properties and history, he soon forgets the dogmas of the prevailing system and becomes, first a sceptic and then an investigator. This change, which did not fail to affect Huxley, and through which arose that Huxley whom we commemorate to-day, is no unknown occurrence to one who is acquainted with the history, not only of knowledge, but also of scholars. We need only point to John Hunter and Darwin as closely-allied examples. The path on which these men have achieved their triumphs is that which biology in general has trodden with ever-widening strides since the end of last century—it is the path of genetic investigation. We Germans point with pride to our countryman who opened up this road with full conviction of its importance, and who directed towards it the eyes of the world—our poet-prince Goethe. What he accomplished in particular from plants others of our fellow-countrymen achieved from animals—Wolf, Meckel and our whole embryological school. As Harvey, Haller and Hunter had once done, so these men began also with the study of the "ovulum," but this very soon showed that the egg was itself organised, and that from it arose the whole series of organic developments. When Huxley, after his return, came to publish his fundamental observations he found the history of the progressive transformations of the contents of the egg already verified; for it was by now known that the egg was a cell, and that from it fresh cells, and from them organs, arose. The second of his three famous papers—that on the relationship between man and the animals next beneath him—limned in exemplary fashion the parallelism in the earliest development of all animal beings. But beyond this it stepped boldly across the border-line which tradition and dogma had drawn between man and beast. Huxley had no hesitation in filling the gaps which Darwin had left in his argument, and in explaining that "in respect of substance and structure man and the lower animals are one." Whatever opinion one may hold as to the origin of mankind, the conviction as to the fundamental correspondence of human organisation with that of animals is at present universally accepted.

DR. T. H. GREEN, in the absence of Sir Joseph Fayrer, proposed a vote of thanks to Professor Virchow who, he said, by coming over from Berlin and delivering his lecture had conferred a great honour not only upon their Medical School but on the medical profession in this country. The lecture to which they had just listened was, he thought, not the least valuable of the many contributions Professor Virchow still made to medical literature. Thirty years ago he had the good fortune to be a pupil

of Professor Virchow, and therefore he proposed this vote of thanks with especial pleasure.

DR. J. WATT BLACK, as another old pupil of the illustrious lecturer, and with profound admiration of Professor Virchow's genius and work, seconded the motion.

LORD LISTER expressed his sense of the immense debt they owed Professor Virchow for his learned, profound and beautiful address, and asked them to pass the motion by acclamation.

The motion was adopted amidst great cheering, and

PROFESSOR VIRCHOW, in response, said it had been one of his warmest wishes to see Charing Cross Hospital, the scientific birthplace of such great men as Livingstone and Huxley. He should never forget his reception that day, and trusted that his young colleagues and students at Charing Cross Hospital would regard the great men he had mentioned in his address as their prototypes of a good, honest and scientific life.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE HUXLEY LECTURE
ON
"THE BEGINNINGS OF ANTISEPTIC SURGERY."

Delivered at the Opening of the Winter Session of Charing Cross Medical School on 3rd October, 1900.

By LORD LISTER, the President of the Royal Society.

LORD LISTER AND ANTISEPTIC SURGERY.

LORD LISTER, President of the Royal Society, delivered yesterday at St. Martin's Town Hall, the third Biennial Huxley Lecture, his subject being "Recent Advances in Science, and their bearing on Medicine and Surgery." The hall was crowded with distinguished medical men and students, and Lord Lister on entering was received with loud cheers. Mr. J. H. Morgan, Treasurer of Charing Cross Hospital, who occupied the chair, explained that the Huxley Lectures had been established to do honour to the memory of the distinguished physiologist whose name they bore, and who had received his education in their School. The first lecture was delivered by Professor Michael Foster, the second by Professor Rudolph Virchoff, and the Council had been fortunate enough to induce Lord Lister to deliver the third.

LORD LISTER then delivered his lecture, which was extremely technical in character, but to those he addressed deeply interesting. Having stated that the Council of the Medical School of Charing Cross Hospital had asked him to make his own works the subject of the lecture, he proceeded to give an account of some of his early investigations into the nature of inflammation and suppuration which prepared him to welcome Pasteur's proof that putrefaction, like other fermentations, was caused by the growth of microbes in putrescible substances.

Among the subjects he discussed was the reason of the adhesion of the blood corpuscles in stasis of the blood, the rationale and regulation of pigmentary changes in the frog, inflammatory congestion and the vital action of the tissues, the phenomena of blood coagulation, &c. He mentioned that at one time when he had been observing the advantages that followed from the use of silver sutures, he believed and taught that

suppuration was due to the silk sutures in the wound imbibing blood, &c., its cause being thus the decomposition of organic liquids. When he was appointed to the chair of surgery at Glasgow, he had the opportunity at the Royal Infirmary in that city of continuing the study of hospital diseases, of which pyæmia was the worst. He did his best to prevent the conveyance of infection from one wound to another by insisting on such measures as the washing of the hands of the dressers between each case; he also tried sulphite of potash as a prophylactic, only to be disappointed. But it was no wonder he failed so long as he held the common belief that putrefaction was caused by the oxygen of the air; Pasteur's discovery that it was due to microbes growing in putrescible material was the foundation of the antiseptic system.

This opened up a new problem—not the hopeless effort to exclude the oxygen of the air, which had previously been supposed to be the cause of the decomposition of organic substances, but to endeavour to exclude mischievous microbes by means that did as little damage as possible to the tissues. More recent investigations had shown that hurtful microbes were not always putrefactive; but the *principle which first guided* his lordship *retained*, as he believed, *its full value*, and *the endeavour to carry it out to the best advantage had been his chief life work.*

On the motion of Dr. T. H. Green, seconded by the Rev. J. Kitto, Vicar of the parish, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Lord Lister, who briefly acknowledged the compliment. He expressed the pleasure it gave him, now that he had retired from surgical practice, to be again speaking amongst colleagues, by whom whatever light could be thrown upon our glorious bodies—for glorious they were—would be welcomed.

(*Lord Lister died in February*, 1912, *and his Memorial Service was held in Westminster Abbey on Friday*, 19*th February*, 1912. *The following Address on the outcome of his chief life work was given in the Charing Cross School three days later.*)

THE LIFE WORK OF LORD LISTER.

A RETROSPECT AND A TRIBUTE.

An Address Delivered in the Clinical Theatre of Charing Cross Hospital on the 19th February, 1912.

By THE DEAN OF THE SCHOOL.

"To DO justice to the merits of those who have gone before us, by recording their names with honourable praise, is but a duty we owe them; the best way of evincing our respect for departed worth, and of rendering its influence permanently useful to mankind."

In these words the Founder of this Hospital and School conveyed to us the behest which we recall to-day, as we commemorate the character and the work of the greatest benefactor of all Hospitals and of all humanity.

LORD LISTER, whose body was conveyed to the tomb on Friday last, amidst the sorrow, not only of this country but of all countries, was one who in his life, and by his works, conveyed the noblest example of service to humanity which the world has ever witnessed. To do justice to his merits is indeed impossible. But it is not impossible to freshen the annals of history with the recital of his deeds, and to transmit them to all entering on the profession which he adorned, as the only way open for paying our humble tribute to his greatness; for, outstanding as his life and achievements were, they touch our work and daily task as Students and Teachers in directions which enable us to understand the work which he accomplished.

He extended his interest to the work of this School, and did it the honour by his presence on three successive occasions, 1898, 1900, and 1902, and by his own delivery of our Huxley Lecture of 1900 on "Recent Advances in Science in Relation to Practical Medicine" of paying his tribute to the profound influence on Medical Science exercised by the biological studies of Professor Huxley, whom this School is proud to claim as its great student.

I recall the occasion very vividly. He did not speak of the great scientific and practical outcome of his labours, or of their great influence upon the science and practice of medicine. His thoughts were far away—with his earliest studies in the methods of biology, which first developed his interest in scientific medicine and formed the basis of his life's work.

SCIENCE AND PRACTICAL MEDICINE.

One of the chief occupations of mankind for thousands of years had been that of killing each other and pouring out each other's blood, like that of sheep and oxen. They must again and again have seen the blood spouting from the body in jets and in torrents, but they knew not, and cared less, where it came from; and when they did begin to interest themselves they "thought" that it came

from the veins, and that the other vessels which ran alongside the veins were filled with air to keep the blood cool. Hence the name "artery" which the vessel still bears. Even when anatomists began to study the parts by dissection, they "thought" much and examined much, but could not agree as to the way in which the blood circulated. When William Harvey, *for purposes of observation*, wounded a limb, as millions of men had done before for mere brutality, and demonstrated that the blood came from the arteries and not from the veins, "then" he saw something that no one had ever clearly understood before, and that no one since has had any difficulty in understanding, namely, the course of the circulation of the blood.

John Hunter, the great founder of comparative anatomy and pathology, was an idle sort of youth when, as a last resource, his elder physician brother, William Hunter, brought him up to London to assist in his dissecting room. From the time of his first introduction to the field of observation which anatomy in a special degree offers, his character was transformed. His whole life was one mass of observation; he was devoured with the zeal of his work, and with inspiring others, if possible, to a like zeal. The maxim he left to all succeeding generations of workers in natural science was the one which he wrote to his great friend, Edward Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination. When Jenner wrote and told John Hunter what he "thought" about the temperature variations of hybernating animals, a subject he was interested in, the reply he received from Hunter was: "Don't think—try." And he then described the course which Jenner should take to ascertain and *observe* the actual facts—no easy task in days when the clinical thermometer was unknown.

How successfully Jenner tried, and how he perfected the instruction of his great teacher, was afterwards shewn in his epoch-making observations of the relations of cow-pox to small-pox, eventuating in the discovery of vaccination, and the checking and final eradication from the list of human scourges of the greatest and most loathsome of all diseases.

As with William Harvey in Physiology, John Hunter in Anatomy and Edward Jenner in Medicine, so with Virchow in Pathology. It was infinite curiosity about the importance of the individual cell that led Virchow to observe the great mass of facts connected with cellular pathology which revolutionised the whole subject of pathology, and placed it, for the first time, on an absolutely sound and enduring basis.

It was so also with Pasteur. He had not at first any particular interest in medical problems, for he was a chemist. It was intense curiosity about the physical properties of tartaric acid that led Pasteur to the epoch-making researches on fermentation which constituted the original basis of the great science of bacteriology and preventive medicine, and formed, in Lister's hands, the basis of its greatest practical outcome—the practice of antiseptic surgery. This great science—the greatest boon, following the introduction of chloroform, ever granted to suffering humanity—was thus directly and indirectly the outcome of a chemist's scientific curiosity.

So also with Lord Lister. It was great curiosity about the behaviour of lowly cells—of the leucocytes of the blood in inflammation, in coagulation, in the healing of wounds; of lowly plants like myxomycetes; the movements of pigment to and fro in the cells of the frog's skin—that first prepared the soil of Lister's mind for the immediate recognition on his part of the importance of

Pasteur's work on fermentation in relation to surgery, and that eventually led him, amidst difficulties and discouragement of all kinds, to establish the great system of antiseptic surgery for all time associated with his name.

From small things—great. Such has been the history of medical science from first to last. At first, ignorance; then curiosity; then observation; and then something "seen" that no one had seen before.

Truly a noble "band of brothers"—a Harvey in Physiology, a John Hunter in Anatomy, a Jenner in Preventive Medicine, a Huxley in Biology, a Virchow in Pathology, a Pasteur in Chemistry and Bacteriology, a Lister in Antiseptic Surgery; fit representatives of the great branches of science underlying the practice of Medicine—all of them possessing the same scientific "Touch"—the love of truth and knowledge for their own sake and in the service of humanity.

Unbounded curiosity was the basis of their work. In their case, as in that of most others, their genius was an infinite capacity for taking pains and observing the facts before their eyes. It was not the product of any so-called master mind; on the contrary, the master minds which they developed were themselves the outcome of their enthusiasm in observing, and of their intense mental application in co-relating the mass of facts which they observed.

LISTER'S LIFE WORK.

Through countless ages men had died, and continued to die, from "wound fever" and "surgical fever" and "blood poisoning," till finally it was less than an even chance whether anyone operated upon would escape from its effects. "Blood poisoning," "Septicæmia," and "Pyæmia," were the bane of the surgeon's life, filled even the wards of the physician and the post-mortem room of the pathologist with their manifold and fateful effects.

"SEPTIC SURGERY" AS IT WAS.

What "Septic Surgery" prior to his time was is conveyed in the following description written by the great surgeon, John Bell, in his Principles of Surgery, 1801 :—

> "When it rages in a great hospital, it is like a plague; few who are seized with it can escape. There is no hospital, however small, airy, or well regulated, where this epidemic ulcer is not to be found at times; and then no operation dare be performed! Every cure stands still! Every wound becomes a sore, and every sore is apt to run into gangrene; but in great hospitals especially it prevails at all times, and is a real gangrene. It has been named the Hospital Gangrene; and such were its ravages in the Hotel-Dieu of Paris (that great store-house of corruption and disease) that the surgeons did not dare to call it by its true name; they called it the rottenness, foulness, sloughing of the sore! The word hospital gangrene they durst not pronounce, for it sounded like a death knell; at the hearing of that ominous word the patients gave themselves up for lost. In the Hotel-Dieu this gangrene

raged without intermission for two hundred years, till, of late, under the new Government of France, the hospital has been reformed. A young surgeon (says an ancient French author) who is bred in the Hotel-Dieu may learn the various forms of incisions, operations too, and the manner of dressing wounds, but the way of curing wounds he cannot learn. Every patient he takes in hand (do what he will) must die of gangrene."

Such was the tragedy of surgery practised up to the time of Lister. Let me convey to you in another way the human pathos of this tragedy. The story is best told in the book which some of you probably know "Rab and His Friends," by Dr. John Brown, who was a Medical Student in Edinburgh about the year 1820. You know the story of his acquaintance in the streets of Edinburgh with the fighting dog "Rab" and his master James, and his subsequent acquaintance with the latter's wife, "Ailie," brought to the Infirmary suffering from cancer of the breast, and his introduction to her by her husband as "Rab's friend, you know."

AN OPERATION SCENE, *Circa* 1820.

"Up ran the Students eager to secure a good place—in they crowded full of interest and talk—'What's the case?' Operation-theatre crowded; the surgeon with his staff of assistants there.

In comes Ailie—the dear old woman, with her pale, serious, lonely, delicate, sweet, unforgettable face; her silvery, smooth hair setting off her dark grey eyes—full of suffering, full also of the overcoming of it; her mouth firm, patient and contented. One look at her quiets and abates the eager students. That beautiful old woman is too much for them; they sit down and are dumb, and gaze at her.

She walks in quickly, but without haste; stepped up on a seat, laid herself on the table, arranged herself, gave a rapid look at her husband, James, shut her eyes, rested herself on me and took my hand. The operation was at once begun; it was necessarily slow (removal of the breast), and chloroform—one of God's best gifts to his suffering children was then unknown.

Behind her was James with Rab—the great faithful dog, brindled and grey like granite; his hair short, hard and close like a lion's; his head scarred with the records of old wounds—a sort of series of battles all over it—(a fit figure, it might now well be described, of the suffering endured by onlooking humanity). James sat down in the distance, and took that huge and noble head between his knees. Rab looked perplexed and dangerous, for ever cocking his ear and dropping it as fast.

During the operation Rab's soul was working within him; he saw that something strange was going on—blood flowing from his mistress, and she suffering; his ragged ear was up and importunate; he growled and gave now and then a sharp impatient yelp; he would have liked to have done something to that man. But James had him firm and gave him a glare from time to time, and an intimation of a possible kick.

The surgeon did his work; the pale face showed its pain, but was still and silent. It is over; she is dressed, steps gently down from the table; looks for her husband; then turning to the surgeon and the students, she curtsies—and in a low, clear voice begs their pardon if she has behaved ill. The students—all of us—wept like children. Resting on her husband and me she went to her room—Rab, the faithful dog, witness of the whole operation following."

Such was surgery prior to the introduction of chloroform, and now comes the picture of the tragedy of "surgical fever" and of blood poisoning.

"For some days Ailie did well. The wound healed by the first intention. The students came in quiet and anxious and surrounded her bed. She said she liked to see their young and honest faces. The surgeon dressed her—pitying her through his eyes. Rab and James stood outside the circle; Rab now reconciled and even cordial, having made up his mind that as yet nobody required worrying.

So far so well; but four days after the operation, she had a sudden and long shivering—a 'groosing' as she called it. I saw her soon after; her eyes too bright, her cheek coloured, restless and ashamed of being so; balance lost, mischief had begun; a blush of red round the wound; pulse rapid, breathing anxious and quick; she wasn't herself, as she said and was vexed at her restlessness."

And then comes the picture of the surgeon's helplessness at that time in the face of the tragedy, and of the attitude of suffering onlookers towards it.

"We tried what we could. James did everything and was everywhere; he had refused from the first to let anyone nurse her—had taken off his heavy shoes crammed with tackets, heel-capt and toe-capt, and put them carefully under the bed, saying that he would go about on his stocking soles 'as canny as a pussy.' Rab subsided under the table into a dark place, and was motionless, all but his eye, which followed everyone."

The further course of the tragedy need not be detailed. The end was drawing near; the golden bowl breaking; the silver cord fast being loosed; the body and soul, companions for sixty years, being sundered and taking leave. And at the end scene—

"Rab all this time had been full awake and motionless; he came forward beside us; Ailie's hand, which James had held, was hanging down, soaked with his tears; Rab licked it all over carefully; looked at her and returned to his place under the table."

"What a tragedy," you may now exclaim; "What a picture of the brutality and incompetence of older surgery!" What a story of nursing neglect—an operation case nursed by a carter who was careful to take his great dirty boots off and place them under the bed and go about in his stockings; and the faithful but grimy dog lying watching every stage of the tragedy from the operation to the final result. The tragedy in its full pathos is only seen by us now, at this distance of time. It was not recognised then; for similar tragedies were going on every day in every hospital in the world—necessary operations successfully carried out to save the lives of patients, followed by the complication of "surgical fever" which killed them.

I am old enough to recall the old Hospital in Edinburgh here referred to, where Lister carried out a great part of his work. I recall now, vividly, the impressions left on my mind the first time I entered it in the late seventies—its narrow passages, wooden floors, ill-lighted wards, the pain and suffering, and the reeking atmosphere of carbolic acid; the Operation Theatre with its old wooden benches, boarded floors, still showing the bolts behind the Operating Table for the ropes formerly used to bind the patient before the introduction of chloroform.

"ANTISEPTIC SURGERY" AS IT IS.

What a different picture of surgical care and procedure could be drawn from the experience of even the youngest student of the surgery of to-day. If I were called upon to sketch it from my own experience, the features I would endeavour to bring out would be :—

AN OPERATION SCENE IN CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, 1910.

The Scene—A London Hospital; the time, mid-night; the admission of a poor woman. The urgent telephone for and arrival of the Physician; the darkened passages; the stillness and darkness of the sleeping ward with the exception of the shaded light over the Nurse's table. The careful examination of the patient; the diagnosis and recognition of the necessity for immediate operation; the telephone call for the Surgeon and his immediate arrival; the necessary preparations of the patient quietly made; her noiseless conveyance out of the sleeping ward through the quiet passages to the Operating Theatre—literally a marble hall ablaze with light—with the Theatre Sister and her Nurses quietly busied with all their antiseptic preparations; the Surgeon with his Assistants meanwhile similarly busied covering themselves with their white overalls, prior to entering the chamber consecrated to cleanliness and Antisepsis. The scrubbing and washing hands again and again, and finally, as a final precautionary measure, the drawing on of their sterilised gloves: the skilful operation without any suffering to the patient; the successful result of the operation; the complete relief of the patient from a great danger; the subsequent dressing and the careful removal of the patient back to bed. The quiet watchfulness of the Nurse by her bedside; the immediate disappearance of all dangerous symptoms: and the subsequent uneventful recovery—uninterrupted possibly by even a single dressing—without any fever, inflammation, or any undue disturbance of any kind.

All honour to the Surgeons of former days who amidst scenes of suffering and tragedy of the kind here described—continued to "do what they could" for their patients. And everlasting honour to the name of Lister who by his labours and observations has now freed humanity for all time from indescribable suffering.

The motives and the grounds for antiseptic surgery are now very clear and obvious, and are demonstrated daily in the Surgeon's task. They are thrust upon his notice; they are driven into him by the whole teaching and surroundings of his surgical work. He lives in an atmosphere of worship

of Antisepsis; he conducts services at her shrine; he places offerings of clean hands and a pure antiseptic conscience and behaviour on her altars. Figuratively, if not actually, he sees in flaming characters written above the door of his wards and operation theatres the words, "Abandon Sepsis all ye who enter here."

No shrine in connection with modern scientific medicine and practice appeals more to the imagination than that constituted by a modern operating theatre. In no department of the whole field of modern medicine are its services to humanity so faithfully, so loyally, so scrupulously and exactly rendered as in that spot dedicated to *Antiseptic Surgery*.

What is the object of this whole, elaborate ritual of observant practice? It is designed, primarily, for one great purpose, to prevent the access of organisms into the wounds which the Surgeon has necessarily to make in the course of his surgical work. To avoid such an occurrence, such a catastrophe as he would deem it, the surgeon takes every possible precaution that knowledge and experience suggest to him. No precaution is too minute, no duty, however trivial, appears to him as such in the attainment of his great object. He renders these services, he observes these precautions, as faithfully and as strictly in the case of the outcast admitted from the poorest slum as he would to the highest personage in the land.

AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The scene witnessed at Westminster Abbey on Friday last will remain indelibly impressed on the memory of all who were privileged to be present. It was not a Memorial Service to Lord Lister—for his name and work require no artificial memorial. It was rather the Thanksgiving Service of the whole world of Science, represented there in every one of its branches, on behalf of humanity for his great beneficent achievements—and a Service of Dedication to carry on, with high resolve, in his spirit of self-sacrificing endeavour, the great task entrusted to them of adding to human knowledge. Great as were Lord Lister's achievements, still greater was the man himself—in his overwhelming sympathy for suffering, his interest in scientific progress, his power of inspiring others with his enthusiasm, and, above all—that which endeared him to everyone who knew him—the great lovableness of his personality and disposition. Throughout his forty years of closest personal relationship with him, his great pupil and co-worker, Sir Watson Cheyne, has testified that he never heard Lister speak an unkind word about anyone.

No words were ever more appropriate than those given forth in the great Anthem which rang out on his behalf:—

> "When the ear heard him, then it blessed him; and when the eye saw him, it gave witness to him. He delivered the suffering that cried; the dying that had none to help them; kindness meekness, and comfort were in his tongue. If there was any virtue, and if there was any praise, he thought on these things. His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth evermore."

THE HUXLEY LECTURE

ON

RECENT STUDIES OF IMMUNITY,

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THEIR BEARING ON PATHOLOGY.

Delivered at the Opening of the Winter Session of Charing Cross Hospital Medical School on 1st October, 1902.

BY WILLIAM H. WELCH, M.D., LL.D.,

Professor of Pathology, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

GENTLEMEN,—You will readily believe that with my deep appreciation of the high honour conferred by the invitation to deliver the fourth Huxley Lecture there was joined a sense of great embarrassment in being called upon to follow in this office three such leaders of world-wide fame as Sir Michael Foster, Professor Virchow, and Lord Lister. But the letter of the Committee of the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School stated that the choice of a successor to these great names was "a tribute of our admiration for the great army of scientific workers on the other side of the Atlantic." While I cannot assume to occupy any other place in this army than that of a soldier in the ranks, I felt that if my acceptance of this invitation could be regarded as in any sense an expression of appreciation by American workers in science of the commendation and goodwill of our British colleagues, of our large indebtedness to them, of our sense of the common interests, the comradeship and the kinship of the English-speaking peoples on both sides of the ocean, I should not decline, even if summoned to occupy a position of danger.

There was another consideration which I may be permitted here to mention. *Through Huxley there is*, if not a bond, at least *a link between the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School and the Johns Hopkins University.* This lectureship was founded to commemorate the fact that Huxley received his entire education at the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School. While throughout America the name of Huxley is held in high honour as that of a great discoverer and interpreter of science, and while the influence which he has exerted upon popular as well as scientific opinion through those

messages peculiarly fitted to the needs of English thought is not less there than among his own countrymen, we at the Johns Hopkins University have special reasons to acknowledge our gratitude to him. He crossed the ocean to deliver the principal address at the opening of this University in 1876, and *he then gave utterance to ideas concerning university, and especially medical, education which were at the time and have remained an inspiration and a guide to us.** Then, too, the Johns Hopkins University owes to Huxley and to Michael Foster the accession to its faculty of my lamented colleague, Newell Martin, who by the introduction and development of the biological methods and conceptions of his teachers gave such new directions and so great an impulse to biological study in America that his own work and that of his pupils started for us a new era in this department.

The first Huxley lecturer has made it unnecessary for his successors to dwell upon Huxley's studentship at the Charing Cross Hospital, upon the important influence which this had upon his career, or upon his great services to medical science, although his chief title to fame lies outside of the domain of medicine. I should like, however, to quote a passage, although it must be familiar to you, from Mr. Leonard Huxley's charming *Life and Letters* of his father, which has appeared since the date of Sir Michael Foster's lecture, for it shows that "it was at Charing Cross Hospital where Huxley first felt the influence of daily intercourse with a really able teacher." He says :—

> "No doubt it was very largely my own fault, but the only instruction from which I obtained the proper effect of education was that which I received from Mr. Wharton Jones, who was the lecturer on physiology at the Charing Cross School of Medicine. The extent and precision of his knowledge impressed me greatly, and the severe exactness of his method of lecturing was quite to my taste. I do not know that I have ever felt so much respect for anybody as a teacher before or since."

Wharton Jones, who will doubtless be longest remembered as the discoverer of the amoeboid movements of the white blood corpuscles, was an experimental physiologist and pathologist of much originality, and it seems to me that there has not been, even in his own country, so full a recognition of his work as its importance merits.

Before passing to the special theme of this lecture it is fitting that I should pause, if only for a moment, to call to mind with affection and reverence that recently departed great man who honoured and delighted you four years ago, and who has conferred such high distinction upon the office of Huxley lecturer. When one considers the full import of the discovery and establishment by Virchow of the principles of cellular pathology,

* *See* Sequel. Page 220.

that this constitutes the secure foundation upon which nearly two generations have built and future generations will continue to build the edifice of scientific medicine, *I do not know what greater name there is in the whole history of medicine than that of Rudolf Virchow.* How noble his character! With what amazing industry, versatility and keenness of intellect did he fruitfully cultivate the new fields which he had opened to research as well as other departments of science! With what devotion and beneficial results did he give his time and abundant knowledge to the service of the public and of our profession! We mourn the loss of a hero of medicine and of science, a benefactor of his race, and we rejoice in the rich fruitage of a long and well-spent life.

The first place in experimental medicine to-day is occupied by the problems of immunity and, in accordance with the trust of the Huxley lectureship, which provides that the lecture shall relate to "Recent Advances in Science, and their Bearing upon Medicine and Surgery," I have chosen for my theme "Recent Studies of Immunity, with Special Reference to their Bearing on Pathology." As it would be hopeless to attempt a complete review of this broad subject within the space of a single lecture, I shall dwell more particularly upon certain of its aspects, not always of necessity the most important ones, which I conceive to be less familiar to most physicians, or which have engaged my attention, although much which I shall say is of course known to those who have followed the results of recent work in these new lines of investigation.

THE HUXLEY LECTURE

ON

THE FUNCTION OF THE CAECUM AND APPENDIX.

Delivered at the Opening of the Winter Session of Charing Cross Hospital Medical School on 3rd October, 1904.

BY SIR WILLIAM MACEWEN, M.D., F.R.S.,

Regius Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow.

What Huxley owed to the various teachers in Charing Cross Medical School may be difficult to gauge and hopeless to apportion; doubtless each had its subtle influence. Some teachers supply material which enables students to pass examinations and nothing more. Here and there one finds a teacher who not only imparts information, but who can do much more for receptive students—he can teach them to observe, and, better still, he may induce them to think. When we do happen to come in contact with one of these, we should stand by silently and watch him work. Such teachers are true fertilizers of youth.

There were two people who, Huxley acknowledged, aided in forming his early mind. The one was Professor of Physiology in Charing Cross School of Medicine, Mr. Wharton Jones, of whom Huxley says, "I don't know that I have ever felt so much respect for anybody, as a teacher, before or since"—the importance of that teaching may be gathered when it is remembered that Huxley made comparative anatomy and physiology his life-study. The other was a man with whom Huxley hardly ever came into personal contact, and whose life-work lay far removed from scientific pursuits, one who has been called many hard names, and who will live long after the libellers have been forgotten; one who wrote his works in the silence and seclusion of the lonely countryside. We may see in Huxley's whole life the immense influence exerted over him by *Thomas Carlyle*. He not only led him to look into German literature, and to reap the fruit of the extension of that study into German science, but Huxley's life-work seems to have been framed upon Carlyle's principal

motif. Huxley acknowledges his great indebtedness to *Sartor Resartus*—and perhaps I may be permitted also to acknowledge that influence. The first time I read *Sartor Resartus*, it was a sealed book to me—my mind being quite unprepared for it, it fell flat. Years after, having passed through a furnace of doubt and difficulty in the meantime, I happened to light accidentally upon *Sartor Resartus*, and opening its pages read and reread it, day and night, pursuing its discourse with restless eagerness until it was consumed and digested. Its true meaning and bearing on life was revealed—it proved a draught of deepest joy and refreshment to a thirsty soul. It is evident that *Sartor Resartus* made a deep impression upon Huxley. Look, for instance, at what Carlyle says on the pursuit of truth :

" One circumstance I note," says he, " after all the nameless woe that inquiry which for me, what it is not always, was genuine love of truth, had wrought me, I nevertheless still loved truth, and would bate no jot of my allegiance to her. Truth, I cried, though the heavens crush me for following her ; no falsehood, though a whole celestial lubberland were the price of Apostacy."

That same cry has been repeated through Huxley's life. We recognise it as the guiding spirit of his work, that which made him hate shams and strike them hard when he found them.

In commenting upon the many hard names he had been called, Huxley says : " One thing people will not call me with justice, and that is ' A liar ! ' " He regarded truth as the apple of his eye. He would willingly own the monkey as an ancestor should facts prove it to be so, and would shun anyone who used great gifts to obscure truth. It was that ruthless endeavour to reach truth and cling to it for its own sake that made Huxley what he was. His creed may be summed up in his own words : *Sit down before fact as a little child*, be prepared to give up every preconceived notion, follow humbly wherever and to whatever abysses Nature leads, or you shall learn nothing."

No doubt most of you are familiar with that delightful life of Huxley written by his son, and the many glimpses into his character which one gets there. Allow me to give another.

Many years ago a paper was prepared by me on the transplantation of bone, and a friend suggested that it should be sent to the Royal Society. Not knowing one single person belonging to that Society, I rather hesitated about complying with the suggestion, believing that the paper might not be received. Finally, however, it was agreed to let the Royal Society have the refusal of it, so the paper was sent, addressed to " The Secretary." Shortly after, I received a letter from Huxley who was

secretary at that time, inviting me to be present for the reading of the paper, which he had taken the responsibility of placing directly before the Society, without requiring, as usual, that it be first submitted to the Council for consideration. The recollection of that first meeting with Huxley has ever since filled me with warm admiration of his kindly personality. I came before him an absolutely unknown person and a stranger, yet he took me by the hand, seated himself beside me, and soon we were oblivious to all save the matter of our conversation. He asked me many questions concerning the subject of the paper, and gave me in return information regarding the persistence of vitality in parts removed from the lower forms of organism and other kindred subjects. He further gave much useful advice on the best manner of presenting the paper to the Society. The summary read was successful in awaking the interest of the members in the subject treated, and a discussion followed the reading, in which Mr. Busk, Mr. Bowman, Emeritus Professor Allen Thomson, Professor Huxley, and others took part. But I believe it was mainly the kindly interest evinced by Huxley toward the subject which brought about its favourable reception.

THE HUXLEY LECTURE

ON

RECENT ADVANCES IN THE PHYSIOLOGY OF DIGESTION.

Delivered at the Opening of the Winter Session of Charing Cross Hospital Medical School on 1st October, 1906.

By Professor Pawlow,

Professor of Physiology in the University of St. Petersburg.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.

ADVANCES IN SCIENCE.

The Professor of Physiology at the University of St. Petersburg, Professor Ivan Petrovitsch Pawlow, delivered the Huxley Lecture at the opening of the medical school attached to Charing Cross Hospital. The occasion was regarded as a notable one. The Earl of Kilmorey, chairman of the hospital, presided, and among the visitors and officers present were Sir Arthur Rücker, Principal of the University of London; Sir Lauder Brunton, Sir Alexander Kennedy, Professor Osler, Regius Professor of Physic, Oxford; Dr. Pavy, Professor Farmer, Dr. Charlton Bastian, Dr. Thorpe, Colonel Bruce, Professor Gotch, Rear-Admiral Field, Professor Seeley, Dr. Henry Head, Professor Armstrong, Dr. W. H. Bayliss, Dr. C. Martin, Professor Starling, Mr. Stanley Boyd, senior surgeon of the hospital; Dr. Montague Murray, senior physician; and Dr. Christopher Addison, dean of the school.

Professor Pawlow, who was greeted with cheers, addressing the students in German, said he intended to deal with recent advances in science and their bearing on medicine and surgery; in other words, with the scientific investigation of the physical faculties or processes in the higher animals. Alluding to Huxley, the professor spoke of him as at once an eminent representative of natural science and a most strenuous champion of that great biological principle, the doctrine of evolution. Some time ago he had in his laboratory a young medical man, and it was obvious that his active mind understood the joys and the triumph of the spirit of research. When arrangements were

being made for the investigation of the psychical processes in the dog by the same methods that had hitherto been pursued, this student manifested intense displeasure. All arguments were in vain. The student seemed to have formed the idea, that the psychical life of man and the higher animals was so exalted a subject, that it could not possibly be successfully analysed, and would be even profaned by the coarse methods of the physiological laboratory. This might have been a case of individual exaggeration, but it was, nevertheless, very typical and characteristic. The fact must not be overlooked, that science would be unable to avoid misconception in dealing on consistent principles with the highest vital phenomena. How did he regard the so-called mental processes of the higher animals? He used the adjective "so-called" designedly. If a complete analysis of the pyschical faculties of the higher animals were set as a problem, the investigator had no right to speak of such faculties as existing in those animals. In fact, he could not do so without being unfaithful to the principles of natural science. Natural science was the product of the operation of the human mind when it was directed upon nature, and investigated it without deriving explanations from any other source whatever. For a consistent investigator there was in the higher animals only one thing to be considered—the external response of the animal to external impressions. After describing in considerable detail a series of experiments, Professor Pawlow said one point still remained. What relation was there between psychological ideas and the facts he had narrated? What points of mutual correspondence were there? Who would occupy himself with those relations? And when? That relationship might be interesting even at present, but physiology had in the meantime no serious reason for discussing it. Her immediate problem was to collect and analyse the endless amount of objective material which presented itself. But it was plain, that this conquest which physiology had still to make consisted for the most part in the solution of questions which had hitherto vexed and perplexed humanity. Men would possess incalculable advantages and an extraordinary power over themselves, when scientific investigators subjected other men to the same external analysis as they employed for any natural object, and when the human mind would contemplate itself not from within but from the outside.

"Must I," said the professor in conclusion, "say something on the relationship which exists between medicine and the subjects of my address. Broadly regarded, physiology and medicine are inseparable. Since the medical man's object is to remedy the various ills to which the human body is liable, every fresh discovery in physiology will sooner or later be serviceable to him in the preservation and repair of that wonderful structure. It is an extreme satisfaction to me, that in

honouring the memory of a great physiologist and man of science, I am able to make use of ideas and facts, which, from a unique standpoint affording a prospect of every success, throw light upon the highest and most complicated portion of the animal mechanism. I am fully persuaded of the ultimate triumph of the new method of research, and I avow it the more fearlessly because *Thomas Huxley, who is an example to all of us, fought with rare courage for freedom in the expression of scientific opinions.*"

SIR ARTHUR RUCKER, Principal of the University of London, proposed a vote of thanks to Professor Pawlow for his most valuable address. He was, he remarked, drawn more closely to the lecturer from the fact that he had the honour of serving as a professor under Huxley at the Royal College of Science. The interest of that lecture was not confined to Charing Cross Hospital. The Hospitals of London as a whole must be delighted to welcome such a distinguished representative of Russian science as Professor Pawlow. He, for one, believed in the internationality of science, and considered it a good thing when a distinguished representative of any branch of science in one country visited scientific men in another country.

Professor Starling seconded the motion.

(*Daily Telegraph*, 2nd October, 1906.)

THE HUXLEY LECTURE

ON

ADVANCES IN TROPICAL MEDICINE.

Delivered at the Opening of the Winter Session of the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School on 1st October, 1908.

BY SIR PATRICK MANSON, M.D., K.C.M.G., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.

SIR P. MANSON AND HUXLEY.

SIR PATRICK MANSON yesterday, at Charing Cross Hospital, delivered THE HUXLEY LECTURE on recent advances in science and their bearing on medicine and surgery. He said that all must recognise that tropical medicine was a theme specially appropriate for a Huxley lecture, seeing that tropical medicine was in great measure a branch or development of one of those sciences so intimately associated with Huxley's name—natural history. Moreover, *the success* with which *the study of tropical medicine* had been attended was in *great measure due to the employment of those methods of investigation and teaching so consistently and powerfully employed by that great master of natural science*—namely, clearing the mind of tradition and cant, careful observation of facts, hypotheses based on fact, testing such hypotheses by experiment and by their consistency with other facts, and finally, if verified, the fearless application of the proved hypotheses in practice. The opposition to making the study of tropical medicine a distinct department of medicine had subsided, and it was now recognised that the subdivision was founded on a well established principle. It so happened that certain disease germs required for their successful passage from host to host conditions existent only in tropical or sub-tropical countries, or in temperate countries during the summer season. Malarial disease and its germs were, prehaps, the most familiar example of this principle. Malarial disease was caused by a protozoal organism which in man lived in the red blood corpuscles. Under normal conditions, the germ was powerless to leave its human host or to enter another human host. To effect this necessary translation, it required an insect intermediary—a particular kind of mosquito. This

mosquito for its well-being, amongst other things, demanded a high atmospheric temperature; therefore this insect flourished in warm climates or in the warm season of temperate climates. Hence human malaria was a disease special to warm climates—that was to say, a tropical disease.

Besides malaria, he could adduce both from human and from veterinary pathology many additional illustrations of that principle. For example, yellow fever, African tick fever, trypanosomiasis, filariasis, certain kinds of spirochætiasis, and so on. In all of those an animal intermediary of tropical habit was necessary for the transmission of the germ and therefore of the disease. But the malaria mosquito did not function merely as a simple mechanical vector in the way that the physician's lancet did when it transferred the vaccinia germ from arm to arm. The mosquito not only conveyed the malaria germ, but it also served as a medium in which that germ underwent certain developmental changes necessary for its existence as a species, as well as for its successful introduction into a fresh human host. These changes were of a sexual nature, resulting in the development of a multitude of young malaria germs which, should they chance on the opportunity of being introduced into human blood by their mosquito nurse and vector when she again bit a human victim, lived and multiplied, generation following generation for any time up to two or three years. Until the developmental changes occurring in the mosquito, changes which took some ten days to effect, were completed, the mosquito might bite, but she would not infect. The same principle held good in the case of those other animal-intermediary-using protozoal germs whose life-histories had been worked out, and we were justified by analogy in conjecturing that they also applied to many similar protozoal germs whose life-histories had as yet not been fully ascertained.

In a word, certain blood-haunting protozoa, requiring an insect or other arthropod vector, made use of that vector as a medium for sexual development. Might they regard that as a general law applicable to all such blood-haunting protozoa? One could readily understand how an animal originally free could adapt itself to parasitic life on another animal, but it was very difficult at first sight to explain how it could accustom itself to life in two absolutely different hosts—hosts so far removed from each other zoologically as a man and a mosquito; and, further, that both man and mosquito were essential for its welfare; and, moreover, that in one host—in this case the vertebrate—the parasite had an asexual life, and in the other host—the insect—a sexual life. How by any recognised principle of evolution could a life so complicated be attained or explained.

He submitted the hypothesis, that in the course of these concurring evolutionary processes there came a time when the insect and vertebrate strains began to diverge. A certain organism was parasitic on the common insect-vertebrate ancestor. The process of evolution in this host-ancestor being necessarily very gradual, the parasite—as was the case with many existing parasites—was capable of adapting itself to the closely related varieties of the host, among others to the insect-resulting strain and to the vertebrate-resulting strain. Divergence in these host-strains continuing, varieties became species, species genera, and so on, until insect and vertebrate, as they existed at the present day, were evolved.

MR. STANLEY BOYD moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

DR. F. W. MOTT, F.R.S., in seconding, stated that they regarded Sir Patrick as the father of the subject of tropical diseases, and his name, with that of Lord Lister's, would be handed down to posterity as one of the greatest benefactors to the human race.

SIR PATRICK MANSON, in reply, remarked that it was fortunate in English politics they distinguished between medical and purely political matters. In the Colonial Office, although there might be a change in the Ministry and a change of policy, the spirit as regards tropical medicine was the same now as in Mr. Chamberlain's time.

He paid a tribute to Mr. Chamberlain for his courage and enterprise in establishing schools of tropical medicine, and alluded with pleasure to the fact that although there was a new political regime at the Colonial Office, the policy in regard to these schools had undergone no change.

(*The Standard*, 2nd October, 1908.)

THE HUXLEY LECTURE

ON

THE HEREDITARY ASPECIS OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES.

Delivered at the Opening of the Winter Session at Charing Cross Hospital on 3rd October, 1910.

BY F. W. MOTT, M.D. LOND., F.R.S., F.R.C.P. LOND.,

Senior Physician to the Hospital; Pathologist to the London County Asylums; Fullerian Professor of Physiology, Royal Institution.

MR. CHAIRMAN,—Permit me to thank you and my colleagues of Charing Cross Hospital Medical School most cordially for the great honour conferred upon me by the request to deliver the Huxley Lecture this year. When I look back on my distinguished predecessors I feel that, with this honour, there is a great responsibility, for it is not an easy task for me to deliver a lecture worthy of the occasion; and I felt, therefore, some difficulty in the selection of a subject. I was, however, guided in my selection of the hereditary aspect of nervous and mental diseases by the following facts. *Heredity is a subject that the master mind of Huxley illuminated* in several of his essays, and it is fundamental in the study of the Origin of Species and Natural Selection, which he did so much to forward. Next, recent developments in our knowledge of the subject of heredity owing to the labours of Galton, Pearson, and their followers in the study of biometrics, and Bateson and his followers in Mendelism, have aroused the keenest interest in the subject of human inheritance, not only in the medical profession, but in the thinking and intellectual portion of the nation. Another reason was that none of the illustrious lecturers in the past have dealt with the subject of heredity in relation to disease. Lastly, it is a subject to which I have recently devoted a large amount of attention in the study of the causation of nervous and mental diseases, and more especially *the relation of heredity to various forms of insanity.* The wealth of material in the London County Asylums has permitted a biometric investigation in a novel manner. *The subject is one of national importance and interest*, and *it affects many social and legislative questions.* The interest taken by the general public in the question of heredity is a sign of social

progress. People are recognising the truth of Thomson's saying, "The present is the child of the past; our start in life is no haphazard affair, but is vigorously determined by our parentage and ancestry; all kinds of inborn characteristics may be transmitted from generation to generation."

DOCTRINES OF HEREDITY.

Fifty years have elapsed since Huxley wrote an essay on the Origin of Species in the *Westminster Review*, and the doctrine of Natural Selection which he upheld with such remarkable force remains unshaken and unshakable, but mutation or discontinuous variation has replaced in great measure the continuous accumulation of small differences to which Darwin attributed so much importance in evolution; and it is interesting to note that Huxley in this same essay said, "Mr. Darwin's position might, we think, have been even stronger than it is, if he had not embarrassed himself with the aphorism, *Natura non facit saltum*, which turns up so often in its pages. We believe that Nature does make jumps now and then, and a recognition of the fact is of no small importance in disposing of many minor objections to the doctrine of transmission." Huxley cites the case of the Ancona sheep, also an interesting pedigree of polydactylism narrated by Réaumur. I will show a diagram illustrating this condition in three generations. Réaumur narrates this case only as far as the third generation, and Huxley remarks: "Certainly it would have been a curious thing if we could have traced this matter any further; had the cousins intermarried, a six-fingered variety of the human race might have been set up." In the light of the Mendelian law of gametric segregation even this would not be necessary, for a variation is "not swamped out." But sexual selection would tend against the perpetuation of this variation, which does not serve a useful purpose, nor is it an ornament.

Again quoting Huxley: "A certain amount of variation is the necessary result of sexual propagation itself; for inasmuch as the thing propagated proceeds from two organisms of different sexes and temperaments, and as the offspring has to be either of the one sex or the other, it is quite clear it cannot be a diagonal of the two or it would be no sex at all; it cannot be an exact intermediate form between that of each of its parents; it must deviate either to one side or the other. You will have noticed how very often it may happen that the son shall exhibit the maternal type of character, or the daughter possess the characteristics of the father's family."

We are constantly reminded of the fact that insanity is on the increase; in the last 15 years the London County Council has opened four new asylums and an epileptic colony, and is now building another huge asylum; loud is the cry of national degeneracy, but when people are feeling most pessimistic about a *natural* decay of the race it would be well, if they would remember this passage from a lecture by Huxley on "Harvey and the Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood": "I myself am of opinion that *the memory of the great men of a nation is one of its most precious possessions*—not because we have any right to plume ourselves upon their having existed, as a matter of national vanity, but because we have a just and rational ground of expectations that the race which has brought forth such products as these may, and in good time, under fortunate circumstances, produce the like again. I am one of those people who do not believe in the *natural* decay of nations, I believe, to speak frankly, that the whole theory is a speculation invented by cowards to excuse knaves. My belief is that so far as this old English stock is concerned, it has as much sap and vitality and power as it had two centuries ago, and that with due pruning of rotten branches and due hoeing up of weeds which will grow about the roots, the like products will be yielded again. The weeds to which I refer are mainly three: the first of them is dishonesty, the second is sentimentality, and the third is luxury."

THE HUXLEY LECTURE

ON

SOME PROBLEMS IN INFECTION AND ITS CONTROL.

Delivered in the Charing Cross Hospital on Oct. 31st, 1912.

BY PROFESSOR SIMON FLEXNER, M.D.,

Director of the Laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,—I experience a high sense of honour on this occasion, with which is mingled no less trepidation in view of the master in whose memory this lectureship was founded, and the great names that in the past have been linked with the post I am to-day asked to fill.

HUXLEY AND THE EARLY DAYS OF BACTERIOLOGY.

I must believe that Huxley would have felt a deep interest in the theme which I have chosen to discuss before you, and would have found in its intrinsic importance a compensation for any shortcoming that may appear in the presentation. *For Huxley evinced a penetrating appreciation of that branch of biological science that has come to be called bacteriology*, and as President of the British Association in 1870 devoted the occasion of his address to an illuminating examination of the doctrine of abiogenesis, or spontaneous generation, *versus* the doctrine of biogenesis or descent from living ancestors. This subject, long holding a merely academic interest, had become in the two decades immediately preceding the ground over which the conflict raged and out of which was to emerge the modern science of microbiology.

While Huxley clearly pointed out that Redi in the seventeenth century and Spallanzani in the eighteenth had delivered the first telling blows that later, through Pasteur, led to the overwhelming defeat of the spontaneous generationists, and the establishment on an indisputable basis of the extrinsic origin of the contagious and infectious diseases, he did not fail to perceive in the discoveries just being made in

reference to fermentation, putrefaction, and certain fungus and other diseases of insects, the herald of the new science that was about to throw its protecting mantle, not about man alone, but about all the higher animals, and even about the plants, in order that the useful and indispensable should be protected from that inevitable contest in nature between higher and lower forms of life which constitutes disease and leads to premature decay and ruthless destruction.

OBSTACLES IN THE INVESTIGATION OF DISEASE: THE CONQUEST OF SYPHILIS.

Bacteriology has, up to now, distributed its favours unequally, but we must not be daunted by this circumstance. It has yielded in some instances knowledge of diseases of small, and withheld in others knowledge of diseases of great, importance. In respect to the common and highly contagious diseases, measles and scarlet fever for example, progress has been slight. A ray of hope has been cast upon this quest by the announcement that measles can be caused in the monkey by inoculation of infected blood, but this awaits certain confirmation. Similar announcements have been made recently regarding scarlet fever. Since a flood of knowledge has always suddenly flowed from the successful transmission of an obscure disease to the lower animals these reports have been viewed with eager expectation. In the case of scarlet fever I fear the expectation is not yet to be realised. We spent last winter in the study of this subject and failed completely to infect or produce scarlet fever in a wide variety of lower monkeys. Possibly, but not certainly, the higher anthropoid ape, which is still less removed from the human species, is subject to inoculation.

The path of success in relation to the refractory diseases is marked by heavy obstacles, but it must be travelled none the less. How often, indeed, has crowning success come to the brave, thoughtful, and adventurous when all but an expiring glimmer of hope had gone! Witness in this connexion the sudden conquest of syphilis, in which the initial victory was won when it was ascertained that anthropoid apes can be infected experimentally. There followed in rapid succession the discovery of the causative spirochæte, the Wassermann clinical test, and the fabulous drug salvarsan, the usefulness of which outruns the wide bounds of syphilis itself.

But even after such a victory the drama had not come to an end. The spirochætal cause could now be discovered regularly where it had been as constantly missed before; doubts and misbeliefs in it were quickly yielding before the rapidly accumulating evidence; but the micro-organism itself resisted all attempts at artificial cultivation. That the spirochæte is a parasite nicely adjusted to living tissues was clear from the

difficulties surrounding the experimental inoculation of animals. Now this act also has been played. The pallida has yielded to artificial culture by Noguchi, and the method sufficing for it has suddenly exposed the whole class of disease-producing spirochæte and some innocent species as well to cultivation and exploitation under laboratory conditions. It is obvious that the more nicely a parasitic organism is adjusted to its host, the more difficult it will be to cultivate it outside the host, and the more quickly it will lose in culture its pathogenic power. The pallida, which for so long resisted the efforts to transmit it artificially to animals and then to cultivate it outside *in vitro*, loses, after a few generations, as was to be expected, its disease-producing virulence, while the blood parasites of relapsing and tick fevers in man and spirillosis in fowls, which are less strictly parasitic and pass a stage of their life in biting insects, retain this power for many generations. In turn, the culture of the pallida has yielded luetin that by causing a local allergic or hypersensitive skin reaction has provided clinical medicine with a new means of detecting latent luetic infection.

POLIOMYELITIS: INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

With this introduction to the more general theme of the hour, I shall invite you to follow with me somewhat minutely the biological investigation of a disease that is still claiming the absorbed attention of both physicians and people—namely, poliomyelitis, or infantile paralysis. The disease has just been making the rounds of the world, coming as a very unwelcome intruder to many different countries. Until the recent pandemic it was surrounded with mystery and fortified by superstition. It is the story of the working out of the natural history of poliomyelitis, now elucidated in many ways, that I propose to tell you. I have been led to choose this particular disease as my theme both because it has claimed much of my attention during the past several years, and because it illustrates admirably certain general truths to which I desire to call your attention.

CONCLUSION.

In *giving Huxley to science the Charing Cross School of Medicine conferred a great benefit upon the world.* In imbuing him with the ideals of biological science it performed an especial service for America. For in 1876 Huxley journeyed to Baltimore to deliver the address at the formal opening of the Johns Hopkins University, at which time *he outlined in essence the plan of medical education* which, twenty years later, was adopted and put into practice at the Johns Hopkins Medical School. *The example of this wise foundation, inspired by Huxley,* has acted far and wide throughout the United States as a regenerating force upon medical education.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL AND THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

UNIVERSITY LABORATORIES OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

The final step in the negotiations which have been conducted for some time between the authorities of King's College and of Charing Cross Medical School was completed by the handing over of the laboratories of public health and bacteriology to the university on Thursday, 31st October. The proceedings were rendered the more interesting by the fact that the Huxley Lecturer, Professor Simon Flexner, the Director of the Rockefeller Institute in New York, was asked to declare the laboratories open, and to hand them over to the university.

The DEAN OF CHARING CROSS MEDICAL SCHOOL (Dr. William Hunter) gave an account of the changes. He pointed out the great advantage to the medical education of students which resulted when the preliminary and intermediate subjects in science were studied in the university. Last year the Charing Cross School, after due consideration, had transferred the teaching of these subjects to King's College, and the rooms hitherto used for instruction in physics, chemistry, biology, anatomy, and physiology had thus become available for other purposes. The school would not lose by this transference, and the university undoubtedly reaped an advantage. In order to bind the medical school and the university more closely together, and to further the interests of university education, the School decided to devote the space thus set free to public health and bacteriological laboratories, which, as part of King's College, would relieve the congestion in the college itself, and bring the Charing Cross School into intimate association with the university. The professorial and teaching staff of King's College in these subjects had been transferred to the new laboratories, where senior students and qualified public health workers would be received.

Professor FLEXNER dwelt on the *importance of public health teaching and investigation.* Bricks could not be made without straw, and since the Governments of both America and England did not supply straw enough to make the scientific bricks with, it *devolved on private initiative to supply the want.* One advantage of the amassing of colossal fortunes in the United States was that it had been rendered possible for the rich to carry out this function. Carnegie had given 25 million dollars for the foundation of the Carnegie Research Institute in Washington, and Rockefeller

had given 10 millions for the institute in New York. If he did not misinterpret the signs of the times, *further large financial assistance would be given to the research in preventive medicine* in his country. He *hoped that England would take this lesson* from the new country. He then formally handed over the laboratories to the university.

THE LABORATORIES.

The building in Chandos Street is but thirty years old, and it was found that considerable structural alterations would not be required for the adaptation of the laboratories to their new purpose. Some new windows have been made, and the internal equipment adapted to its new purpose. On the north side of the buildings the upper floor is now devoted to bacteriology. There is a large well lighted and adequately equipped laboratory to accommodate about thirty students for the teaching of advanced bacteriology. Professor R. Tanner Hewlett, who is in charge, has every reason to be satisfied with his new teaching quarters, and the class will find more room and better surroundings than they had in the old laboratories in King's College. Adjoining, there are the research laboratory, a fair-sized room with the makings of a good home for original investigation, and the accessory rooms, including a large one for the Professor of Bacteriology. Although not included in the university set of laboratories, the lecture theatre, and the *post-mortem* room, with its dependent apartments for operative surgery work, bacteriological, and other investigations, are conveniently at hand.

On the floor below, also to the north, is the Public Health Department of King's College under Professor Simpson. The laboratory for chemical analysis, the adjacent rooms, and the theatre, which leads off the main laboratory, are all admirably suited to the routine teaching of sanitary science. The accommodation for students here is approximately the same as in the bacteriological department, and the apparatus and other equipment are entirely satisfactory. In the basement a room for photomicrography has been arranged. We congratulate Dr. Hunter on the completion of a work of high importance for medical education.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO PROFESSOR FLEXNER.

The occasion of the delivery at Charing Cross Hospital by Professor Simon Flexner of the Huxley Lecture, published in this issue, was seized by the students, present and past, of the hospital to entertain him, as chief guest, at their annual dinner on 31st October at Gatti's Restaurant. Over 160 members of the Charing Cross Medical School and their friends gathered together to show their appreciation of the great

American bacteriologist, who, as he afterwards said, received so many expressions of appreciation that he was almost overcome. Dr. MOTT presided.

Dr. MOTT, in proposing the toast of "The Hospital Medical School," recalled the greatness of the school, as reflected in many eminent men. Huxley, Wharton Jones, Livingstone, Joseph Fayrer, and many others were recalled from the past, while a gold medallist at the London M.D., and others who had achieved greatness in the present generation also came in for their share of praise. In referring to Dr. Hunter's work and the relations of the school with King's College, he said that the most important factor of a laboratory was its cerebral equipment. He was satisfied that Charing Cross was safe in this respect.

Mr. DUFF, the Chairman of the Council, and Dr. HUNTER responded, and the latter sketched the changes which had come over the hospital since its foundation, close on 100 years ago.

Dr. GALLOWAY, in proposing "The Guests," related how in days long past a Hermitage of St. Catherine had stood almost where the hospital stands to-day. In this hermitage hospitality was given to wandering Welshmen. On the other side of what was now the Strand, a Priory of St. Mary* was founded by one William Marshall, who was an Irish-Welshman. This hospice was noted for its hospitality to foreigners, chiefly from Gascony, Spain, and the Pyrenees. Though Henry VIII disturbed these admirable arrangements, the practice of hospitality, at times voluntarily accepted and at times not so, was still continued at Charing Cross. Among the guests whom he selected for special honour he named Dr. Sandwith, Colonel Skinner, Professor Muir, Mr. Duff, Mr. Verity, Dr. Oxford, Dr. Headlam, and Professor Flexner.

Professor FLEXNER, who replied, spoke of his connexion with the Johns Hopkins University and Hospital, and with the Rockefeller Institute, and of his indirect connexion with Charing Cross Hospital. In thanking them for all the hospitality and pleasant things which had been said of him, he added: "And for your forbearance, for I have given you a stiff dose to-day, and you took it well."

In his reply to the toast of "The Chairman," Dr. MOTT said that at last the preliminary *arrangements had been completed for the establishment of a hospital for acute mental disease*, which had been rendered possible by the generosity of Dr. Maudsley. He hoped that some day a diploma in psychiatry would be established.—(*British Medical Journal*, 9th November, 1912.)

* S. Mary, Roncevall, the ancient Monastic Hospital, which stood at Charing Cross and whose interesting History has been written by Dr. James Galloway.

VII

POSITION, DEVELOPMENTS,

AND

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOL,

1911-1914.

CHAPTER XXIV

ADOPTION OF POLICY OF CONCENTRATION FOR EARLIER SCIENTIFIC STUDIES IN 1911, AND RE-ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL IN CONNECTION THEREWITH

In order to ensure that their Students should receive the best possible and widest range of teaching in their earlier scientific studies, the CHARING CROSS SCHOOL recently (1911) adopted the policy, desired by the University of London, of using their Laboratories provided for that purpose in King's College, situated in the Strand, within five minutes' walk of the Hospital.

The arrangement is similar to that followed by all Colleges forming constituent parts of a large University (*e.g.*, in Cambridge and Oxford) for the class of studies requiring extensive laboratory accommodation and a large staff of specially trained teachers.

The close proximity of CHARING CROSS SCHOOL to the King's College Laboratories enables its Students to take advantage of the Refectory, Reading Rooms, Societies, Athletic Clubs, &c., of their own School, and at once to enter into its collegiate social life.

The change is an important one both to the School and to the University of London, of which it is the most centrally situated unit.

Its full character and its effect on University Medical Education in London are thus recently described in an important article in the *Morning Post* (Tuesday, 26th September, 1911).

ITS CHARACTER AND EFFECTS.

"When CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL opens its Session on Monday (1st October, 1911), the students will find that during the recess the President and Governors have carried through *a scheme of far-reaching importance.* Like King's College Hospital, St. George's Hospital, and Westminster Hospital, the CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL has

decided no longer to conduct the teaching of the preliminary and intermediate medical studies in its own school, but to arrange that their students should be taught these subjects in the laboratories of the University of London. The decision of Charing Cross is exceptionally interesting in view of the many occasions on which responsible members of the Hospital staff have expressed their determination not to come into the University scheme. But to those who view the question broadly there can be little doubt as to the wisdom of the decision. *It is in remarkable harmony with the wishes of the pious founder.*

After founding the Hospital in 1818, at a time when medical education consisted mainly of the experience gained by students while 'walking the hospitals,' Dr. Golding laid it down in the original statutes that the object in the foundation of the school was to precede and supplement this training by a course of study in the ancillary sciences of Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology, Anatomy, Physiology, and by studies in various special branches of medicine. With a rare prescience *he realised that the training of a doctor ought to be based on the broad learning which it is the primary duty of a University to supply.*

By the present arrangement, which is made specifically with King's College, now incorporated with the University of London, the students of CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL will enjoy the very considerable advantage of becoming University students in the true meaning of the term. Any tendency to narrowness that may be caused by men meeting exclusively those who are having a training identical with their own is averted by the new arrangement, for at King's College the various faculties of the University are fully represented.

ADVANTAGES TO THE STUDENTS.

The case of CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL *is peculiarly fortunate,* for by its position in London it is now able to realise an important part of the ideal of the older English and of many other Universities.

The Hospital will fulfil in many ways the functions of a true college. While its students will attend University classes and have the benefit of University laboratories, as the undergraduates of the various colleges do both at Oxford and Cambridge, they will at the same time be able to have their part in the more intense life of the smaller unit, the hospital.

Arrangements have been made that the Preliminary and Intermediate students shall attend lectures and demonstrations and do their practical work at King's College, but, at the same time, they will have the use of the Students' Club, the Library, the

Museum, and the anatomical specimens at Charing Cross. And the authorities intend to encourage the men to feel that they are full members of the Hospital all the time that they are attending the University lectures. In the case of CHARING CROSS, this should be an easy matter, for the Hospital is close enough to King's College to make the membership of the Students' Club a privilege of real value.

ADVANTAGES TO THE SCHOOL.

Very material gains result from the change that has been made. Despite the zealous efforts of the lecturers, it is not possible for a small school to compete successfully in such subjects as chemistry, physics, botany, zoology, anatomy, and physiology with the better-equipped laboratories and the more intensively trained *personnel* of a University staff. It happens in many instances that lecturers who are devoting their full energies to one subject are forced to teach another in which they have but little interest, and inevitably the standard of teaching falls.

Further, the SCHOOL *gains immensely* by having its rooms and its energies set free for more legitimate objects than the teaching of preliminary and intermediate subjects.

The whole building of the CHARING CROSS SCHOOL has been transformed. Advantage has been taken of the opportunity to lighten the whole building by a wiser selection of colours than those used formerly, and subjects of comparatively recent growth, such as *Pathology, for the first time in the history of the Hospital*, are being *given adequate room.*

Thus it is devoting a large, well-lighted room to its Pathological Museum, which, with its 3,000 skilfully prepared specimens, is one of the best and finest attached to any school. There is a special laboratory for General Pathology, at which each student of the Hospital will be able to have his own private seat; a laboratory for Chemical Pathology; a laboratory for Bacteriology. Under the new arrangement suitable accommodation has been found for the teaching of Public Health; and there are good separate departments for Pharmacology, for a Post-Mortem room, and for Morbid Anatomy and for Morbid Histology. It has also been found possible to retain two large Theatres for lecture purposes. By a curious irony of fate, the newer medical subjects, which for a long time have been choked by the older established branches, such as Anatomy and Physiology, have ousted these and the preliminary sciences from the schools, and are now expanding to take up the room they have left vacant.

ADVANTAGES TO THE UNIVERSITY.

From the standpoint of the University of London the change is no less important. For obvious reasons King's College Hospital students were connected with King's College. With the movement in the direction of the incorporation of King's College and University College in the University came the confusing issue of the third centre, and some five years ago St. George's Hospital and Westminster Hospital, though the third centre scheme collapsed, accepted the University ideal and abandoned the teaching of their preliminary and intermediate studies. At the time all the other hospitals very nearly followed suit. But at the last moment they refused to join the movement, and decided to keep the whole teaching of the students in their own hands.

The coming into line of CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL means a *great accession of strength to the University, and will help very materially in its consolidation.* Whether it would or would not be wise for others to follow suit is a question that it is difficult to answer, though, paradoxical as it may seem, the removal of King's College Hospital may help in the direction of Charing Cross. The hospitals are jealous bodies, and the fear has been general that students who started their preliminary studies at King's College or University College might be drawn to enter the hospitals connected with these institutions, and so deplete the ranks of the other hospitals. But the removal of King's College Hospital on the one hand, and the establishment of the special buildings at University College on the other, undoubtedly lessen this danger.

And CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL by joining in the scheme has lessened it still further, for a student who does his early work at either of these places will now no longer find himself as an isolated unit among a body of men, all of whom are going to continue their professional studies at one particular institution."

CHAPTER XXV

OPENING OF THE WINTER SESSION OF 1911–12 AND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

BY

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE DUCHESS OF ARGYLL,

PRESIDENT OF THE HOSPITAL

1st October, 1911

DEAN'S REPORT.

(WILLIAM HUNTER, M.D.; F.R.C.P.; F.R.S.E.)

YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS, The duty now falls upon me, as Dean of the School, to present the Report for the past year. On this occasion the duty is a specially pleasing and honourable one, as our opening to-day is graced by the presence of YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS, as PRESIDENT OF THIS HOSPITAL.

The MEDICAL SCHOOL of this Hospital feel deeply touched and gratified by the continuous interest which has induced YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS and HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ARGYLL to honour us by graciously acceding to its invitation to preside and distribute the prizes, and to honour us further, as YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS did yesterday, by visiting the College and making the closest personal examination of all its Departments and their needs.

UNIVERSITY POLICY IN MEDICAL EDUCATION.

The year now ended has been a most eventful one in the history of the SCHOOL. It has been marked by the closest consideration on the part of the College of the present needs of Medical Education in London; by a keen appreciation on their part of its increasing requirements; and by a great and important change of policy on the part of the School, designed to promote the interests of the University of London of which it is a constituent College.

The future policy of the SCHOOL, with a view to the increased success and additional efficiency as a constituent Medical College of the University of London, has been

under the careful consideration and been the subject of detailed Reports of the Council of the Hospital, the Committee of its School, and of various Sub-Committees during the past year. After the fullest consideration, extending from November of last year to July last, the SCHOOL OF THE HOSPITAL decided to recommend an important change regarding the teaching of the Primary and Intermediate studies of its School curriculum, by taking advantage of its unique position (within five minutes' walk of the Scientific Laboratories of the University of London in King's College) and by making arrangements with the University of London for the teaching of these earlier studies in its Laboratories.

The COUNCIL OF THIS HOSPITAL, actuated always, in accordance with its STATUTES, by a keen desire to further the best interests of its School and of Medical Education, finally sanctioned this change of policy; and negotiations were entered into with the authorities of King's College in the last two months of the last Session and brought to a satisfactory conclusion at the end of July.

NATURE OF CHANGES.

It has fallen to my lot as DEAN OF THE SCHOOL to be entrusted by the Staff of the School with the duty of carrying out the extensive RE-ORGANISATION of all the DEPARTMENTS of the SCHOOL as a sequel to this decision—one of obvious importance to the School, and already recognised in the public Press and in University and Educational Circles as one of hardly less importance to the University of London. The result is the following.

The College now possesses unique advantages for carrying on its historical task of medical education.

Its close proximity to the University Laboratories enables its Students to obtain the best Scientific Education in their Primary and Intermediate Studies, while still allowing them to use their School Library, Club Rooms, &c., for study and social purposes.

For the purposes of its Final Studies, the SCHOOL now possesses most commodious Laboratories, special Laboratories having been set aside for purposes of Post Graduate Study and Research.

The arrangements (Museum and other) for the School of Morbid Anatomy and Morbid Histology, &c., are very complete. All departments of the Students' Club have been renovated and greatly improved, especially the Library, Reading Rooms, Dining Rooms, &c.

Their Advantages.

The arrangements now made, and now so auspiciously inaugurated, thus give particular advantages to our Students owing to the close proximity of the University of London Laboratories. They open up a new prospect of usefulness and efficiency to this Hospital and School as teaching centres of that University.

For the two Institutions combined—Hospital and School—form together the most central Teaching Institutions of the University of London.

The arrangements made by the School provide that their Students, by pursuing their earlier scientific studies at the University Laboratories, gain thereby the best Scientific education which the University of London can provide; while they continue as heretofore to make use of their own Charing Cross Medical College, of its Library, of its Reading Rooms, of its Club Rooms, Dining Rooms, Societies, &c., thus entering at once into the Collegiate social life of the School.

These arrangements enable the Students, as heretofore, to be under the close supervision and guidance of the Dean, in addition to the supervision which they will receive at the hands of the Science Faculty of the University Laboratories.

While these are the advantages which in future accrue to the students of this School in the earlier Scientific portion of their career, the advantages are no less great when they come to the Final portion of their studies.

This change of policy has placed at the disposal of the School altogether exceptional accommodation and excellent Laboratories for the Final Studies in Pathology, Bacteriology, Public Health, Clinical Pathology, &c. The Hospital and School have for many years been in possession of an exceptionally good and well-arranged Pathological Museum containing over 3,000 to 4,000 prepared specimens. The additional Laboratory provision now made for Pathology gives the Hospital one of the most commodious and well-adapted Pathological Institutes attached to any Hospital or School of Medicine. For although not actually contained in the Hospital, the Institution with which the Medical School is connected, and in which it is situated, really forms the Pathological Institute of the Charing Cross Hospital; and one-half to three-fourths of the work carried on in it is directly and indirectly concerned with the actual cases in the beds of the Hospital—ascertaining facts with regard to the diseases from which they individually suffer.

IMPORTANCE OF PATHOLOGY.

This great extension of the field of Pathological work—of the study of the facts of disease—is the most important change that has occurred in connection with Medicine during the past ten to twenty years. Formerly limited in its scope owing to the insufficiency or want of knowledge, Pathology and its great offshoots Bacteriology, Public Health, Clinical Pathology, Chemical Pathology, form now almost half the work required in connection with the relief of suffering and, consequently, the usefulness of our great Hospital Institutions.

This fact is by no means sufficiently realised. The provision which Hospitals are enabled to make for the official conduct of this portion of their work—requiring as it does Scientific equipment of a special character under the control of skilled specialists—is unfortunately far less than that provided for the humblest departments of their administration. In many cases it constitutes only a fraction per cent. of the total cost of a Hospital of which it constitutes an important part.

EDUCATIONAL TRADITIONS.

The Medical School of the Charing Cross Hospital has interests peculiarly its own in carrying out the great change of policy here outlined.

This Hospital and School have traditions of exceptional character in connection with Medical Education which they are proud to cherish. Unlike most other similar Institutions, CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL and SCHOOL were founded (well nigh a hundred years ago) as integral portions of each other with the double object of relieving suffering, and at the same time of adding to practical knowledge and experience. They were the combined outcome of a zeal and enthusiasm on the part of their FOUNDER, DR. BENJAMIN GOLDING, which the Hospital and School are proud to think are probably unique in the history of any Hospital. That story has been briefly summarised in the account which, as Dean of the School, I have had the pleasure of placing in your hands to-day. (*Vide antea*, pp. 1–3.)

The object had in view in creating a School and Hospital was not merely to add to the Institutions having humane and charitable objects, but to provide a School of Medicine in London where the more practical Medical and Surgical Studies should be preceded and supplemented by a course of Scientific Studies in the Sciences of Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology, Anatomy, and Physiology.

The STATUTES laid down by our great FOUNDER—carefully preserved in our Hospital records—*practically anticipate in all essentials the full requirements of sound medical training*, the fulfilment of which is now being sought after by the University of London.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL and SCHOOL, by utilising the great advantages which the Laboratories of the University of London place at their hand, are thus fulfilling the great object and destiny had in view by their FOUNDER. It is because they realise this fact, that the TEACHING STAFF now feels encouraged to enter on an important period of their history with fresh zeal—and with determination on their part, that, so far as it lies within their power, they will continue to keep in view the best interests and the full requirements of University Medical Education.

Their experience in the past, varied though it has been at varying periods, and beset with difficulties with which they in common with all Hospital Schools in London have to contend—owing to the want of any public support for what is really a highly technical and expensive education—justifies the hope of further usefulness which they now hold out for their School.

SPEECH AND MESSAGE TO THE STUDENTS BY H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS LOUISE, in replying to a vote of thanks, proposed by MR. VERITY, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Hospital, and seconded by DR. F. W. MOTT, F.R.S., Senior Physician to the Hospital, said :—

"I AM proud to be here as your PRESIDENT to wish you prosperity and to congratulate you most warmly on the great improvements you have got here—more comfort and more space to work.

"And may you always remember that it is a fine thing to send out the finest men into the country, and may you also keep up the fame of the institution.

"I wish to thank the Dean and his colleagues for all they have done, and for the hearty and enthusiastic way they have worked for this SCHOOL."

At the Annual Commemoration Dinner of Past and Present Students held on the evening of the same day, the following further message of congratulation and encouragement was graciously sent by HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE PRINCESS LOUISE :—

"KENSINGTON PALACE, W.,
"*2nd October*, 1911.

"DEAR DR. HUNTER,—

"I WOULD like you to convey from me, as PRESIDENT OF THE CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, my congratulations to the Students on the re-organization of their School.

"These improvements will in every way give them greater facility and comfort to carry on their studies and research thoroughly.

"The zeal and enthusiasm shown by the Dean and his colleagues in the re-organization of the College, in re-modelling it and bringing it to the present state of efficiency will, I am sure, stimulate the Students to an even keener desire for success than has to-day been evinced, and a wish to send out the ablest men who will leave their mark in the world in future, bringing lasting fame to the College.

"Let me again thank you, as Dean, and also all your colleagues for having brought all these Schools to their present high standard.

"If only the public would realize what great work is being carried on, and what up-hill work it is to keep up the efficiency with inadequate means, and were to reflect, that it is all for the benefit of the general public, they would be ready to help.

"The building expenses are now over, and it is the up-keep, as the Duke said, which is needing help.

"I wish you the realization of all your hopes.

"Believe me,
"Yours sincerely,
(Signed) "LOUISE."

In his address to the Students, above referred to, HIS GRACE, THE DUKE OF ARGYLL made a strong *Appeal for Endowment of the School—"for a sum of* £20,000 *to be placed under 'The President and Governors of Charing Cross Hospital' in trust for the School;* to make its good work a permanent benefit to the Hospital; to provide a small permanent income to the School for its increasing requirements, to enable it to keep up its high standard and to educate and train for its own Hospital and the public the ablest and most up-to-date men that science can produce. Here at Charing Cross this drill, knowledge and training were given out on the spot—the labours of those gone before, or teaching now, all the past work evidencing so much devotion becoming part and parcel of the mental equipment of the young worker of to-day."

CHAPTER XXVI

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SCHOOL, ESTABLISHMENT OF UNIVERSITY LABORATORIES OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND BACTERIOLOGY

The Dean's Report 1912.

At the Opening of the Winter Session, 2nd October, 1912.

Developments in the School.

Important changes have taken place in the School during the past year in pursuance of the Policy of Concentration adopted last year. That policy was to utilise the University Laboratories of King's College, most conveniently situated near this School, for the purpose of the earlier medical studies of Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Physiology and Anatomy, thereby setting free very extensive and commodious laboratories hitherto set aside for these studies for the final studies of Pathology, Bacteriology, Public Health, and Preventive Medicine, more immediately related to Hospital work.

Their effect on the numbers and work of the students has been most successful in every way—To the students in giving them the best scientific education in their earlier studies which the University of London, with its full Professorial Staff, could give; to the School in freeing its finances, its energies and its laboratories for the development of the final class of studies immediately related to Hospital work and Preventive Medicine; to the University in giving their Laboratories a large accession of students with increased number of Teachers, and thus giving a greater impulse to their laboratory work.

The number of our Students in the School has considerably increased, and the stimulus of associating with other students in large laboratories has proved a most excellent one in bringing them into friendly rivalry with the other Schools utilising these laboratories. The figures during the past year show that the number of our earlier students has been fully maintained, and there has been an increase of over fifty students using the School for purposes of either complete or partial portions of the

final studies. These figures are exclusive of the numbers of the Dental students who have been with us during the past year.

The standard of success has also been very high. The proportion of students taking the University Course has been increased and the honours for the past year gained by students of this School include :—

(1) The *Gold Medal* for the M.D. of the University of London.

(2) The *Murchison Scholarship*, open to young graduates of the whole of the London Schools and of the University of Edinburgh.

(3) The *Rabbeth Scholarship*, the chief scientific Scholarship in the University Laboratories for distinction in the subjects of the studies for the Preliminary Scientific Examination of the University of London B.Sc. and M.B. Degrees.

PATHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENTS.

Extensive developments have been effected in the School in connection with the departments for Final Studies.

A complete set of laboratories extending over two floors of the School have been re-organised and set aside for Pathological studies, for General Pathology, Morbid Anatomy, Bacteriology, Operative Surgery and Research Laboratories.

In addition to the Pathological Staff already in the School, a full-time Assistant Lecturer in Pathology, recently Carnegie Research Fellow in Pathology of the University of Scotland, has been appointed in connection with the Laboratories for General Pathology and the Research Laboratories, and with a special view to the conduct of research.

In connection with the Pathological Department the School had received a very notable addition to its Museum in the gift from DR. J. CUTHBERT LOCKYER, a student of the Hospital and now the Junior Obstetric Physician, of a unique collection of close upon a thousand specimens, prepared by himself and at his own cost during the past fifteen years, and generously presented to this School. These have been placed in the Museum under the title of the "LOCKYER COLLECTION."

The School desires to express its grateful thanks for this great gift, its cordial appreciation of the loyal spirit to the School manifested by it, and its tribute of admiration to him for the zeal and scientific spirit which has enabled him to prepare such a unique collection—the largest private individual collection of museum specimens ever brought together and presented to any School by any individual since the collection of John Hunter, now contained in the Royal College of Surgeons Museum.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND BACTERIOLOGY.

The north block of the School, comprising a series of exceptionally fine laboratories, formerly used for Chemistry, Anatomy and Physiology, has been extensively altered and equipped, and has been set aside for purposes of Public Health and Bacteriology in relation to Public Health.

These Laboratories were so peculiarly satisfactory for the work, and so conveniently situated in the very centre of London, that the University of London King's College, early in 1912, expressed their desire to take them over for their great Departments of Public Health and Bacteriology hitherto in King's College.

The School carried out, at their own cost, the necessary extensive structural alterations. The University of London sanctioned (July, 1912) this important change; and these Departments of King's College, with their full Professorial and Lecturing Staff, eleven in number, were transferred to these laboratories in October, 1912.

These Departments will be open, as heretofore, to all students of the University of London quite irrespective of the School to which they may belong. They are open for Public Health work, research and investigation for Public Bodies and Municipal Corporations.

This important change may be regarded as the most important development in connection with the University Medical Education during the past year, and one of great material help to the University of London.

PRESENT POSITION OF MEDICAL EDUCATION.

The present position of University Education in London is receiving the close attention of the Royal Commission that has been sitting during the past two years.

It has been my duty as Dean to submit evidence to this Commission on behalf of the School, as a representative of the principle of Concentration which the University desires to promote.

That principle is that the Medical Schools of London, all of them constituent Colleges of the University, have commodious laboratories attached to them. The laboratories are there, the equipment is partly there, and all that is wanted is that the University should take hold of them, complete their equipment, and establish, wherever it is convenient to themselves, their Staff of Lecturers and Teachers. The great change recently effected in this School will therefore be watched with great interest.

This School is satisfied that the change is a sound one, and will enable the University to carry on its work of higher teaching and research which is one of its

avowed aims. The establishment of the laboratories of PUBLIC HEALTH AND BACTERIOLOGY in this School cannot fail to prove of greatest benefit to the medical students of London by bringing them into touch with the broader character of University work, and acting as an incentive to them to pursue work as post graduates after they have taken their Degrees. It will also prove of great service to all Public Bodies interested in Public Health.

This School has felt it a duty placed upon it by its *Traditions* and by its *Statutes* to further this great purpose by every means in its power and by every effort, pecuniary and otherwise, on its part.

PROSPECTS OF MEDICAL EDUCATION.

It was my duty last year, in the midst of changing conditions, to strike a note of confidence in the policy on which the School was then entering—as one having in view the highest educational efficiency and the maximum of benefit to the students and to the School. The result has more than justified the forecast; and I express my confidence that the further great change now inaugurated will prove to be of the greatest advantage to the University of London, and to the medical students of all the Schools in London.

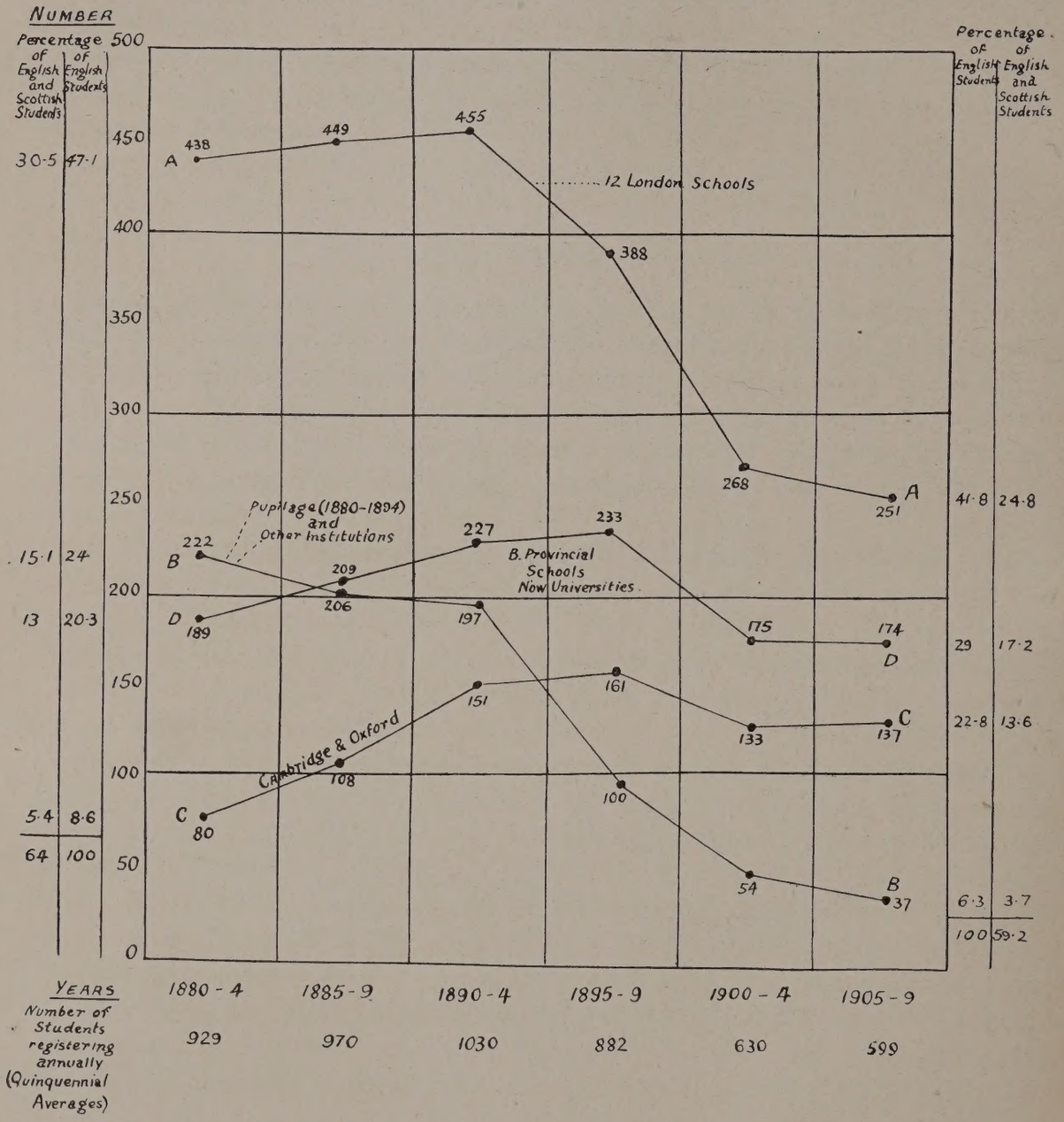
As I submitted in my evidence at the Royal Commission, the principle of Concentration is a sound one, viz., *Concentration of the efforts* of the University and the Schools to utilise together the laboratories found convenient for the purposes of University studies, and thereby to assist each other in promoting the objects of medical education and research in London. *It is only by such combination that the present needs of medical education in London can be met.*

The task of the London Medical Schools throughout their whole history in carrying on, by their own resources, and without any University assistance their great work of medical education in London, has been a honourable and heavy one. The changed conditions and increasing requirements of medicine now render it almost impossible to carry out without University and public provision for their great work.

As shown by statistics which I presented to the Royal Commission, the London Schools are still responsible, in spite of the increase of Universities in various large cities of England, for the education, in whole or in part, of 70 to 75 per cent. of the total students of England. The *cost of Medical education has more than trebled* and is still rising—so great are the scientific developments of medicine and so costly the

CHART 2.

Number of Students Registering in England. Annually (Quinquennial Averages)



equipment necessary for it—and the *number of students entering the profession has fallen by one-third or more.*

The figures which I submitted to the Royal Commission on University Education show, that in the twenty years, 1880–1899, the average number of medical students commencing annually in England was 950. It has since been steadily falling, the figures being, 630 in 1900–1904, 598 in 1905–1909, and 581 and 481 in the last two years, 1910–1911. The chief causes prove to be the following :—

My original object in preparing the statistics had been to ascertain what causes underlay the great fall in the number of students in London during the past fifteen years, *with special reference to the position of the Charing Cross School.* I found that the greater part of this fall was due to the abolition of pupilage as a system of commencing medical study, the practice extensively adopted in England prior to 1894, when it was abolished. This change knocked off 20 per cent. of the total students entering the English Schools, and affected especially the London Schools, which had been responsible for educating five-sixths of them. (See *Chart* 2.)

A second important cause was the abolition of unqualified assistants in 1897 ; and the third was the increase of the curriculum from four to five years adopted in 1894 ; changes that affected all the Schools of England and Scotland.

While these legislative changes—initiated by the General Medical Council—are responsible for the greater part of the decline in the numbers of students entering the London Schools, there have been other important contributory causes, viz. :—In the first place, the great development of the ancient Universities of Cambridge and Oxford as Universities of Medical Instruction, which has served to deplete the London Schools of a large number of medical students during the first three years of their course ; in the second place, the formation of the new Provincial Universities of Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Cardiff, Bristol, Sheffield ; and thirdly, *and most important of all the absence of any well defined University policy or University financial support for Medical Education in London.*

The following were among the Press Comments made at the time :—

LABORATORY DEVELOPMENTS IN CHARING CROSS SCHOOL.

"When the Charing Cross Hospital opens its session next month an important change in pursuance of the policy initiated last year will have been effected. The decision was then made to utilise the laboratories of King's College for the earlier medical studies. The laboratories thus set free are now being utilised for the purposes of Public Health and Bacteriology. They are so peculiarly satisfactory for the work, and so

conveniently situated, that the University of London Departments of Public Health and Bacteriology, hitherto at King's College, are being transferred as University departments to the medical school of the hospital. The new laboratories, seven in number, with lecture theatres and private rooms, will be known as 'University Laboratories in Public Health,' and the full professorial and teaching staffs will be transferred along with the departments, which will be available, as before, to all students, quite independently of the school to which they may belong.

The significance of the change depends to some extent on the past history of the University. A few years ago, it will be remembered, a proposal was set on foot to establish a third great teaching centre for medical studies, to rank in this connection with King's College and University College, the idea being that the hospitals should give up the teaching of the preliminary medical sciences. The proposal fell through, but some of the smaller hospitals entered into the spirit of the scheme and made arrangements with the two existing Colleges to take their students for preliminary work. Last year Charing Cross took the plunge and transferred its preliminary teaching to King's College. By so doing, the space hitherto occupied by physics, chemistry, biology, anatomy, and physiology became available for other purposes, the University of London at the same time benefiting by the consequent accession of strength.

This year marks the further stage in the development of University teaching in London. In their new quarters the departments will undertake, in addition to a general course, courses in Public Health and Hygiene, in Public Health Administration, in Practical Sanitary Work, in Fever Hospital Administration and in Bacteriology. The new laboratories comprise the two upper floors of the north side of the Charing Cross School. The old departments have been extensively reconstructed, and to improve the lighting several new windows have been knocked through the walls, with the result that the laboratories, when completed, will be among the best lighted in London.

From the standpoint of general medicine, the change has its interest. When the school was built some thirty years ago, the sciences ancillary to medicine were physics, chemistry, biology, physiology, and anatomy. These, it is now felt, can be better taught to students as University subjects, and are being replaced from the technical standpoint and from the standpoint of practical medicine by the new medical sciences, pathology, bacteriology, public health, and preventive medicine, and it is to the latter sciences that the medical schools are now offering their more lavish hospitality.

The transference of the departments will bring medical students into close local relation with the post-graduate work that is being done in connection with medicine. In the past many of the medical schools have suffered from the fact that they have

been compelled unduly to emphasise the teaching aspect of their work. Higher teaching and research work are among the avowed aims of the University of London, and this improved accommodation and extension of the Departments of Public Health and Bacteriology cannot fail to prove of benefit to the medical students of London by bringing them into touch with the broader character of University work, and emphasising the lesson that the acquisition of a degree and the pursuit of knowledge are not coterminous."—*Morning Post*, 18th September, 1912.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

KING'S COLLEGE. DEPARTMENTS OF BACTERIOLOGY AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

"LONDON UNIVERSITY GAZETTE," 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1912.

More accommodation has for some time been urgently needed in the departments of Bacteriology and Public Health. This has now been provided, with the sanction and approval of the University, by the removal of these Departments with their Staffs to 62, Chandos Street, Strand, W.C. (Charing Cross Hospital Medical School Buildings), where an excellent suite of Laboratories is at present vacant owing to the transference of the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School's preliminary and intermediate medical studies to King's College.

The Laboratories at Chandos Street are being altered and refitted, and the accommodation there provided will comprise a large class Laboratory, research Laboratory, Professor's Laboratory, and Lecturer's Laboratory for each department (Bacteriology and Public Health respectively), a photo-micrographic Laboratory, preparation rooms and a large Theatre, Office and Library for the joint use of the two departments. There will be the regular courses of instruction in Bacteriology, Clinical Pathology, and photo-micrography, and for the Diploma of Public Health. Research and investigation work for Public Bodies and others will also be carried on as before. The new Laboratories will be opened on or about 1st October. The Laboratories vacated at King's College by this removal will be utilised for increasing the accommodation for the preliminary and intermediate medical studies.

PUBLIC HEALTH RESEARCH.

NEW LABORATORIES AT CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.

"THE TIMES," 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1912.

At Charing Cross Hospital Medical School on 31st October, the Huxley Lecture will be delivered by Professor Simon Flexner, of New York, who has chosen for his subject, "Recent Advances in Science in Relation to Practical Medicine."

On the same day the extensive new laboratories of Public Health and Bacteriology, recently formed by the School and taken over by the University of London as the Public Health and Bacteriological Department of King's College, will be formally opened and handed over to the University. The laboratories are situated in Chandos Street, Strand, and will be thrown open to visitors on that day. They include a large class laboratory, research, professors' and lecturers' laboratories for the departments of public health and bacteriology respectively, preparation rooms, a large theatre, and a library for the joint use of the two departments. The regular courses of instruction in bacteriology, clinical pathology, and photo-micrography, and for the diploma of Public Health will be given there, and research and investigation work for public bodies and others will also be carried on.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.

TRANSFERENCE OF NEW LABORATORIES TO THE UNIVERSITY.

The new Public Health and Bacteriological laboratories of the Medical School of Charing Cross Hospital were handed over yesterday by PROFESSOR SIMON FLEXNER, on behalf of the Medical School Committee, to the University of London, King's College, MR. H. F. WATERHOUSE being in the chair. In an introductory speech DR. HUNTER showed that the development of the scheme was the outcome of the change that was made last year, when the teaching of preliminary medical subjects was handed over to King's College. The new laboratories, he thought, were destined to forward the ideal of Huxley, the progress of biological science.

PROFESSOR FLEXNER contended that it was a great occasion when a prominent University recognised to a greater extent than formerly the importance of public health. The bringing of great heterogeneous masses of people into such large cities as London and New York was a recent fact for which there was no parallel, and the carrying out of proper quarantine measures was perfectly impracticable. Owing to the large number

of diseases that were not under proper control, a real menace was constituted, and it was the duty of the Universities and the Medical Schools to distribute knowledge so as to protect communities from the danger that threatened them. The idea that the problems of infection were almost solved was erroneous, and though no one could gainsay the advances made, anyone facing the problem of infective disease must realise that the knowledge gained was but a fragment of what was necessary before the infective diseases could be regarded as under control. *The object of the School should be to teach what was known, and to find out what it wanted to know.* In conclusion, PROFESSOR FLEXNER *urged the importance of financial support being given to the School by private enterprise, instancing the value of the work done in the United States by the endowments of Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Rockefeller.* He had pleasure in handing over the laboratories to the University of London, King's College.

The HON. W. F. D. SMITH (VISCOUNT HAMBLEDON) (Chairman of King's College) referred to the monumental amount of skill and energy of the DEAN which had made the opening of the laboratories possible. The day, he argued, marked a stage in the policy of concentration. He was sure that the policy was a right one, as leading to a saving in labour and in expense, and by bringing about an increase of efficiency. This was specially important owing to the growth in competition of provincial Universities. The new laboratories would be used for research and for post-graduate teaching, and would be of great value to medical officers home for their leave in increasing their knowledge.

DR. HEADLAM (Principal of King's College) emphasised the advantages of the policy of reciprocity both to Charing Cross Hospital and to King's College. He supported the policy of concentration because he thought there was a danger in London of a sort of megalomania and of money being squandered on buildings, for which people were not yet ready. He hoped that three or four other hospitals might join in the general scheme, and that an organic development had been started that would eventually lead to the establishment of a larger institution than could be set up by attempting an immediate concentration in a new building. They had to thank Dr. Crookshank for having presented to them his valuable library that he had deposited in the laboratory. Their hope was that they would build up an Institute of Preventive Medicine, and that the generosity of public bodies and of those interested would correspond with that of Charing Cross Hospital, so that they would be able not only to carry on their work on its present basis but to keep it in full progress throughout the whole year.

SIR HENRY A. MIERS, the Principal of the University, emphasising the significance of the transference of the laboratories, held that what the University of London

especially needed was the willing co-operation of all available forces. *Charing Cross and King's College*, he held, *had given a real example of what could and ought to be done in London.* The solution of the problem of University education in London rested especially with the teachers and was not primarily dependent on the central organisation at South Kensington.

The Huxley Lecture.

After the ceremony, Professor Flexner delivered the Huxley lecture at the hospital, taking " Recent advances in science in relation to practical medicine " as his subject. Sir William Osler took the chair, and a message was read from PRINCESS LOUISE (DUCHESS OF ARGYLL) regretting that she was unable to be present owing to illness, and emphasising the importance of there being an international exchange of medical knowledge. PROFESSOR FLEXNER *referred to the interest taken by Huxley in bacteriology* and traced in considerable detail the biological investigation of poliomyelitis or infantile paralysis. —*Morning Post*, Friday, 1st November, 1913. (See also *antea* p. 235.)

CHAPTER XXVII

PROGRESS OF THE SCHOOL

TWO YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF CONCENTRATION

(The Dean's Annual Report, 1st October, 1913.)

Two years ago the Charing Cross School adopted the policy of Concentration of its Earlier Medical Studies, transferring its students for this purpose to the University of London, King's College Laboratories, immediately adjacent to the School. The time now elapsed has enabled one to form an opinion of the effect of this change in the character and work of the School and of the University Laboratories.

The result in the experience of this School has been the following :—

Advantages.

It has had advantages to the Students, to the School, and to the University Laboratories.

To the Students in giving them access to the best scientific education which the University of London can at present give.

To the School in freeing its Laboratories hitherto devoted to Chemistry, Physics and Biology, Physiology and Anatomy ; its energies and its finance, for the final portion of studies more immediately and legitimately connected with Hospital work ; and to the University Laboratories in providing them, in our case, with a very considerable number of Students, with corresponding increase of Income, and a greater stimulus to their Laboratory work and to their Scientific Teachers.

The effect of the change in these three respects may be considered separately.

Number of Students.

As regards the number of Students, there has been no falling-off in the number either of its Earlier or its Final Students. On the contrary, there has been a marked

increase, the entries in the School having risen from 35 in the year 1910–11 to an average of 70 for each of the past two years. (See *Chart* 1, p. 160.)

The total number of New Students who have become connected with the School for the Earlier and Final Studies, and for Special Studies connected with the Final Studies, has been no fewer than 140. *The interesting feature is that* 133 *of these have taken the Medical Course,* 23 of whom joined for the Earlier Studies, 41 for the Final, and 69 for the Special Courses.

These Students, like all other Students of London, fall into two classes : Full-time Students and Part-time Students. The net result has been a gratifying increase of Full-time Medical Students now connected with the School, and a very striking increase in the number of Part-time Medical Students, which rose from an average of 4 or 5 to 48 in the first year after the change, and similar numbers have been retained during the past year.

QUALITY OF STUDENTS.

As regards the quality of Students there has also been an interesting change. Instead of being half Medical and half Dental, the School is now practically entirely Medical, only a few Dental Students remaining. Further, nearly one-half of the Full-time Students entering the Primary and Final School are studying for the Degree of the University of London ; the standard of work has been good, with probably the highest *record of Honours* which any School has ever shown in the same period of time.

During the past two years, the distinctions of the *Gold Medal M.D.* of the University of London ; the *Gold Medal M.B.* of the University of London ; the *Murchison Scholarship* in Clinical Medicine (open to young Graduates of all Schools of London and the University of Edinburgh) ; the *Gold Medal with Prize of* £45 awarded by the Medico-Psychological Association ; and finally the *Rabbeth Scholarship* of King's College Laboratories for the Earlier Studies for Medical Degrees of the University of London, have all been gained by Students of the School.

The good spirit animating the School has also been evidenced even in the field of Sports, where they have been able to fight through into the Semi-Final in spite of the handicap of their relatively small numbers.

CHANGES IN THE SCHOOL.

As regards the School, the changes effected have been of a very extensive and radical character. The School has been able during the past two years greatly to

increase its accommodation for General Pathology, Bacteriology, Public Health, and Sanitary Science Work. The large departments formerly devoted to Earlier Studies of Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Physiology, and Anatomy have been now completely re-organized and adapted for the above Final Studies.

University Laboratories of Public Health and Bacteriology.

The increase in the number of students transferred into the University Laboratories—in connection with which two of the Members of the Charing Cross Staff (Lecturers in Anatomy and Physiology) were taken over by the University of London King's College—necessitated further room for the various classes for the Physiological and other Departments in the University Laboratories. Early in 1912, negotiations were therefore opened, and finally completed, by King's College with Charing Cross School with a view to transferring their Bacteriological and Public Health Departments of the College to the premises rendered vacant in the School by the transference of these Earlier Studies to King's College. These Departments were eminently suitable—by their character, proximity to King's College, central situation in London, and detachment from the Hospital—for University Studies, affording greatly improved accommodation as well as space for considerable expansion. The cost of the structural alterations and fittings was met by the School, and under an Agreement with the University of London, on behalf of its King's College, the transference of the Bacteriological and Public Health Departments of King's College was finally effected in October, 1912.

In order to assist the University Laboratories, the School, in addition to carrying out extensive alterations, has undertaken to make—out of the rent received for the use of these Laboratories—a contribution of £250 a year towards their upkeep and maintenance, and in respect of the instruction in Public Health given to its students.

The Laboratories were formally opened and handed over to the University Authorities on behalf of the School by Professor Simon Flexner, the Director of the Rockefeller Institute, New York, on the occasion of his delivery of the Biennial Huxley Lecture in October, 1912.

The accommodation provided comprises a large class laboratory, research laboratories, Professors' laboratories and Lecturers' laboratories, for each Department of Bacteriology and Public Health respectively, with a micro-photographic laboratory, preparations rooms, large theatre and library for the joint use of the two Departments.

ADVANTAGES OF CONCENTRATION.

These arrangements have proved of mutual advantage alike to the University of London King's College, and to the School.

To the College it has proved of great service in not only providing greatly improved accommodation for their Bacteriological and Public Health work, but also in setting free the laboratories vacated at King's College for the increased accommodation greatly needed for their Physiology, Psychology, and Zoology Departments.

To the University the change has also been recognised as being of great importance in connection with the teaching of Hygiene and Public Health, and forms the subject of a specially approving comment in the Final Report of the Royal Commission.

> "We think all the University Medical Students might receive their instruction in these subjects of Hygiene and Public Health wherever it is most convenient to provide for it. King's College has recently taken over the Laboratories formerly used by Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, *and has thus greatly improved its accommodation for research.* We are not prepared to say that the subject of Public Health is adequately provided for at present in London but we think *adequate provision may be made by developing what now exists.* The Department should not be confined to the instruction necessary in the ordinary course of the Medical Curriculum. Instruction must be provided for the Degree of M.D. in State Medicine, and moreover the subject is one in which there is great room for Research in many directions."

To the School the advantages of the change have been, that the whole School is now entirely adapted to Final Laboratory Studies and Research.

The Pathological and Bacteriological Departments of the School are now provided with excellent laboratories—the laboratory of General Pathology being capable of accommodating 100 to 150 workers. A new reorganisation of the Department has been carried out under which the duty of co-ordinating the work and of stimulating and promoting research therein has been placed upon the Senior Lecturer as Director of Pathology. A new appointment of Research Fellow and Assistant Lecturer in Pathology in connection with the Pathological Laboratory has been instituted—the first holder of this post of Research Fellow being a former recent Carnegie Research Fellow in Pathology of the University of Glasgow; and arrangements have been made—when means permit—for two additional Full-time Appointments of Demonstrators and Research Scholars.

The result of the Concentration above described and of the developments connected therewith has been, that it has been possible to expend a total of £1,500 on Laboratory Teaching, Equipment, and Research, and other Final Studies, as compared with the quite inadequate, almost negligible, amount which, owing to the cost of the Earlier Scientific Studies, it was previously possible to expend.

The advantages, alike to the University, to King's College, and to the School, of the Policy of Concentration have thus been of an interesting and even striking character.

The question may be asked—as it has been asked—What have been its attendant disadvantages, either to the University, King's College, or to the School? *I know of none.*

The University and its King's College have, in my judgment, adopted a wide policy capable of extension to other Schools, of utilising laboratories convenient for its purpose in its own Schools wherever they can be found; and concentrating the Professorial and Teaching Staff of individual departments of its scientific work wherever the situation of the Laboratories is most convenient to its workers and students.

In the present case, as I understand, *the effect on the University Public Health Departments* which have been transferred, both as regards numbers and workers, prosperity and facilities for Research, has been good. This has been recently recognised by the promotion to the rank of Assistant Professor and Lecturer in the University of two of the Teachers in these Departments. *The numbers attending the Laboratories have increased from* 69 *in the year preceding the transference to* 101 *workers during the past year.*

As regards the School, the fear often expressed that Concentration of Studies would interfere with the social life of the Hospital and School—a matter to which so much importance has always been, and still is, rightly attached—has proved in our case to be quite groundless. The social life of the Students—their interest in their Students' Union and its many spheres of activity has never in the whole history of the School been greater or more intense. It has been shared equally by the Earlier Students and by our Final Students. As a matter of fact, both Secretaries of the Students' Union for the past two years have been Students taking their Earlier Studies. At no time has the spirit of the School—in connection with the functions of the Students' Union and the activity of its branches of Athletics—been so well shown.

One fact connected with the recent changes already noted has been the reduction in the number of Dental Students. As already seen, this has been compensated by a

still larger increase in the number of Medical Students. But on the other hand, any disadvantage connected with this change is, in my opinion, compensated by the increased number of Students available for the two or three Schools in London who are specially interested in Dental Education, and by the prosperity which the increased number of Students has brought to them. In other words, the Policy of Concentration adopted in this School with many advantages, has thus produced a corresponding concentration of Dental Students in at least two other Schools, with increased prosperity to them.

The only disadvantage connected with the recent change, so far as is known to me, has been perhaps the personal one of the time and preoccupation necessarily involved in carrying them out. But great as this has been, it has been more than repaid in my own case by the educational interest of the changes being effected.

CONCLUSION.

In my last Annual Report I stated that these changes constituted an experiment in connection with University Medical Education, the result of which would be watched with great interest. The result has justified the opinion I entertained and expressed in my evidence before the Royal Commission.

The principle of Concentration is a sound one, but the principle of *local* concentration, of getting everything into one building or in the case of clinical studies into one Hospital, is not a sound one, because it would actually require such a total alteration of everything connected with Hospital traditions and Hospital management and Hospital work that it would not be received.

This Hospital system is not a difficulty if it can be utilised in accordance with the English traditions of Clinical Medicine.

As regards the provision of laboratories and facilities necessary to supplement the Hospital clinical teaching in the case of the London Schools, the laboratories are there, the equipment is partly there, and all that is wanted is the University to come and take hold of them, to equip them, and place their Professors, Assistants, and Research workers in them wherever these laboratories are suitable for the individual departments of studies.

University Students, if given access to University Departments in the different Schools, under due regulations, as they should be given, will thus always concentrate for work in these individual departments, irrespective of any feeling that they are going to the individual Schools in which these Laboratories may be situated.

CHAPTER XXVIII

AN ADDRESS ON THE PROBLEMS OF UNIVERSITY MEDICAL EDUCATION IN LONDON. DELIVERED BY THE DEAN AT THE OPENING OF THE 1913–14 SESSION

The University of London and the School Hospitals.

Medical Education has been a welcome guest and has had a free run in all the School Hospitals from the very first. This is in striking contrast to the experience of Medical Teachers elsewhere, *e.g.*, in Berlin, the Capital of Germany, where all the Hospitals refused to allow Students to make use of them, and early in its career (30 to 40 years ago) the Government was, in consequence, compelled to build the great Charité Hospital of Berlin—at first for its own war purposes and now maintained for University purposes.

Still more has this been the case in America up to the present time, where the greatest difficulties are put in the way of Medical Schools by the Governors of Hospitals refusing or limiting their permission for students to attend.

In return for the free use of the hospitals by the University, the Hospital Governors in London have never asked or received any material or other recognition from the University.

Comparison between English and German Systems.

This freedom of the Hospitals throughout the whole History of English Medicine forms the basis of the chief English Clinical Traditions of Medical Education.

They are thus described before the Commission by Mr. Abraham Flexner :—

" The conditions are *much more favourable* here from the point of view of the undergraduate student than anywhere on the Continent. The entrance to the Wards is much easier. In Germany the student gets *almost altogether demonstrative teaching* during his undergraduate period. It is not till the close of his formal Education that he is compelled to serve a clinical year in the Hospital. (He is taught in a large Lecture Theatre every morning for an hour or an hour and a-half, and then in batches of fifty or sixty he is taken round the Wards for an hour twice a week.)"

(In England, on the other hand, he spends on an average four to six hours daily in the Wards for a period of three years *before* he qualifies.)

"The opportunities for seeing sickness in the Wards which you give the ordinary boy are *so good*—are *so much better* than he gets at most places—that that has itself become an obstruction to anything better."

"The clinical training *is immensely better* than it is in the ordinary Medical School in America, and I think in some respects the conditions are *immensely more favourable* to the student then they are in Germany. The student in England can really use his material; he has almost as easy access to his patients as the Physician has."

There seems to be nothing here materially wrong with English methods, and more particularly with the relations of Hospitals to Medical Education.

On the contrary, the relations between the University and the Hospitals have been as friendly, elastic and mutually helpful as they have always been between the Hospitals and their Medical Schools. Moreover, these relations have been all important in Medical Education in England—for without them Medical Education in England would never have been started in the first instance, and would even now be largely non-existent.

THE GREAT TASK OF THE LONDON SCHOOLS IN MEDICAL EDUCATION.

How great the task of London Medical Education has been, and still is, is shown by figures and statistics which I placed before the Royal Commission. The Medical Schools of London, up to as recently as twenty years ago, were responsible for the *entire* Medical Education of no fewer than 70 per cent. of the total students of England, and for the *part-time* education of another 10 to 20 per cent.—of no less than 80 to 90 per cent. of the students in England, this number constituting no less than 42 per cent. of the entire students of England and Scotland. Despite the formation of seven Provincial Universities during the past 10 to 15 years, it still has to educate, in whole or in part, over 70 per cent. of the total students in England, and over 40 per cent. of the total students of England and Scotland.

The Medical Schools of London have thus discharged in the past, and still continue to discharge, a big task for English Medical Education; and they have done this under great and increasing difficulties without endowment and without the slightest pecuniary support from the University whose students they educate.

Even if great difficulties exist—as they undoubtedly do in an almost overwhelming degree—as regards the working of the Schools and the prosperity of the University which they so laboriously serve, it might be thought these difficulties did not extend to the relationships of the Hospitals to the University or their willingness to serve the University.

What, then, is the chief problem presented by University Medical Education in London?

It is *represented* to be the Hospitals of London—their number—their intense interest in education—their multiple energies—the difficulty of reconciling their existence and their energies with the grafting on to them of another system of education and Hospital control necessary, it is alleged, for the establishment of an ideal system of University Medical Education.

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS IN MEDICAL SCIENCE.

National characteristics play an important part in Medical Science as they do in all other spheres of human activity.

They have played an all-important part in the development of English Medical Education and Medical Observation.

In the case of English Medicine, that characteristic has been *Individualism*—shown in connection with the foundation alike of Hospitals and Schools,* and no less manifested by the individual philanthropy which originally created and still underlies and supports the English Hospital system.

In the case of Germany, the national characteristic has, on the contrary, been essentially *Governmental* and *bureaucratic*, all Hospitals and Medical Faculties being supplied and maintained by combined State and Municipal aid.

In America there has been exhibited Individualism—rampant to a degree quite unknown in the history of any country—condoned, connived at, and even legalised by a degree of recognition and support on the part of individual States and Municipalities totally unknown in the History of Medicine in this or in any other country.

These conditions revealed by Mr. Abraham Flexner's report (1910) (The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching) in many of the 153 "Medical Schools" of the American States must have been, if possible, even worse some thirty years ago, when the Johns Hopkins Hospital and University were first conceived and founded.

It is a great biological fact—and new pathological law—that a "toxin" has often the power of producing its own "anti-toxin"—powerful and effective in proportion to the virulence of the original infection. The history of Medical Education in the United States during the past twenty-five years has afforded a signal proof of the correctness of this law in the realm of Medical Education. Great evils produce great antidotes.

The evil of Medical Education in America—viz., Individualism and individual

* Never more strikingly illustrated than in the case of Charing Cross Hospital and School.

" schools " and " colleges " run rampant—has been signally checked, and is in process of being in due course effectively arrested by a still greater Individualism originally created by the munificent foresight of one philanthropist—Johns Hopkins; and given effect to by the brilliant imagination and practical genius of a young Pathologist—PROFESSOR WELCH, to whom at the early age of twenty-eight was entrusted the unique task of formulating the conditions and selecting the Professors for the first Faculty of Medicine to govern the new " Johns Hopkins Hospital and University " of Baltimore.* His first selection was a young Canadian Physician Professor, educated in the McGill University of Montreal and in London in the best clinical traditions of English Medicine, transferred to the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, thence transferred to the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, and finally finding his present home in the ancient University of Oxford—Sir William Osler, F.R.S.

No more interesting chapter in the history of Medical Education—its aims, objects and needs—has ever been written than that written by these two men during the past twenty-five years. Both of them are happily known personally to the Students of the School—Professor Welch in the capacity of Huxley Memorial Lecturer to the School in 1902; and Sir William Osler when last year he fittingly occupied the Chair when the Huxley Lecturer was one of his most distinguished pupils—Professor Simon Flexner, the Director of the Rockefeller Institute, New York.

I have recently elsewhere, in the Opening Address of the McGill University, Montreal, in 1910, paid my tribute to the influence of these two great Teachers on the Science of Medical Education. " Under their inspiring influence and guiding hand, supported by their enthusiastic colleagues and pupils, Anglo-Saxon Medicine on the American-Canadian Continent has shown itself capable of combining in an increasing degree the scientific spirit underlying German work and methods with the great clinical practical outlook which throughout its whole history has specially characterised English Medicine."

That tribute paid three years ago, without any reference to the problem of Medical Education in London, has an interesting significance at the present time. For it practically embodies the *Leit-Motif*—the note of " Fate and Gloomy Sorrow " which runs through the whole of the evidence of the Royal Commission on the University of London with regard to Medical Education—the *motif* which has eventually determined their final recommendations. That *motif* is the excellence of English Clinical Traditions in Hospital work; but the extraordinary defectiveness, insufficiency, inadequacy, absence of organised support, whether from Governmental and Public Services, or

* See *Antea*, pp. 217-218.

by public opinion, or by private generosity, for the provision for Laboratory work and Research necessary for the promotion of Medical Education or the advancement of Medical Knowledge.

What, then, was the antidote which these pioneer workers introduced into Medical Education in the United States, as they found it in the eighties.

It was the following: Professor Osler introduced the English traditions of Clinical Teaching—by the system of Clerks and Dressers in the Wards and continuous relations with and observation of patients; while Professor Welch grafted on to that system the all-essential supporting, educational and progressive system of great Laboratory Institutes created on the lines of German methods and example.

This was possible in their case, for they had a clean slate to write upon—a free hand both as regarded money for their Hospital and School and as regarded the organisation which they saw fit to adopt.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION'S PROPOSALS.

The proposals now submitted in evidence before the Royal Commission on University Medical Education in London and ultimately adopted and recommended by the Commission are, shortly—that similar organisation is necessary to create the proper conditions for placing Hospital Education in London on a University Basis.

Inasmuch as the chief basis of the English system is the Clinical tradition of Hospital Education—the system of Clerks and Dressers, and facilities for Hospital work and assistance always freely granted by Hospital Authorities in this country—admitted by all to be immensely superior to the system obtaining in any other country, it might be thought to be perfectly easy and practicable to graft on to this system for University purposes the Laboratories, Professors, and Assistants necessary to supplement and complete the system.

I think myself that that is perfectly practicable; that it is perfectly possible, by suitable reorganisation and adaptations, and by full utilization of all the Hospitals and their excellent Laboratories, to graft the highest form of University Medical Education on to the existing English system of Hospital control, and the English system of clinical teaching.

To ensure ultimate success, I think it essential that the distinctive national characteristics and honourable traditions of English Medicine (*which have been far more fruitful in advancing Medical knowledge than some of the sweeping generalisations submitted by witnesses before the Commission realise*) should have due weight attached to them.

I am quite satisfied that the widely different conditions of Hospital management and support peculiar to this country and quite unknown to Germany and Institutions like the Johns Hopkins Hospital and a few American Hospitals—to wit, the voluntary public charitable support and government of the Hospitals in this country as contrasted with the State, Municipal, bureaucratic control of the German, and the endowed support and control of the newer American Hospitals and Universities, like the Johns Hopkins—although precluding the adoption in their entirety of the systems of medical education and University control applying to institutions so governed, are nevertheless quite compatible with the establishment of the highest form of University Medical Education.

To pour new wine into old bottles is proverbially a risky business—which it is said no wise man would attempt to do. To pour a German full-bodied wine compounded of full control of the Minister of Education, Exchequer control in connection with Insurance money, Municipal control, and autocratic University control of two or three Professors over the whole of a Hospital and of all the Laboratories connected therewith, would certainly burst the old bottles (quite decent and useful ones) of the entire voluntary system of Hospital support and government existing in this country.

The problem is one of the greatest difficulty. So far from subjecting the Commission's Report to criticism, with regard to the individual recommendations, my own opinion is, after the closest perusal of the whole volumes of evidence submitted, that a satisfactory solution of the whole problem of University Reform in London, including that of Medical Education, is to be found in connection with its fundamental recommendations, in my judgment admirable in character.

These are :—(1) Government of the University Court ; (2) its Finance Administration and Executive control by a compact and limited Senate of seventeen business men (instead of an unworkable Senate of nearly 100 men representing independent and, in many cases, opposing interests) ; (3) the creation of a small compact Faculty of Medicine, not merely advisory, but made responsible for the Educational arrangements and provisions subject only to the control of the Senate so far as their Regulations affect the finances of the University.

FINANCIAL NEEDS OF MEDICAL EDUCATION.

The needs of a School are determined by the requirements of Full-time Students, who are engaged in work in the School and Hospital all day. Part-time Students, who come for shorter periods of time, share in the arrangements thus provided to their own great advantage, and contribute to the support of the School.

1. To place Medical Education on a sound basis, the fees thus earned, *plus* any Educational Grants given by the Board of Education, should be entirely available for the Education of the Students, and for payment of Lecturers and Demonstrators. On the basis of what is being done in German Universities and a few of the Schools in America, to which so much attention has been drawn as examples of what the standard of University Education should be, these ought to constitute about one-third of the total annual cost of a Student's Medical Education.

2. But this alone is quite inadequate. In addition there is required money for the provision, equipment, and support of the laboratories required for instruction, and for payment of the salaries of the Professors in charge of the various Departments. The amount required for this is about the same as that earned in Fees.

3. And lastly, over and above these requirements there should be a third quotient connected with Medical Education, available for the Promotion of Research in the various Departments.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT.

I estimate, on the basis of practical experience, that the current annual expenditure for University Medical Education in London should work out to at least £70 to £80 a year per Degree Student, or, approximately, £80,000 to £100,000 a year. No provision approaching this is available in any of the Medical Schools of London. It means that two-thirds of the cost of education must come from sources other than fees. Owing to the absence of any adequate support from the State, University, or Municipal or any public sources, no such funds are available.

The requirements here stated may seem to be large and costly even for a rich country like England. Nevertheless, they fall below the actual expenditure on Medical Education in the Universities of Germany. According to official figures supplied by the German Government, the actual expenditure in ten Universities in Germany amounts to no less than £95 per student, and a total sum of over £500,000 per annum.

COMPARISON BETWEEN A GERMAN AND A LONDON SCHOOL.

For purposes of enquiry, I have thought it interesting to compare the expenditure in one of these Universities—Königsberg (with 370 Medical Students)—with that of one of the largest London Schools, taking 353 Full-time Students (in addition to 170 Part-time Students—a total of 523).

I have also brought out the comparison in relation to Departmental Expenditure on corresponding subjects in the different class of Studies.

	University of Königsberg.	A London Medical School.
	£	£
Total Expenditure	34,000	14,000
Per Student	92	40
Contribution by the State..	23,500	4,600
Per Student	63	13
Contribution by University per Student..	29	Nil
Departmental Expenditure	24,500	6,000
Clinical Studies	14,000	1,500

The result thus is, that in the German University no less than £63 per Student out of a total cost of £92 per Student is contributed by the State, whereas in the English School only £13 per Student of a total of £40 is received from Education Grants.

The Departmental Expenditure of a moderate sized School in Germany is four times greater than the Expenditure in one of the largest and most prosperous London Schools educating 150 more Students, and the expenditure on Clinical Studies is nine times greater.

There is not much comfort in this contrast either to the English Government or to English Public Opinion. In my opinion the financial conditions of Medical Education are a discredit to all parties concerned, except only the Medical Schools and their devoted band of Teachers who support the whole cause of Medical Education in London on behalf of 70 per cent. of the total students of England, under the greatest difficulties, without financial support, without recognition and without even sympathy.

If I might venture to make any criticism on some of the evidence submitted to the Royal Commission, which I am loth to do, having regard to the extraordinary labour which they have devoted to their great and difficult task, it would be that this Financial Aspect of Medical Education in London has not been brought out in connection with the comparisons of a startling and invidious character between English Medical Education and German Medical Education to which so much weight has been attached in the evidence placed before them.

The prosperity of University Medical Education in London would be enormously

promoted by providing three to nine Professors in certain selected Schools of London, each of them with £4,000 at his disposal for the development of Medical and Surgical Science and Teaching in the University, as proposed by the Royal Commission.

The total sum of £36,000 a year thus provided for salaries and working expenses would not, however, solve the problem which it is sought to solve—salaries to Full-time Professors and their Assistants, and the providing and maintaining and paying for adequate Scientific and Final Laboratories connected with the Schools selected. It is little more than that referred to in the expenditure on one moderate-sized German University. And this is apart from any capital outlay necessary for the provision of new Laboratories.

COMPARISON BETWEEN LONDON AND BERLIN EXPENDITURE.

The Current Expenses of the Medical Faculty of the University of Berlin at the Charité Hospital with 2,000 students is £183,000 a year, £98,000 of which is defrayed by the State, equal to £49 per student.

In addition, the Capital Expenditure on the Faculty during the twenty-five years, 1887–1911 inclusive, has amounted to £1,500,000.

The Current Expenses of ten Medical Schools in London* with 1,122 Full-time Students, *plus* 765 Part-time Students, during the year 1911–12, was £52,500, of which £12,700 was defrayed by Grants from the Board of Education, equal to £11 per Full-time Student. Allowing a similar Grant per student for the 261 Full-time Students in the Medical Faculties of University and King's Colleges (*plus* 252 Part-time Students), we get an additional figure of £2,870, or a total Grant of about £16,000 for 1,383 Full-time Students (*plus* about 1,000 Part-time Students).

This represents a State contribution of about £12 per Full-time Student as compared with £49 in the University of Berlin.

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* *Final Schools.*—Charing Cross, King's College Hospital, St. George's, University College Hospital, Westminster.

Complete Schools.—London Hospital, St. Thomas's, St. Mary's, and Hospital for Women.

Post Graduate.—School of Tropical Medicine.

SECTION VIII.

ROLL OF GREAT BENEFACTORS

OF

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.

CHAPTER XXIX

FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 30TH MARCH, 1822

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

YOUR COMMITTEE beg to state that they have, during the last year, regularly held their Monthly Meetings, commencing on Saturday, the 28th April, 1821, at which first meeting they adopted measures for procuring the Annual Sermon to be preached for the benefit of the Charity, by making application to the Reverend Charles Webb le Bas, Professor of Mathematics in the East India College at Haileybury, Herts, who kindly acceded to their request, and delivered an excellent discourse on the 8th July, in the parochial church of St. Giles in the Fields, by permission of his lordship the Bishop of Chichester, the Rector.

Your Committee caused notice of the intended sermon to be sent to the friends and supporters of the Institution, and they had the satisfaction to receive the most gratifying replies from various quarters; many noble persons who were prevented from attending divine service on the occasion, liberally remitted donations to the Secretary; among these contributors your Committee have the pleasure to record the distinguished names of the Marquis of Hertford, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, the Countess of Essex, the Dowager Lady Arundell, Mrs. Smith, and Mr. Copland. With the consent of Mr. Le Bas, the sermon has been printed, and a copy sent to the different Subscribers and Supporters of the Institution.

For the better management of the finances of the establishment, three Trustees have been appointed to superintend the receipts and expenditure of its funds. His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, Alexander Copland, Esq., and Dr. Shearman, having kindly acquiesced in the wishes of the Committee to undertake that important duty.

A Committee of twelve gentlemen has been nominated to officiate as Almoners in the distribution of small pecuniary donations to the more needy and distressed patients of the Charity; as has also a Committee of twelve ladies to carry into effect the benevolent intention of the Governors of lending boxes of linen to such poor lying-in women as may stand in need of that kind of relief.

Arrangements have been made for obtaining during the present year the annual sermon in favour of the Charity, and for the establishment of a suitable place where the affairs of the Institution may be more efficiently conducted. Negotiations have been entered into with the proprietors of several houses in the neighbourhood, but the greatness of the expense, and other circumstances, have in the opinion of your Committee rendered it not advisable or prudent yet to fix upon any one. Since the house originally occupied by the Charity in Suffolk Street (No. 16) has been taken down, *nearly the whole neighbourhood of Charing Cross has been undergoing alterations and improvements*, and consequently but few places have presented themselves likely to suit the purposes of the Infirmary. The professional Officers have therefore kindly conducted the business of their respective departments at their own residences, and the medicines prescribed have been prepared at two chemical laboratories in the neighbourhood, at a very moderate rate. The duties of the Committee, together with those of the Secretary (Mr. Robertson) and Director (Dr. Golding) have been conducted at the residence of the latter officer, who has kindly consented to a continuance of the same accommodation, until an appropriate place can be obtained near Charing Cross, at such a reasonable rate as is consistent with the finances of the Charity. The Director has also, with the most laudable desire to promote the welfare of the Institution, unceasingly devoted his time and attention to the successful establishment of the Infirmary, to the superintendence of the proper execution of the important duties connected therewith, to the augmentation of its resources, to the moral management of the patients, *to the formation of a comprehensive Medical School upon the foundation*, and to whatever has appeared best calculated to secure the permanent prosperity of the Establishment.

The Director, as the original founder of the Institution, must ever be recognised as one of its warmest friends and supporters; and his name cannot but be identified with its prosperity and success; your Committee, therefore, feel it their duty to recommend that gentleman as in every respect deserving the honour of being nominated one of the *Hereditary Guardians* of the Charity.

The accommodations afforded by the Director, and the sacrifice of personal convenience made by the other professional Officers, have materially tended to

economise the expenditure of the funds of the establishment, and have been the means of preventing many heavy disbursements. Nevertheless, as the revenues of the Institution appear to be in a state of progressive increase, and are likely to receive augmentation from the liberal contributions of its numerous and munificent supporters, your Committee are of opinion that any longer trespass upon the kindness of the Director and other Officers, than cannot possibly be prevented, ought to be avoided, and that it is highly expedient an appropriate place should be speedily provided.

Your Committee have the satisfaction to state that the excellent mode of conducting the medical duties of the Charity, as detailed in the Laws and Rules of the Institution, has been readily and cheerfully acceded to by the officers at present belonging thereto. Books have been provided for the record of interesting and important cases; consultations are arranged to be held at least monthly, and oftener if required, in which an attentive consideration is to be given to all such cases as are in themselves dangerous, or have resisted the means of cure employed by any one professional officer, for a limited period. Thus the subscribers to the Institution will have the satisfaction of knowing that the afflicted objects recommended by them will equally receive the benefit of the united skill of all the officers of the Charity, as if they had been in opulent circumstances. These consultations reduced to writing, with the previous opinion of each consultant officer, the subsequent progress and result of the case, accompanied, when practicable, by the actual appearance of the parts diseased, in fatal cases, will necessarily afford to the officers themselves an excellent means of confirming or correcting their own opinions, and of enlarging their experience; and will also be an invaluable source of instruction to such students as may prosecute their studies in this Infirmary. Nor is it unreasonable to expect that in course of time these records will supply ample materials for publication, thereby *connecting the advancement of medical science with the relief of individual suffering*, and realising the wishes of the benevolent supporters of the Charity, by the diffusion of the benefits to be derived from the establishment to the greatest possible extent.

Provision having been made by the laws of the Institution, not only for the reception of Pupils and Students to see the practice of the Charity, but for affording facilities for the delivery of Lectures by the officers in the various departments of Medical Science, your Committee have the gratifying pleasure to state that arrangements are making to commence this important branch of official duty in the following autumn, or at the furthest by the beginning of the next ensuing year. *A plan upon the most liberal scale has been drawn out and adopted for the establishment of a Medical School*, and as a considerable part of the fees received from Students attending the

Practice of the Charity and Lectures will be appropriated to the use and support of the Infirmary, the pecuniary interests of the establishment will be promoted in proportion to the extent of the course of instruction adopted. And it appears to your Committee that when the surgical departments of the establishment at present vacant are filled up, *a complete school of professional instruction will be formed*, enabling the pupil to prosecute his studies in every branch of the healing art, including those more limited subjects which now usually form distinct departments of practice, viz., the diseases of the eye, the ear, the teeth, &c.

Extensive as has been the benefit thus derived from the Charity, it has been accomplished at a very small comparative expense, owing to the judicious economy practised in every branch of expenditure. In addition to this, your Committee have also the satisfaction to state, that the most unqualified approbation of the management of the concerns of the Charity, has been expressed in the most gratifying terms by several of its benevolent supporters, eminent for rank and station; and they are happy to announce among the numerous new contributors and patrons since the last General Meeting, the names of their ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CLARENCE, HER GRACE THE DOWAGER DUCHESS OF BUCCLEUCH, their Lordships the EARLS of STAMFORD and WARRINGTON, and HAREWOOD, the LORDS BERESFORD and STEWART, and MESSRS. COUTTS, &c. The Earl of Stamford, in addition to his Lordship's former benefaction and subsequent donation towards the Charity sermon, has recently presented another handsome benefaction.

While your Committee are thus able to boast the gratifying accession of support to the Institution, they have also the melancholy duty of reporting the loss by death during the preceding year, of several valuable Patrons and Benefactors to the establishment. Their late ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE OF KENT and THE DUCHESS OF YORK, the late Lord Viscount Chetwynd, Lord Stawell, and the Countess of Liverpool, will long be remembered as zealous well-wishers to every species of charity, and their loss to this Institution, which they condescended to patronise and befriend, will long be sincerely deplored. Your Committee on this occasion cannot but particularly mention the very kind manner in which the Earl of Liverpool benevolently supplied as far as it could be done, the loss of his lamented lady, by becoming himself a vice-patron and governor of the Institution, and an annual contributor to its support.

Your Committee must not pass over without notice, the valuable services of the Honorary Secretary (whose accounts have been audited by a Finance Committee appointed for that purpose, and approved by your Committee), who has always with

the utmost readiness zealously devoted his time and attention to the promotion of the interests of the Institution, to whose labours the Committee feel themselves highly indebted, and to whose accuracy and punctuality in the discharge of the duties of his office they can bear ample testimony.

In retiring from their labours, your Committee presume to hope their exertions during the time assigned for their continuance in office will be deemed such as to merit your approbation; they have zealously attempted to promote the welfare of the Charity, and will ever entertain a lively interest in its prosperity.

The same feeling they are satisfied will influence the General Court in the selection of members to fulfil the duties of the Committee for the ensuing year; and it remains for them only to state that the speedy election of a new Committee will obviate the inconveniences of delay in conducting the affairs of the Charity; and that the nomination of an early day for the Anniversary Dinner, at which the Patrons, the Governors, and well-wishers of the Institution may have the satisfaction of meeting each other in the congenial spirit of philanthropy and with those cordial feelings of approbation which their efforts to abridge the extent of human wretchedness are calculated to inspire, will tend to confirm that general concurrence and unanimity amongst the friends and supporters of the Charity which so materially conduces to the well-being of a public establishment of this nature.

In concluding this Report, your Committee deem it their duty respectfully to suggest, that while the progressive advancement of the Charity, and its comparative state of prosperity are calculated to inspire its supporters with well-grounded hopes of its continued welfare, much still remains to be done to place it upon that permanent and substantial basis which so excellent a plan of enlarged philanthropy deserves; and that until its funds are sufficient to enable the Committee to provide a comfortable place for the reception of the more distressed and urgent cases during the greatest severity of their sufferings, the work of benevolence cannot but be deemed incomplete. They beg, therefore, respectfully though earnestly to impress upon the minds of its Governors and supporters, *the necessity of a persevering and unremitting zeal in behalf of this useful Institution*; and they confidently hope that their appeal to the kindness of their friends, to the lovers of humanity, and to the public at large, will obtain for the object of their solicitude, that general patronage and support which so meritorious an establishment eminently deserves.

(By Order of the Committee),

JOHN ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec.

March, 1822.

ROYAL
WEST LONDON INFIRMARY.

THE
ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL
OF THE
GOVERNORS AND SUPPORTERS OF THIS INSTITUTION,
AT THE
FREEMASONS' TAVERN,
Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields,
ON MONDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF MAY, 1822,
At Half past Five o'Clock.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK,
IN THE CHAIR.

STEWARDS.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harewood.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Whitworth.
The Right Hon. the Lord Stewart.
Alexander Copland, Esq.
William Vidal, Esq.
Henry Nugent Bell, Esq.
Luke Freeman, Esq.
Robert Capp, Esq.
Edward Downes, Esq.
Thomas Gilbert, Esq.
William Green, Esq.
John Gilby, Esq.
The Right Hon. the Lord Sondes.
The Right Hon. the Lord Ribblesdale.
The Right Hon. the Lord Scarsdale.
George Watson Taylor, Esq., M.P.
William Shearman, M.D.
Benjamin Golding, M.D.
James King, Esq.
P. W. Wyatt, Esq.
Alexander Haliday, Esq.
William White, Esq.
John Weiss, Esq.
John Wood, Esq.
John Robertson, Esq.

CHAPTER XXX

ROLL
OF
GREAT BENEFACTORS
OF
CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL

"To DO JUSTICE to the merits of those who have gone before us, by recording their names with honourable praise, is but a duty we owe them; and to freshen the annals of history with the recital of their charitable deeds, and transmitting them to posterity as examples worthy of imitation, is the best way of evincing our respect for departed worth, and of rendering its influence permanently useful to mankind."

DR. BENJAMIN GOLDING. 1821.
Founder of the Hospital.

PERIOD I. 1815–1865 (FIFTY YEARS).

Dr. BENJAMIN GOLDING.

Born, 7th September, 1793. *Died, 21st June*, 1863.

The Founder of Charing Cross Hospital, 1818. **The Director, 1821-1862.**

Founder.—"I CONSIDER that a young medical man, whose time is but partly occupied, cannot be employed more beneficially either to himself or others than in adding to his practical knowledge, and that to attain this object, and, at the same time,

to render himself useful to others, he cannot do better than to devote some hours daily, for the first few years of his professional life, to the seeing and prescribing for, gratuitously, those sick persons who require his aid, but who are too poor to remunerate him.

"With these views I opened my house (in Leicester Place, afterwards in St. Martin's Lane), in the year 1815, to such poor persons as desired gratuitous advice, and prescribed for all such applicants from eight o'clock in the morning until one in the afternoon; and this practice I continued for several years. The number of cases thus relieved at my own house exceeded 20,000, when, by the establishment (1818) of a charitable institution in the neighbourhood, I was enabled to transfer a large proportion of them to the Charity, where those who wished for my advice could have it on the days of my attendance, or that of my senior colleagues.

"The Charity here alluded to, though so humble in its origin, so limited in its means, and so circumscribed in its power of doing good, became in progress of time the Institution now (1827) known as THE CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL—the establishment of a General Hospital of this kind being an event of such rare occurrence that one had not been instituted in the Metropolis for the preceding four score years, although the population of London had become nearly doubled."

Director.—"That the warmest and best thanks of the Governors be presented to Dr. Golding, the Founder and Director of the Hospital, for his unceasing exertions for its welfare, and they strongly express their deep regret at his long and severe illness, with their most earnest hope that he may be soon restored to his profession, to his family, and to this Institution, which, under the Almighty Providence, mainly owes its existence to his indefatigable labours" (1841).

His Character and Work.—"To describe my delight at again visiting the scene of my labours and exertions, and seeing the poor inmates partaking of the comforts and hospitalities of this charitable asylum, would be impossible; it was only exceeded by my gratitude to God for His mercies for raising me from sickness, and restoring me, as I hoped, to the power of further usefulness" (1841).

The Hospital at Charing Cross—this creature of his hope, originating solely in his own earnest desire to add to the number of places of refuge having humane, benevolent, and charitable objects, in a correct estimate of his own unfailing zeal, and in a firm reliance on public support in a good and great design—was commenced without any other patronage than that of the sympathy and aid of private friends.

He was, happily, spared to see the completion of his work long before he ceased to be an active administrator of its affairs. He lived to see in the Annual Hospital Report of the year preceding his death (1863), that 30,120 patients had actually occupied the beds of the Hospital, and that 320,129 out-patients had received relief.

His Principles of Hospital Management.—"The greatest practical amount of good should be effected at the smallest expenditure of means, it being specially considered, and ever held in mind, that these means have been contributed by others in the full confidence that they will be prudently and discreetly administered."

They, indeed, who, in this spirit, are the almoners of others, may be unable to give much more than their personal services; but these services, if properly directed, are invaluable, and more permanently beneficial than the gifts which even munificence can bestow.

ROLL OF GREAT BENEFACTORS.

		£
1831..	E. HOLLAND, ESQ.	1,000
	LORD HENLEY	1,000
	REV. DR. RICHARDS	1,000
	ALEX. COPLAND, ESQ.	1,000
1835..	GEN. SIR W. KEPPELL..	1,000
1838..	LORD FARNBOROUGH	2,000
1840..	THOS. WILLIAMS, ESQ.	1,000
	F. P. STUBBS, ESQ.	500
	E. SUMMERS, ESQ.	500
1844..	WILLIAM WATERS, ESQ.	2,000
	JOSEPH GAWEN, ESQ.	500
	WM. BOXILL, ESQ.	500
	ANDREW MACLEW, ESQ.	500
	MISS ANNA COLYER	500
1849..	MRS. FANNY SNELLING..	4,500
	THE COUNTESS OF BRIDGEWATER	1,000
1850..	LT.-COL. H. A. PURCHAS	1,303
	THOMAS A. HEWSON, ESQ.	500

		£
1852..	THOS. DICKINSON, ESQ.	1,000
	MISS SARAH F. HODGES	1,000
	ALEX. MACKENZIE, ESQ.	500
	CHARLES C. DEACON, ESQ.	500
1856..	COL. JAMES PAYLER	2,889
1858..	JOHN HINCHCLIFF, ESQ.	1,000
	REV. THOMAS HALFORD	1,000
	GEORGE K. TUCKER, ESQ.	500
	MISS MARY A. BILLINGTON	600
	MISS HARLEY	500
	MISS FRANCES CROWE	500
1859..	GEORGE SCHACHT, ESQ.	1,000
	HARRY OSBORN CURETON, ESQ.	3,185
	GEORGE HOLGATE FOSTER, ESQ.	1,000
	MRS. MARY JOHNSON	500
1862..	MRS. MARY A. WORLEY	1,000
	ALEX. ROBB, ESQ.	1,200
	WM. STUART, ESQ.	1,000
	ISAAC SMITH, ESQ.	1,346
	ROBERT FOREST, ESQ.	500
1863..	MRS. C. M. FORSTER	1,100
1864..	ADMIRAL O. V. HARCOURT	1,000
	GEORGE WEELHOUSE, ESQ.	500
	THOS. SPONG, ESQ.	500
	JAMES GATES, ESQ.	500
	MISS FANNY SNELLING	500
	WM. BORRADAILE, ESQ.	500
	MISS ISABELLA DUNLOP	500
	RICHARD ELLISON, ESQ.	500
	CHARLES C. HYDE, ESQ.	500
	MISS FRANCES C. BURTON FOSTER	1,000
	THOS. BOYS, ESQ.	1,000
	MRS. TILDESLEY DE BOSSET	1,000

PERIOD II. 1865–1885 (TWENTY YEARS).

The word "Total" in front of a figure denotes the Total contributions up to date.

		£
1867..	GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY	(Total, 555)
	LORD OVERSTONE	„ 546
	GEORGE SPARKES, ESQ.	„ 500
	MRS. STUART	„ 547
	W. STUART, ESQ.	„ 3,545
1868..	MESSRS. COUTTS	545
	ANONYMOUS (Per MESSRS. DRUMMOND) ..	500
1869..	W. S. N. (Per MESSRS. DRUMMOND).. ..	1,000
1870..	W. S. N. (Per MESSRS. DRUMMOND).. ..	1,000
		(Total, 2,000)
	MRS. LAYZELL	500
	W. THOMAS, ESQ.	1,000
	ALEX. ROBB, ESQ.	1,000
1871..	W. STUART, ESQ. (*Treasurer*)	5,000
	W. S. N. (Per MESSRS. DRUMMOND).. ..	1,000
		(Total, 3,000)
	EDWARD WIGAN, ESQ.	500
	LORD OVERSTONE	(Total, 1,046)
1872..	J. MANSHIP NORMAN, ESQ. (*Trustee*).. ..	500
	MISS FORSTER	1,000
	THOS. OAK, ESQ., M.D.	2,000
	STEPHEN W. LEWIS, ESQ.	500
	CHOLMONDELEY CHARITY	500
	GROCERS' COMPANY	505
1873..	W. S. N. (Per MESSRS. DRUMMOND).. ..	1,000
		(Total, 4,000)
	REV. A. CLISSOLD	500
	THOMAS HOLME, ESQ.	4,545
	GEORGE NICHOLL, ESQ...	7,324
	MRS. LYON	500
1874..	W. S. N. (Per MESSRS. DRUMMOND).. ..	1,000
		(Total, 5,000)
	T. BANTING, ESQ.	1,800

		£
1875..	G. MULLINS, ESQ.	1,000
	MISS NIVEN	1,094
	T. TOMKINSON, ESQ.	6,314
	THE HON. MRS. OGILVIE GRANT	547
1876..	A SUFFOLK RECTOR	800
	T. TOMKINSON, ESQ.	4,679
		(Total, 10,993)
	W. BISHOP, ESQ.	1,000
	MRS. MARK	500
	LORD OVERSTONE	(Total, 1,546)
1877..	LORD OVERSTONE (*President*)	1,000
		(Total, 2,546)
	MESSRS. COUTTS & CO...	525
		(Total, 1,175)
	THOMAS BOYS, ESQ.	5,394
	JAMES GRAHAM, ESQ.	2,000
	GEORGE MOORE, ESQ.	2,000
	MISS ARNOLD	1,092
1878..	LORD OVERSTONE (*President*)	600
		(Total, 3,146)
	MRS. CHADWICK	1,100
		(Total, 1,400)
	REV. A. CLISSOLD	500
		(Total, 1,221)
	W. C. HEWITSON, ESQ...	1,000
	CRAVEN CHARITY	(Total, 2,743)
1879..	DUKE OF BEDFORD	1,000
		(Total, 1,205)
	MRS. CHADWICK	1,000
		(Total, 2,500)
	LORD OVERSTONE	500
		(Total, 3,746)
	WALTER CAVE, ESQ.	2,318
	MISS DUNLOP	500
	JAMES GRAHAM, ESQ.	500
		(Total, 2,500)

		£
	MISS HARRIET HURST	1,000
	MESSRS. DRUMMOND	(Total, 523)
	H. A. B.	„ 600
1880.. ..	GEORGE SCORER, ESQ.	1,000
	THE GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY	(Total, 1,005)
	THE MERCERS' COMPANY	562
	ROBERT FEW, ESQ.	646
	CRAVEN CHARITY	(Total, 3,243)
1881.. ..	LORD OVERSTONE	500
		(Total, 4,246)
	ROBERT LODER, ESQ.	„ 655
	MAJOR C. BARRON	„ 1,000
	MRS. BATTY	1,073
	SAMUEL COURTAULD, ESQ.	1,004
	C. HARGREAVES, ESQ.	1,350
	W. MANTLE, ESQ.	1,000
	MESSRS. COMBE & DELAFIELD	(Total, 502)
1882.. ..	C. R. CRADOCK, ESQ.	500
	SIGNOR INCORONATI	1,349
	MISS BARRON	1,000
	MISS C. E. BARR	1,000
1883.. ..	G. TIERNEY, ESQ.	5,000
	G. JONES, ESQ.	2,000
	WM. TOMLINE, ESQ.	1,000
	G. NICHOLLS, ESQ.	825
1884.. ..	MAJOR QUEADE	2,250
	MRS. CHADWICK	500
		(Total, 3,000)
	GEORGE STURGE, ESQ.	2,000
	MRS. REBECCA GRAY	1,000
	OXLEY ENGLISH, ESQ.	1,000
	HENRY PARKER, ESQ.	1,000
	DR. ALEX. TWEEDIE	500
	EDWIN COX, ESQ.	500
1885.. ..	HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN	(Total, 1,000)

		£
	MISS MATILDA LEVY	3,000
	MRS. BRYDGES WILLIAMS	1,000
	MAJOR QUEADE ESTATE	750
		(Total, 3,000)
	W. H. F. PITT, ESQ.	1,000
	G. VAUGHAN, ESQ.	500
	W. BENNETT, ESQ.	500
	H. A. BOSANQUET, ESQ.	(Total, 910)
	G. M. BROWELL, ESQ.	,, 518
	THE DRAPERS' COMPANY	,, 564
	THE CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY	,, 600
	THE UNION CLUB	,, 545
	MESSRS. COMBE & CO.	,, 1,034
	MESSRS. COX & CO.	,, 511
	ROBERT FEW, ESQ.	,, 1,252
	THE CRAVEN CHARITY	,, 4,420
	THE GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY	,, 1,305
	THE GROCERS' COMPANY	,, 1,055

PERIOD III. 1886–1905 (TWENTY YEARS).

1886..	..	R. H. VADE WALPOLE, ESQ.	8,460
		MISS LOUISA PLUMLEY	6,680
		A. P. MILNS, ESQ.	2,005
		MISS J. P. PILCHER	500
		A. RIDLEY BAX, ESQ. (a Cot)	750
		J. B. (Per DR. IRVINE MENZIES)	600
1887..	..	R. H. VADE WALPOLE, ESQ.	871
			(Total, 9,331)
		G. W. P. BENTINCK, ESQ.	1,000
		MRS. LUCY STAGG	1,200
		THE MERCERS' COMPANY	(Total, 535)
1888..	..	CAPEL CARTER, ESQ.	3,000
		J. QUINN, ESQ.	1,080

		£
	MRS. CHADWICK	1,000
		(Total, 4,000)
	A. T. LIDDELL, ESQ.	1,000
	W. ADAM, ESQ.	500
	CAPTAIN ARKWRIGHT	500
	J. MANSHIP NORMAN, ESQ.	900
	MISS MATILDA LEVY AND MEMBERS OF FAMILY	1,000
		(Total, 5,004)
	J. B. (Per DR. IRVINE MENZIES)	200
		(Total, 800)
1889.. ..	THE VISCOUNTESS OSSINGTON	1,000
	SIR ROBERT LODER, BART.	750
	R. J. BRASSEY, ESQ.	250
1890.. ..	GEORGE J. DRUMMOND, ESQ.	800
		(Total, 1,126)
	THE FAMILY OF THE LATE DR. GOLDING ..	500
	LORD WANTAGE, V.C., K.C.B.	(Total, 630)
	THE CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY	,, 1,050
	THE GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY	,, 1,505
	THE GROCERS' COMPANY	,, 1,255
	THE UNITED UNIVERSITY CLUB	,, 500
	MESSRS. DRUMMOND	,, 1,197
	THE CRAVEN CHARITY	,, 5,268
1891.. ..	JOHN BOWMAN, ESQ.	1,579
	MISS E. HARRISON	500
	THE REV. L. G. ESCHALAZ	500
1892.. ..	HENRY HEYLYN, ESQ.	1,014
	R. EVANS, ESQ.	936
	MRS. CHANDLESS..	3,000
	R. H. NEWBON, ESQ.	1,000
1893.. ..	A. F. MILNS, ESQ.	670
1894.. ..	MAJOR HANMER	876
	THE NICHOLS' ESTATE	840
	THE BARON DE HIRSCH	500
	JOHN MAPLE, ESQ.	500

		£
1895.. ..	MISS E. J. MULLETT	1,000
	JAMES PRICE, ESQ.	1,000
	THE BARON DE HIRSCH	500
		(Total, 1,000)
	J. PASSMORE EDWARDS, ESQ.	2,900
		(Total, 10,200)
	THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON..	(Total, 525)
	MESSRS. COUTTS & CO.	,, 2,085
	THE COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD	,, 547
	SMITH'S CHARITY	,, 900
1896.. ..	DAVID JAMES, ESQ. (ESTATE)	1,000
	MISS JESSIE RENNIE	1,000
	THE REV. FRANCIS JACOX (a Bed)	1,000
	THE BARONESS DE HIRSCH (Per GEORGE HERRING, ESQ.)	500
	J. PASSMORE EDWARDS, ESQ.	1,549
		(Total, 11,749)
1897.. ..	MISS LEICESTER (Chapel)	2,000
	A PATIENT OF DR. WM. TRAVERS (a Bed) ..	1,000
	THE DOWAGER LADY LODER (a Bed) ..	1,000
	THE MERCERS' COMPANY	(Total, 1,050)
	"ANONYMOUS" DONORS	,, 1,000
	DAVID JAMES ESTATE (Per EDWARD TERRY, ESQ.)	1,000
		(Total, 2,000)
	MISS MATILDA LEVY AND MEMBERS OF FAMILY	1,000
		(Total, 6,004)
	THE HON. W. F. D. SMITH, M.P.	1,000
	THOS. PERCY BORRETT, ESQ.	500
	EDWARD H. BROWN, ESQ.	500
	THE CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY	500
	MESSRS. COUTTS & CO...	500
	MESSRS. DRUMMOND	500
	THE GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY	500
	THE BARONESS DE HIRSCH	500
		(Total, 1,000)

		£
	JULIUS WERNHER, ESQ.	500
	DAVID BRANDON, ESQ.	15,000
	ANDREW GUESDON, ESQ.	3,000
	SIR AUGUSTUS HARRIS MEMORIAL (a Bed) ..	1,000
	THE DIAMOND JUBILEE (AMERICAN MEMORIAL FUND) (a Bed)	1,000
	MESSRS. BARNATO BROS. (a Bed)	1,000
1898.. ..	WOLFF JOEL, ESQ. (a Bed)	1,000
	MRS. ARNOLD GABRIEL (a Cot)	500
	MISS ELIZABETH NOBLE	2,257
	MRS. THOS. T. TAYLOR	1,800
	W. H. MARTIN, ESQ.	1,000
	R. BERRY, ESQ.	1,000
	DAVID BRANDON, ESQ.	500
	MISS LEICESTER	540
		(Total, 2,540)
	R. GIBBS, ESQ.	500
1899.. ..	F. H.	500
	MRS. E. MOORE	500
	S. G. HOLLAND, ESQ.	500
	ANONYMOUS DONOR	500
	MRS. EDGELL HUNT	1,500
	THOS. T. TAYLOR, ESQ.	1,500
	MISS AGATHA HANLEY	1,000
	MRS. ELIZA ROBERTS	1,000
	EDWARD ORMEROD, ESQ.	500
	MRS. SYLVESTER SAMUEL	1,000
	LADIES OF GRAND BAZAAR, ALBERT HALL ..	16,236
	MRS. ARTHUR PAGET (*Hon. Sec.*) ..	1,000
	H. BEERBOHM TREE, ESQ. (Souvenir)	
1900.. ..	MRS. EMILY DOWLING	1,400
	GENERAL SIR WM. DRYSDALE, K.C.B. ..	1,000
	MISS EVELINA H. DOW	500
	MISS E. P. EDGELL HUNT	500
	JOHN BENTLEY, ESQ.	(Total, 500)

		£
	W. C. BOSANQUET, ESQ.	(Total, 1,151)
	W. HAMILTON YATMAN, ESQ.	701
	THE LEATHERSELLERS' COMPANY	(Total, 530)
	THE SKINNERS' COMPANY	„ 644
	THE CARLTON CLUB	„ 608
	MESSRS. COUTTS & CO...	„ 3,616
	GEORGE J. DRUMMOND, ESQ.	„ 1,686
	MESSRS. DRUMMOND	„ 2,111
	S. D. R. S. D.	„ 569
	COL. WALDO SIBTHORP	„ 526
1901.. ..	PROFESSOR DAVID HUGHES, F.R.S. (Estate)	2,025
	E. H. FIELD THOMAS, ESQ.	4,053
	MISS ANN HAYDON COOK	1,000
	MRS. E. DOWLING	500
		(Total, 1,900)
	THE REV. SHELDON R. WILKINSON	500
	MISS E. P. EDGELL HUNT	350
		(Total, 850)
	HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BEDFORD.. ..	„ 500
1902.. ..	DAVID HUGHES ESTATE	1,630
	GEORGE J. DRUMMOND, ESQ.	1,000
		(Total, 2,686)
	THE LADY WANTAGE	1,000
	THOS. WHITFIELD, ESQ.	3,000
	MRS. ELIZ. SHARP BARCLAY	1,000
	MISS FRANCIS H. ROBINSON	1,000
	FRANCIS THOS. FREEMAN, ESQ.	2,000
1903.. ..	MISS MATILDA LEVY	3,000
		(Total, 7,000)
	DAVID HUGHES ESTATE	1,699
	DR. MILBOURNE STOKES	4,614
	MISS S. PHIPPS	4,500
	A. A. HACLIN, ESQ.	800
	R. BISHOP, ESQ...	500
	MISS M. HASKER	500

		£
1904.. ..	DAVID HUGHES ESTATE	1,726
	MRS. JANE GABRIEL	1,000
	MRS. MAINWARING JONES	1,000
	ARTHUR OERAN CROOKE, ESQ.	1,000
1905.. ..	MISS MATILDA LEVY	3,000
		(Total, 10,303)
	LADY CAMPBELL CLARKE	1,000
	MR. AND MRS. F. VON LEONHARDT	1,000
	CHARLES MORRISON, ESQ. (a Bed)	1,000
		(Total, 1,710)
	MISS LOUISE MCKELLAR	2,000
	MRS. TEMPLE	2,000
	J. H. LUCKING, ESQ.	1,000
	GEORGE MARTIN, ESQ.	682
	S. N. CLARK, ESQ.	500
	ALEX. FRY, ESQ.	500
	DAVID HUGHES ESTATE	1,707
		(Total, 7,157)
	THE CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY	,, 2,500
	THE DRAPERS' COMPANY	,, 1,016
	THE GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY	,, 3,165
	THE GROCERS' COMPANY	,, 1,957
	THE MERCERS' COMPANY	,, 3,833
	THE MERCHANT TAYLORS' COMPANY ..	,, 761
	THE SALTERS' COMPANY	,, 640
	THE SADDLERS' COMPANY	,, 514
	THE UNION CLUB	,, 629
	H. L. FLORENCE, ESQ.	,, 1,021
	G. E. GILLETT, ESQ.	,, 566
	LT.-COL. THE HON. WINDSOR CLIVE ..	,, 521
	ASSUR KEYSER, ESQ.	,, 500

PERIOD IV. (1906–).

1906.. ..	LADY WANTAGE	1,000
		(Total, 2,520)

		£
	LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN	1,000
	COVENT GARDEN COMMITTEE	725
	ALFRED BEIT, ESQ.	500
	MESSRS. COUTTS & CO...	500
		(Total, 4,374)
	MESSRS. DRUMMOND	500
		(Total, 2,895)
	MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD	500
		(Total, 972)
	UNITED GRAND LODGE..	500
	"MARNIE"	500
	MR. AND MRS. H. L. BISCHOFFSHEIM ..	2,500
	MRS. TOWNSEND..	1,200
	MISS H. L. ONWHYN	600
	G. W. HEIGHAM, ESQ.	500
1907.. ..	SAM LEWIS, ESQ.	10,000
	THE LADY WANTAGE	1,100
		(Total, 3,630)
	H. DE LA HOOKE, ESQ.	1,833
	THE RT. HON. THE VISCOUNT PORTMAN ..	1,000
	JOHN THOMSON, ESQ.	1,000
	THE EXECUTORS OF J. L. TOOLE, ESQ. (a Bed)	900
	R. W.	500
		(Total, 700)
	THE TRUSTEES OF SMITH'S CHARITY ..	500
		(Total, 3,250)
	W. HAMILTON YATMAN, ESQ.	520
		(Total, 1,426)
	HENRY NORRIS, ESQ.	500
	A. G. SANDEMAN, ESQ...	(Total, 559)
	RECEIVER OF METROPOLITAN POLICE ..	,, 522
	TRUSTEES OF DELMAR CHARITY	,, 500
1908.. ..	HOWARD PAUL, ESQ.	5,500
	MRS. M. HARFORD GILL	3,485
	REV. WILLIAM PEACE	675

		£
	GEORGE DORSETT, ESQ.	500
	THE CRAVEN CHARITY	(Total, 9,513)
	THE COVENT GARDEN COMMITTEE	,, 1,236
	SIR CHARLES ALDERSON, K.C.B.	,, 575
1909.. ..	CHARLES EDWIN LAYTON, ESQ.	2,500
	MRS. JANE AUBIN	500
	MRS. MARIA BROCKLEY..	500
	REV. W. H. COOPER	500
	THE EXECUTORS OF ELLIS A. FRANKLIN, ESQ.	500
	SAM LEWIS, ESQ.	(Total, 10,506)
	JOHN H. MORGAN, ESQ., C.V.O.	,, 800
	CHARLES MORRISON, ESQ.	,, 2,120
	SOUTH-EASTERN AND CHATHAM RAILWAY COMPANY	,, 503
1910.. ..	LADY WANTAGE	1,005
		(Total, 4,945)
	MISS EMILY KNOWLES	5,000
	E. J. AYLIFFE, ESQ.	1,812
	MRS. ELIZABETH COOPER	1,000
	THE EXECUTORS OF CHARLES SMITH, ESQ. ..	900
1911.. ..	THE EXECUTORS OF MLLE. LOUISE BELLEVUE	500
	R. NIVISON, ESQ.	500
		(Total, 642)
	TRUSTEES OF SMITH'S CHARITY	500
		(Total, 4,025)
	CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, LTD. ..	,, 514
1912.. ..	THE EXECUTORS OF MRS. HENRIETTA TODD..	1,000
	THE EXECUTORS OF MISS EMMA BRANDRETH	500
	SIR ERNEST CASSEL	700
		(Total, 1,520)
	THE GARRICK CLUB	,, 501

CHAPTER XXXI

CONCLUDING CHAPTER

PRESIDENTS OF CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL

THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY, K.G., 1818–1838.
THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER, 1838–1850.
THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G., 1850–1868.
THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD OVERSTONE, 1868–1879.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., 1880–1900 (DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA).
THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD WANTAGE, V.C., 1900–1901.
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL, 1901–

The close and continuous interest taken in their MEDICAL SCHOOL throughout its history by "THE PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENTS AND GOVERNORS, OF CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL" and successive COUNCILS of the Hospital—to whose prudent care, next to the liberality of its BENEFACTORS and SUPPORTERS, the prosperity of the Hospital has been due—is well illustrated in the gracious Speech and Message to its Students by its PRESENT PRESIDENT, HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE PRINCESS LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL, on the occasion of the inauguration of its recent Reorganisation in October, 1911 (*q.v.*, pp. 249–250).

It is also manifested in the *Address* given by one of its VICE-PRESIDENTS—THE LADY WANTAGE—at the opening of its last Session in October, 1913, and by a *Report* of THE COUNCIL OF THE HOSPITAL in January last, and with these this Historical record may fittingly conclude.

ADDRESS BY THE LADY WANTAGE.

AT THE ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE STUDENTS OF CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, ON WEDNESDAY, 1ST OCTOBER, 1913.

WE have all listened with deep interest to the Dean's Report and Address. The occasion itself is no ordinary one; it marks the completion of the great work of reform which has been carried out during the past two years, showing what can be done by those who possess the great gifts of imagination, courage, foresight and perseverance.

The Students of Charing Cross now enjoy the advantage of a University atmosphere during the period of their preliminary work, and of the more restricted but more directly practical atmosphere of a Medical School during the final stages of their training.

This system, which is proving so eminently successful here, will, I trust, within the next few years, be extended to the other leading Medical Schools of London and of the Provinces.

Meanwhile, Charing Cross will always enjoy the distinction of having been the pioneer in this great movement.

Individual and self-sacrificing effort has been a marked feature in the history of Charing Cross Hospital, for it owes its origin, close upon a century ago, to DR. GOLDING, a humble physician in St. Martin's Lane, who, in his zeal for the relief of suffering, devoted four hours daily out of his working day to receiving in his own house, free of charge, suffering men and women of the poorer classes. This led to his starting, on very modest lines, a small Hospital, which has developed into the leading Hospital and Medical School of Central London.

That the traditions of the past have been maintained is shown by the remarkable Report of 1912–13, which sums up far more than the events of the past year. It embraces not only past achievements, but unfolds a vision of completed ideals. I say "vision" advisedly.

Hitherto, the great work that has been carried on has been rendered possible by the self-sacrificing devotion of men who have voluntarily given their services, to the sacrifice of their private interests. Through them the great question of Medical Education has been lifted into the ideal plane, *but outside aid is now requisite to complete and crown the work begun. We trust that this may be, in some form, forthcoming.*

It has given me great pleasure to present the Prizes to-day. I venture to express the hope—I may say the conviction—that the Students of Charing Cross may in the future become worthy and distinguished members of that noble profession whose mission is not only to cure disease but to raise the standard of National Health to that condition of physical, and thereby of mental, vigour intended for the human race by its Creator.

THE PRESENT POSITION AND POLICY OF CHARING CROSS MEDICAL SCHOOL IN RELATION TO UNIVERSITY MEDICAL EDUCATION.

MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL OF THE 8TH JANUARY, 1914.

The Council of Charing Cross Hospital have received (1st January, 1914) from the Committee of the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School a Report on the above subject.

In placing on their Minutes this Report, which the Council of the Hospital accept and approve of as giving a clear picture of the present position of their School, the Council of the Hospital desire to submit a few remarks thereon.

The Council of this Hospital have a special interest in the subject of University Medical Education in London and the best means for its promotion, for the reason that (as its Statutes show) it was to promote the highest objects of Medical Education, both in respect of Teaching and advancing knowledge coupled with the care of the sick and suffering, that this Hospital and School were founded.

They are, therefore, more than anxious to help in any way the efforts now being made to place the subject of University Medical Education in London on a sounder basis than it has so far had the good fortune to be.

They have been kept fully acquainted by Reports from the School Committee and the Dean (most recently by the Dean's Annual Report, submitted in October last) with the general objects which the Royal Commission have had in view, and with the general proposals and recommendations embodied in their Final Report.

To promote the higher objects of Medical Education, they have already cordially approved and sanctioned the Policy of Concentration recommended by the Dean and Committee of their School in 1911 and since so successfully carried out; and a year later they effected a further great development in conjunction with the University of London King's College by the transference of the Laboratories and Staff of Public Health and Bacteriology of King's College to the Laboratories of the School.

A wise Policy of Concentration of Studies was indeed one of the specific objects of the Foundation of the School, as will be seen by the Dean's book on the subject, wherein it states: "Exclusive of the medical objects, its Directors are definitely instructed to promote the establishment of Teachers of Modern Literature and Languages in the neighbourhood of the School." In other words, one of the objects laid down was to help, by every means in their power, the establishment of a University in London at a time (1822) prior to any proposal to form such a University.

The Dean's Annual Report of the School, 1st October, 1913, show how successful the results of their Concentration Policy have been in relation, not only to the School, but also in an equal and even greater degree, to the University Laboratories of King's College, with which their School has been working in such close and friendly co-operation.

The great principle which it has been the good fortune of the Charing Cross Medical School to establish in connection with University Medical Education is, that it has taken the lead in throwing its Laboratories open to a complete University Department, viz., that of Public Health and Bacteriology, and has done this on terms which, if generally adopted in other Schools and for other Departments of University work, would help to relieve the great burden which weighs alike upon the University and its Schools, viz., the lack of funds under which Medical Education has hitherto been conducted in London.

The Report submitted by the Dean and School Committee refers to the close corporate relations which have from the first existed between the Hospital and its School.

Unlike the arrangements in other Hospitals, the School Committee of this Hospital was always one of the great Standing Committees of the Council, with the full Management of the School, financial and otherwise, delegated to it, but always subject to the supreme control of the Council on all matters touching specially its interests or development.

The relations of the School and Hospital, in short, have throughout been those of a Medical Faculty to the Senate of a University. They have, in the experience of this Council, been of a most valuable and effective character. The Council throughout its whole history owes more to its School—to the stimulus of progress and desire for efficiency which it has always displayed—to the self-sacrificing efforts of the Staff at all times, but never more than now in connection with its recent reorganisation, than it can ever duly acknowledge.

It feels the utmost confidence in the future of the School, founded as it originally was, and animated as it still is by undiminished zeal, to carry out the highest purposes of University Medical Education.

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